The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883—SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

College Students AND School Boys.

WE ARE NOW READY.

Arriving daily, our New and Fresh Stock of

Fall and Winter

HARVEY'S OWN MAKE CLOTHING!

Our Suits, Overcoats, and Pea Jackets for Gents, Youths, Boys, and Children are

PERFECTION OF STYLE AND FIT.

The best production possible of Money, Time, and Experience.

QUALITY HIGHEST. PRICES CORRECT.

SEE THEM BEFORE BUYING.

HARVEY, 84 & 86 State-st.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Have opened (on the first floor) an extensive CURTAIN DEPARTMENT, and are furnishing Draperies, Portieres, Lace Curtains, etc., from an *entirely new stock*, of recent importation, carefully selected from the newest designs and choicest fabrics. A department has also been added for the sale of WOOD MANTELS, GRATES, FIRE-PLACES, TILINGS, and all decorations and fittings for the Fire-Place.

State and Adams-sts.

WEDDING AND CARD ENGRAVING.

We are prepared to execute orders for Wedding, Reception, and Visiting Card Engraving in the most approved style and with the utmost promptness.

Correspondence solicited, and samples sent on application.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO., 117, 119 and 121 Wabash-av., Cor. Madison-st.

L. M. JOHNSTON, W. A. LUCAS, No. 110 La Salle-st., Room 3, Union Building.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between A. Lucas, Geo. H. Smith, and W. A. Lucas under the name of Smith, Lucas & Co., is this day dissolved.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Johnston & Lucas for the purpose of transacting a general commission business in Grain, Seeds, Provisions, etc.

Chicago, Aug. 24, 1883. L. M. JOHNSTON, W. A. LUCAS.

SCHOOL.

We have taken special pains to have a complete assortment of everything needed or desired by either

BOYS OR GIRLS FOR SCHOOL USE.

THE BEE HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance),

IS THE PLACE

Where you may purchase

RELIABLE GOODS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

School Suits FOR BOYS,

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, FOR ALL AGES.

Suits at $1.75	Suits at $2.00
Suits at 3.00	Suits at 3.50
Suits at 4.00	Suits at 4.50
Suits at 4.75	Suits at 5.00
Suits at 6.00	Suits at 7.00
Suits at 8.00	Suits at 9.00

School Hats FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

New Styles and Splendid Assortment in Hats for Girls.

Sailor Hats for Boys at 25c.

School Bags and Slates.

GENUINE DUNDEE BAGS.

12-inch at 7c. 14-inch at 9c. 16-inch at 11c.

School Wraps, School Shawls, School Shoes, School Ties, etc.

MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO., 174 & 176 State-st.

LEADING MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

School Clothes

Just received from our Factory, made stylish, strong, and of durable materials, especially to withstand the wear and tear given to clothes by the Chicago school-going youth.

COMPLETE LINE OF FURNISHINGS.

LOWEST PRICES AT THE LION CLOTHING HOUSE,

135, 137 & 139 East Madison-st., Just west of Clark-st.

W. G. MILLER, Manager.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS, 100 State-st. (over Gossage & Co.). Teeth—first-class. No pain extracting. Fine filling a specialty. No fancy prices.

RACE BROS.' OYSTER HOUSE REOPENS TODAY,

Thoroughly refitted, elegantly decorated, and brilliantly illuminated by ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

E. E. Ryan & Co.'s Old Insurance Agency,

210 La Salle-st., cor. Adams.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1st, 1883.

The undersigned, constituting the present firm of E. E. Ryan & Co., hereby give notice that on and after this date their business will be conducted in all its branches under the name and style of

KENNEDY & DE ROODE.

While this change is merely one of title, we take this occasion to again express our thanks for past favors, and to solicit the further patronage and good-will of our friends and the public, guaranteeing at all times prompt, correct, and polite attention to the business intrusted to our care.

HOLGER DE ROODE, ALEX. D. KENNEDY.

Losses Paid in Chicago Over Two Million Dollars.

Paris Wraps and Costumes.

Our Mr. KRAEMER (formerly with Messrs. Chas. Gossage & Co., of this city,) has just returned from abroad with a most superb collection of

MANTLES, DOLMANS, AND SOME Exquisite Costumes,

All fresh from the hands of most distinguished Parisian artists, and which it will be our pleasure to exhibit before the ladies of Chicago about October 1st.

☞ See future announcements in Chicago Times and Tribune.

COOPER & CONARD, PHILADELPHIA.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Saturday,

Sept. 1st. Open Until 6 p. m.

"An Unusual Chance!"

Handkerchiefs!

At Two-Thirds Their Real Value!

300 doz Fine Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Prettily Bordered At 15c.

200 doz Super. Quality Linen Hemstitch Handkfs., Fancy Borders, At 25c.

Very Choice and Exclusive Patterns!

State and Madison-sts.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company

In connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is prepared to receive and forward with promptness and dispatch freight for Portland, Salem, the Dalles, Walla Walla, Albany, Astoria, Corvallis, Eugene City, Independence, McMinnville, Oregon City, Pendleton, Roseburgh, Umatilla, Dayton, Goldendale, Kalama, New Tacoma, Olympia, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria, and all points in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and British Columbia, on or reached via the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

Business for the territories named will have as prompt and efficient handling at terminal stations, and as quick and safe transit via this line as has always been given by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to California freight via Council Bluffs.

The well-established reputation of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway as the best route for California business is the most satisfactory guarantee to shippers that freight for Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and British Columbia, consigned to its care via the new route, will be handled in the most expeditious and advantageous manner.

The Chicago & Northwestern and Northern Pacific Railroads will make the same rates from Chicago to Portland, Salem, The Dalles, Walla Walla, and all other terminal points, west of Lake Pend d' Oreille, as are made from Chicago to San Francisco, Sacramento, and other terminal stations on the Central Pacific Road in California, and will guarantee to protect the special contract rates of the Central Pacific Road to points in the territories named.

Freight should be delivered at North Chicago Station, Kinzie-st. Bridge, or at South Branch Station, corner of Jefferson and Meagher Streets.

For rates or other information apply to Mr. T. S. Battle, Contracting Freight Agent, No. 60 Clark-st., under Sherman House.

WILLIAM S. MELLEN, General Freight Agent.

HENRY C. WICKES, Freight Traffic Manager.

BETHESDA

Mineral Spring Water, carbonated and bottled at Waukesha, is growing rapidly in favor, and is in use at nearly

ALL THE LEADING HOTELS AND PROMINENT BARS IN THE CITY.

BETHESDA stands without a rival for freshness and purity, and is fast taking the place of the numerous "imported" and "domestic" Waters, many of which ARE MANUFACTURED IN THIS CITY.

BETHESDA is Nature's Remedy for every form of Kidney Disease, &c., &c.

Send for Price-List.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent, 175 Wabash-av., Palmer House Block.

TELEPHONE 5453.

BETHESDA is furnished free at Kinsley's and at Chapin & Gore's Restaurant.

A CARD.

I will defend all suits brought by the Merchants' Reporting Association, Frank Clark, —— Culbertson, —— Burwell, Robert May & Co., or either of them, on contracts for an alleged Reference Book, without a fee, provided I do not defeat the suit.

H. C. BENNETT, Attorney at Law, 99 Madison-st. and 130 Dearborn-st.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride. Above Board of Trade Building; the higher ground within 10 miles of Court-House. HOPKINS BROS. & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st. Agts. for the H. P. Land & Building Co.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, &c.

WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 State-st.,

Will open today large varieties of this season's choicest styles of

Men's Furnishings.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Special attention asked to a large invoice of ENGLISH SILK UMBRELLAS, just received.

COAL.

By action of the Anthracite Coal Association the retail price of Anthracite Coal is this day advanced to

$6.75 Per Ton

For Grate and Egg sizes,

$7.00 Per Ton

For Range and Nut sizes.

TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED.

One to sell specialty to Wholesale Grocery Trade in the South, etc.

One to sell Grocers' Sundries in Kansas.

One to sell fine line of Perfumery to druggists in Western States.

Also several men selling one or two specialties to druggists to carry a line of fine perfumery on commission.

Only experienced and highly successful salesmen who can produce ample evidence of high character, ability, etc., need apply.

Address, stating experience and route desired, F 42, Tribune office.

THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL.

Putnam's no Chicken, he has seen
Full many a dread September,
And though he was a youngster then
Those days he well remembers.

How quickly passed vacation time,
With sports and pastimes pleasant,
Nothing to do, or think, or wish,
But just enjoy the present.

And when the summer days had gone
And nights were getting cool,
September came, and with it brought
The great first day of school.

And how we fought to get back seats,
As each old school-boy knows,
How freely were black eyes bestowed,
And how we tore our clothes.

Those days are gone, but Putnam learned
How much good suits were worth,
And firm resolved, when he made his,
They'd be the best on earth.

He vowed there'd be no places left
To give a boy away,
But stock and trimmings of the best,
To stand the roughest play.

So his boys' clothes are strongly made,
Putnam cannot afford
To have a boy's trust betrayed,
If he slides down a board.

There is no need at all to shout,
With all this fuss and show,
To tell the boys school begins,
For that they all well know.

It interests the youngsters now
To know how to be dressed,
That their appearance fine may be,
And equal with the rest.

The Putnam Clothing House 's the place
That all the boys credit,
And of its clothing always raise
Their praises long and loud.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE

131 & 133 Clark-st., and 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & CO., - - - - Proprietors and Manufacturers.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

OFFICE Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, 170 Dearborn-st.

THIS COMPANY WILL SELL AT Lowest Cash Prices ITS South Chicago Property

Business and Residence Lots, Dock Frontage on Calumet River

Sites for Manufacturing and for All Other Purposes.

ALL AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

And Receive in Payment Its Preferred Stock at Par,

For all sales which may be made from this day forward, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars and over.

This company is well situated in the construction of a grand and extensive system of First-Class Docks, extending in Calumet River from the railway bridges to the lake front.

The United States Government has made large expenditures the present season in extending the Harbor Piers and deepening the channel, and has planned extensive improvements of the same nature for the future.

The Western Indiana Belt Line has this week completed its connection with the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, making their connections now complete with every railway entering Chicago, which makes available at South Chicago railway facilities more than equal to any locality inside or adjoining the city limits of Chicago.

The great annoyance inflicted upon commerce by the great number of bridges in Chicago River is wholly avoided in similar traffic on this company's property at South Chicago. In fact, the facilities available for Water and Railway traffic at South Chicago cannot be had at any other point, as nowhere else does the Belt Line reach navigable waters—the differences in towing bills alone each season's business being almost equal to the rent of docks.

The attention of all parties now occupied or about to engage in business needing dock and railway facilities is invited to this property and the rare opportunity now presented for purchasing it.

HAMILTON B. BOGUE, Vice-President and Secretary.

N. B.

DUNLAP & CO., Fifth-av., New York, AND PALMER HOUSE HATTERS,

INTRODUCE THEIR FALL AND WINTER PATTERN DRESS SILKS AND DERBYS (THIS) SATURDAY.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building,

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Imperial Warehouse

Cor. Market & Van Buren-sts.

This splendid storage house is open for business. River front. Dockage. General Storage. Furniture; &c. Money advanced.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Beg to announce that their

FALL AND WINTER SHOPPING GUIDE,

THE Leading Fashion Journal OF THE WEST,

Containing illustrations and descriptions of everything conceivable in

Ladies', Misses', AND Children's WEAR.

ALSO,

Carpetings, Upholstery Goods, AND House Decorations,

WILL BE READY FOR Free Distribution ABOUT Sept. 15.

SEND IN YOUR NAMES FOR A COPY.

MANDEL BROS.

117, 119, 121 & 123 State-st.

STEINWAY

Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent musical authority of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Pianos of the World.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

WASHINGTON.

The Attempt to Capture the Lapsed Land-Grant of the Texas Pacific.

Judge Payson of Illinois Continuing His Fight Against the Southern Pacific.

The Reduction of the National Debt for August Less than $6,000,000.

A Large Falling Off in the Collections of the Internal-Revenue Bureau.

Civil-Service Rules Ignored in Making Promotions in the Patent Office.

TEXAS PACIFIC LANDS.

FIGHTING THE ATTEMPT OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO SECURE THE LAPSED GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Judiciary Committee of the Forty-seventh Congress had under consideration the claim of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company to the lapsed land-grant of 15,000,000 acres of land of the Southern Pacific Company. Judge Payson, of Illinois, and Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, were originally the only two members of the committee who opposed the legality of the transfer. Subsequently Mr. Knott was taken sick and Judge Payson was left to fight the scheme alone. This he did so well that on the final vote the transfer was defeated by 14 to 1, and a bill declaring the grant forfeited and returned to the public domain was reported to the House, but failed to pass. After the adjournment it was stated to Judge Payson that Messrs. Huntington and Crocker, of the Southern Pacific, would endeavor during the summer to induce Secretary Teller to recognize their company as a land-grant road, and certify to it the Southern Pacific's land grant. In order to forestall this action Judge Payson requested the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General to notify him if the company attempted such action, in order that he might present an argument in opposition. During his absence in California Judge Payson noticed in a newspaper paragraph that Messrs. Dunn, Rosecrans, and Cobb had filed a protest against the transfer of the grant, and a subsequent item to the effect that Mr. Hill, claiming to represent them, had made an ineffectual attempt to withdraw the protest. Supposing that something had been done, he came to Washington and found an elaborate argument filed by Mr. Tweed, of the law firm of Tweed & Choate, of New York, asking that the Texas Pacific grant be transferred to the Southern Pacific Company. Judge Payson immediately set about preparing a reply to this, and is now engaged at the Interior Department in collecting evidence there on file in support of his statement that the Texas Pacific has no legal claim whatever to the land-grant of the Southern Pacific Company. In conversation tonight he said he came as a representative of the people to fight against this effort to steal 15,000,000 of acres of the public domain. This, he said, is only one case out of many involving upwards of 138,000,000 acres of lapsed land-grants which up to the present time received far too little attention from the press of the country, and which will certainly become a feature in the discussions of the next Congress.

FINANCIAL.

THE DECREASE IN THE NATIONAL DEBT FOR AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The debt statement for the month of August will show no material change over the statement of last month. The debt reduction will be something less. It will not exceed $6,000,000 as against $7,900,000 last month. This is in great measure due to the payments on account of pensions, which in August amounted to $11,000,000. The receipts from customs for August were $18,585,000; from internal revenue, $9,844,000; and from miscellaneous sources, $2,758,000. "It is as yet too early in the fiscal year to estimate with any accuracy the effect of the change in the tariff laws.

FALLING OFF OF REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The comparative statement of the collections of internal revenue during July and August, 1882 and 1883 (corrected to date) is as follows:

Months.	1882.	1883.	Decrease.
July	$12,868,457	$9,578,235	$3,290,222
August	12,394,388	9,910,281	2,484,087
Net decrease to Aug. 31			$6,094,009

CANCELED STAMPS.

A large number of letters from banks throughout the country are now being received at the Internal-Revenue Bureau inquiring why the money appropriated by Congress for the redemption of canceled stamps on bank checks is not sent with the checkbooks which have been returned. The Commissioner replies that the immense amount of work entailed on the bureau by the plan devised to cancel stamps and return checks has caused some delay in making up accounts. The work of destroying, defacing, and reshipping is a separate branch of the transaction, which goes on while the accounting officers of the Treasury Department are making up the necessary lists. Before a warrant can be issued to a bank by the Treasurer for the amount due on account of stamps returned, it has to go through all the routine of Auditors and Controllers provided by law.

THE PATENT-OFFICE.

PROMOTIONS INCIDENT ON THE RESIGNATION OF AN EXAMINER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The resignation of Mr. Church, the examiner in charge of interferences in the Patent-Office, is not to be followed by a series of promotions from the outside. It is the practice in the office to promote from grade to grade, but to select from each grade who shall go up. In the present case this tradition was followed and the promotions made, as a rule, by seniority. Finally the vacancy in the clerkships is filled by a clerk transferred from the census force. Whether this feature of the change is in accord with the new civil-service rules may be questioned. The promotions, as a rule, give satisfaction, though there has been, as usual, some jumping.

CAPITAL NOTES.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Treasurer Wyman yesterday mailed 11,973 checks for $2,163,019, representing the interest due Sept. 1 on the registered 4½ per cents.

The Post-Office Department, owing to dissatisfaction at the proposed change of site of the High Post-Office, has decided to take no further action until Chief-Inspector Stuart, of Chicago, has examined and reported. He has been directed to report at his early convenience.

Superintendent Thompson, of the Railway Mail Service, has ordered the establishment of a new line of postal cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. The cars will begin running Saturday, Sept. 1, leaving New York at 1 p. m. The postal-car will arrive in St. Louis the morning of the second day at 7:30 o'clock.

Carlisle's friends are scattering through the Mississippi Valley a circular explaining his views with respect to Mississippi River improvements. This is in answer to a circular put out by Carlisle's opponents in which the attempt is made to show that he is hostile to that improvement. Harry Smith, of Michigan, journal clerk of the House, who has returned from an extended tour, says that Randall cannot be beaten.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Is Dissatisfied with the Trout-Fishing in the Yellowstone River.

"Uncle Rufus" Hatch, Disguised as a Cowboy, Visits Mr. Arthur.

Hatch's Competitor as a Hotelkeeper in the Park Excites the Ire of Uncle Rufus.

Pierrepont Reported as Saying a War with Great Britain in the Future Is Inevitable.

It Is Announced that the President and Party Will Arrive in Chicago Early Next Week.

TROUT-FISHING IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

HATCH HOTEL, YELLOWSTONE, via LIVINGSTON, Mont., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The President's party are very much chagrined with the result of the fishing today in the Yellowstone River. The trout are not only soft, but infested with a parasite. The cause is supposed to be the sulphur and hot water pouring into the stream.

HATCH IN THE RÔLE OF A COWBOY.

Uncle Rufus Hatch and ten of his party returned today, played out. He says his sickness was only a subterfuge. He declares that he visited the President in the disguise of a cowboy, and sent out the report of sickness to make the ruse complete. The President tried to hide from him in an undiscovered region, but he succeeded in getting all the correspondents into his presence by the ruse. Rufus is happy because the President had to send here and purchase supplies of him, and says that the roads are so abominable in the park that his Excellency will recommend an appropriation of $1,000,000 for their improvement.

A HOTEL BILL.

A great joke was played on Hatch. He stopped over night with the only rival hotel-keeper in the park, up at the Fire Hole. For this and a lunch the man charged him $97. Rufus is so mad that he ordered his men to erect a tent hotel today right at a point near by which shall cut off the travel from his rival. He says he will "bust" that hotel if he has to provide free accommodations.

ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont stated today that THE TRIBUNE, in referring to the scheme of acquiring British Columbia, had penetrated the most important State secret which had been opened since the Rebellion. He admitted practically that his trip to Alaska was in reference to this very thing. As an ex-Minister to the Court of St. James he is in a position to know whereof he speaks. He says this Government in establishing the boundary line with British Columbia committed a stupendous error. At present it is impossible to get in Alaska where all our fur fisheries and mining industries are without going 100 miles through British waters. The only other route is 1,000 miles around through the stormy Pacific Ocean. He remarks that it is now a state question with both England and America whether the United States shall acquire British Columbia by conquest or Great Britain seize Alaska. He was entertained by the Governor of Vancouver's Island. The Chief Justice of that island was present. He remarked to the visitors that the United States had no business to Alaska, since it was only accessible through British waters. The British secured the sea coast as far up as the middle of Mount St. Elias, and thence the line runs due north. Mr. Pierrepont says it is not a question of purchase of British Columbia, since Great Britain is too dignified to sell its possession. It is a matter of conquest.

BRITISH JEALOUSY.

He refers to the fact that England is watching the Isthmean Canal projects, ready to snatch the Pacific coast trade. He says war is inevitable, because our interests are identical, and the moment the United States interferes with Great Britain's carrying our products to Europe there will be trouble. A great navy is an absolute necessity to the country. A war is not a matter of the near future, but will be desirable to the people of this country as soon as they are prepared. He says that England is astonished at the vast industries developing in Alaska. That Territory cost the United States $7,200,000, and the royalty from the seal industries alone is 6 per cent on the investment. The fisheries there are equal to those of all the rest of the world combined, and the products going through British waters excites great jealousy.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

SCENES OF GRANDEUR.

CAMP CAMERON, YELLOWSTONE, Wyo., via LIVINGSTON, Mont., Aug. 31.—Camp was broken as usual at 6:30 yesterday morning, and all of the boys of the party, rested and invigorated by a day's sojourn amongst the grand scenery about the Cañon and Falls of the Yellowstone, gladly took the trail leading northward to our last camp on the banks of the famous river.

There are two trails leading from the lower falls to Barnet's Bridge. One follows the cañon along its brink for five or six miles, then leaves it and passes to the eastward of Mount Washburn. It is a very difficult route, for the twelve miles are one constant descent. The other and better one we followed, and passed over the westward slope of the same mountains.

From the summit of Mt. Washburn, 10,000 feet above the sea, an extended and comprehensive view of the park scenery was obtained. To the northward and east the grand, elevated, and snowy ridges and peaks of the Rocky Mountains rise to the sky. To the eastward and south great banks of snow lay low upon the peaks of the Shoshone Range. The Grand Cañon, from this point of vantage, looks like a narrow gorge fringed with dark pines. In the distance can be seen some of the great geysers sending forth puffs of steam and giving their locations the appearance of an aggregation of busy factories. The gray volcanic rocks which crown the summit of the mountains are relieved at intervals by grassy slopes, and upon them are sprinkled beds of lovely wild-flowers.

In the cabin at the top of the mountain those who have had the courage to make the ascent have left their cards with notes, some giving most wretched accounts of their experiences, which were the results of the cold winds, snow, and sleet, which had greeted them instead of the pleasant temperature and magnificent views which they hoped for and expected.

The President and Senator Vest tried their luck at fishing yesterday afternoon after our rather trying ride of twenty-one miles over a rough mountain trail, and were respectively rewarded by a catch of eight and six fine trout.

CAMP CAMERON.

Our camp was named Cameron by the President in honor of the Senator from Pennsylvania. It was situated on a grassy slope beside a grove of aspens and overlooking the valley of the river, upon which our herds peacefully grazed. Today's march is over a wagon-road to the mammoth hot springs, and tomorrow we expect to reach the terminus of the branch road of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

ARTHUR IN CHICAGO.

THE PRESIDENT WILL ARRIVE TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY AND HOLD A PUBLIC RECEPTION.

John B. Drake, of the Pacific, received a telegram yesterday from Secretary-of-War Lincoln asking him to reserve rooms for the President, who, according to Mr. Lincoln, would arrive here Tuesday morning. The dispatch also informed Mr. Drake that the President wanted his return visit here to be a quiet and private one, the only thing in the shape of a welcome to be a public reception to be given in the evening at the hotel, the details to be arranged by Collector Spalding. During the day a reporter saw the Collector and asked him what he knew regarding arrangements to be made for the reception. The Collector stated that the President would probably be here Tuesday or Wednesday. He might be delayed for a day at St. Paul, whose citizens were eager to see him and keep him there over a day. It was possible he might yield to their entreaties, and thus delay by a day his arrival at Chicago. It is not possible, therefore, as yet to fix absolutely the day of the reception, but it will be Tuesday or Wednesday night at the Pacific, and will be a public one, open to all citizens of Chicago who may desire to call and pay their respects to the President of the United States. Apart from this, it is understood, there will be no demonstration whatever, and the proposed banquet of the Union League Club will have to be given up. How long the President will stay here is uncertain, but he has been so long away from Washington that he will naturally be anxious to return there as soon as possible without wasting any more time on the road than is absolutely necessary. Fuller details concerning his movements will doubtless be obtained today.

DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

Flight of Two Young Women, One Married, Presumably with Their Male Admirers.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Village of Coeymans has furnished a sensational double elopement in which are involved persons of high social position and considerable wealth. Three months ago a daughter of Daniel Wiltsie was married to Edward Palmer. Palmer had been engaged to a young lady who died before the day set for the wedding, and after his marriage to Miss Wiltsie informed a friend that his love was buried with his first flame. This intelligence reached the ears of Palmer's wife, and frequently thereafter she was seen in the company of George Wiltsie, her cousin. Last night George and his brother Frank attended a ball at Coeymans and this morning both were missing, as were also Mrs. Palmer and Miss Hattie Tompkins, daughter of a wealthy farmer, and who had been receiving the attentions of Frank surreptitiously, he having been forbidden to visit her residence by her father. A ladder on the outside of Tompkins' house and leading to Hattie's room, and the absence of her trunk and wearing apparel, were sufficient to explain that she had flown with Frank. In Mrs. Palmer's room was found a letter stating that she loved her cousin George more than she did her husband, whom she asserted she had married because her parents compelled her to. Accordingly, she had eloped with George, and expected to live a life of happiness in Michigan. Later in the day it was learned that two trunks had been secreted in a cornfield near the girls' residence. They carried their clothing to the trunks whenever opportunity afforded. Palmer had purchased his wife a couple of dresses and jewelry only a week before her disappearance. It is believed that the eloping couples left in each others' company. No trace of them further than that a hack was seen before daylight driven rapidly away from the village has been secured. The wronged husband is grief-stricken, and announced his intention of taking immediate steps to discover the whereabouts of his three-month's bride.

ABSCONDED.

A Young Lawyer of Pickens, S. C., Alleged to Have Swindled the Government in Various Ways, Has Left for Parts Unknown.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—John T. Price, a young lawyer of Pickens County, who has hitherto stood well in the community, has absconded. He was Postmaster at Price's Post-Office, in that county, and employed an assistant to run the office while he remained at Pickens, the county-seat, practicing his profession and holding the offices of Warden, Clerk, and Treasurer of the Town Council. Price also kept the post-office books at Pickens, ordered all stamps, postal cards, and envelopes, and made returns in his own name. The office is a small one, where the stamps canceled during a quarter could not legitimately amount to $20. As his pay depended on the amount of stamps canceled, Price would order about $150 worth every three months, sell them at a reduced price, pocket his commission of 60 per cent, and report the stamps canceled. Through his influence two other post-offices were established in Pickens County, which he manipulated in a similar manner. He is also alleged to have dealt extensively in illicitly-distilled whisky, and for this crime the revenue officers were seeking to arrest him when he fled. Price had been carrying on the double scheme of swindling the Government for nearly two years and made a handsome thing of it, dressing stylishly, wearing fine jewelry, and spending money liberally. As Town Treasurer he had collected several hundred dollars of town taxes which he carried off with him.

THE FREE-THINKERS.

A Woman's Wrath Poured Out on the Convention—"Humorous" Address of T. B. Wakeman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Free-Thinkers' Convention was enlivened today by a woman's wrath. The woman was Mrs. Coleby, of Buffalo, and her wrath was expressed in terse language. She had been announced to speak at the forenoon session, but Dr. Stolz, of Chicago, consumed all the time. Then somebody asked that a subscription be taken for the Secretary, H. L. Green. When President Brown finally introduced Mrs. Coleby she flounced forward to the front of the stage and said: "I was advertised to speak this forenoon, but the management has chosen to consume the time in taking a collection. That is all I have to say." She then retired hastily to the wings of the stage amid a noticeable flutter of excitement, both in the audience and among the officers on the stage. The business committee immediately surrounded her and put salve on her wounded feelings. She was induced to speak at the afternoon session. She was succeeded by Mrs. Judge Krekel, of Kansas City; then Miss Severance, of Wisconsin, spoke.

In the evening Thaddeus B. Wakeman, of New York, answered the argument of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Brooklyn. He compared the Rev. Mr. Mitchell to a bull before a train at full speed. He traced the history of the church in a very humorous manner, presenting the mistakes in a very terse manner, answering the audience by caricatures of Luther, Calvin, and other churchmen.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Thursday night at Scanlon's Landing, Ark., on Clark Brewer's plantation, a negro named Hawkins killed his wife, Sarah, by stabbing her from head to feet in not less than 100 places. The fiend was jealous of her, and had his anger aroused by finding her and another colored woman in company with a negro named Ransom. The trio when discovered were having a high old time.

EDITORS AT WAR.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The editorial war waxeth warm. In addition to the criminal libel suit filed by Maj. G. C. Connor, late editor of the *Daily Democrat* against Col. J. E. MacGowan, editor of the *Daily Times*, Connor has filed suit for $20,000 damages for libel against MacGowan. As an offset MacGowan today filed suit against Connor claiming damages in $40,000 for libel in both public and private utterances.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

HYDE PARK, Vt., Aug. 31.—This morning Edward W. Sumner accidentally shot Sigbert Rogers through the heart with a pistol. Rogers died instantly. Both are about 18 years of age, and were warmly attached to each other.

POLITICAL.

Rumor of an Important Change of Leaders by Iowa Democrats.

Kinne to Retire, and Weaver to Make the Race for Governor.

The Republicans Confident of Piling Up More than Their Usual Majority.

The Southern Anti-Bourbons under Mahone Serenely Confident of Success.

The Struggle in Ohio Will Probably Terminate in a Decisive Republican Victory.

IOWA.

A RUMORED CHANGE OF FRONT BY THE DEMOCRATS—KINNE TO GIVE PLACE TO WEAVER.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—An evening paper, independent in politics, with a Republican leaning, published here, has an item tonight which is intended to be startling. The paper referred to says:

We have information tending in the strongest way to indicate that a daring sensational move will shortly be made on the political chessboard in Iowa looking to the withdrawal of Judge Kinne, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and the uniting of the opposition upon Gen. Weaver, the Greenback nominee, and the election of that brilliant and erratic politician as Governor. As we understand the situation, the arrangement only waits until it becomes certain that Judge Kinne cannot be elected in a three-cornered fight. The theory upon which it is proposed to make this important move is that Gen. Weaver alone can combine all the elements opposed to the Republican party, and that his candidacy is the one thing needful in order to make Republican defeat a certainty. It is maintained that in addition to the entire Democratic and Greenback vote Gen. Weaver would poll a large ultra-prohibition Republican vote, there being thousands of Republicans who only withhold their support from Weaver because they fear that their support of him would result in the election of Judge Kinne, a license man.

What the other side of the arrangement will be has not been ascertained, but it is probable that it would embrace a complete reversal of the present program, which, as understood by the Republicans, contemplates the election of Kinne for Governor and Weaver for United States Senator. Weaver for Governor and Kinne for United States Senator would not improbably be the phase the arrangement would assume. There is no doubt that such a combination would be very formidable, and one of the strongest politicians in Iowa has the arrangement in mind and is determined to effect it.

On the contrary, there is the best possible ground for believing that such a scheme is not only improbable but impossible. In the first place, Kinne is on the track to stay; and, secondly, if he should voluntarily withdraw from the canvass his place would be immediately supplied by the State Committee. But if such an impossible combination was effected Weaver would be beaten as bad as Greeley was in Pennsylvania, for the reason that the rock-rooted would either stay at home or vote for the other man. It is claimed at the Republican State Central Committee headquarters that the campaign has lately taken a turn decidedly favorable to the Republicans. It is not denied that the outlook was very blue for a while before and for a month after the State Convention, but a change is said to have come. Even from the river counties the reports are favorable. In Scott and Clayton Counties the Republican vote will, it is believed, exceed the vote for the amendment by 500, and the interior counties report a regular tidal wave of Republican enthusiasm.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The Polk County Greenback Convention today adjourned without making nominations. Resolutions were passed stating that, as there were two legislative candidates already in the field, meaning the Democrat and Greenbacker nominated by the Democrats who were pledged to defeat Senator Allison, which they claimed to be the real issue of the campaign, they deemed it inexpedient to nominate.

A REPUBLICAN TELLS WHY HE IS CONFIDENT.

The Hon. John H. Kasson, of Iowa, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and speaking of the Iowa campaign he said that despite all the noise and hurrah the Democrats were making they were counting without their host. Iowa would be Republican as it had been in the past. The majority would be reduced, and that was all there would be to it. The Democrats had overreached themselves in their defense of the liquor traffic, and had thoroughly antagonized the temperance and church element all over the State, and they would find that their loss in this quarter would offset their gains among the Germans. The Legislature would likewise be safely Republican.

MAHONE

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS AND ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE PATRONAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Mahone is still here visiting the departments and attempting to repair the injury done to his prestige by the enforcement of the Civil-Service law. He finds that the absence of Mr. Eaton from the city has not resulted in a suspension of the Civil-Service act, and the department authorities do not come to his aid with the alacrity that they did last year. Mahone claims to be very confident of success in the county contests this fall, and his manner certainly sustains his claim. His followers are much less enthusiastic, but they say that Mahone cares nothing for what the newspapers say. The large number of letters which were read at the independent conference all heartily indorsed the movement, and the writers of them seem to be very confident that there is reasonable hope for anti-Bourbon success in the Presidential election in some of the Southern States.

OHIO.

CONGRESSMAN M'KINLEY REGARDS JUDGE FORAKER'S ELECTION AS CERTAIN.

The Hon. William McKinley Jr., representing the Eighteenth Congressional District of Ohio, was at the Palmer yesterday, and, being met by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, discussed the political situation in Ohio very freely. He said that there could be no longer any doubt of Foraker's election. The Democracy, from the hour of Hoadly's nomination, had been getting more and more divided among themselves, and now the split in Cincinnati, which was going to result in the running of two Democratic county tickets, capped the climax. Verily the old saying that "Whom the gods wished to destroy they first made mad" was never better exemplified than in this instance. The most serious trouble Hoadly had to encounter was the disaffection among the old-line Democrats, who had been fighting the battles of Democracy since the time of Clement L. Vallandigham. These, as a class, were alienated from the party, and, contrary to all expectation, as the time drew near for the decision at the ballot-box, the feeling seemed to grow rather than diminish. The Scott law was so popular that the Democrats had lost all the campaign thunder on which they had relied to make the campaign, and the Germans were rapidly returning to their old allegiance. Even the saloonkeepers were by no means a unit for the Democracy and would not furnish the sinews of war, as they were expected to do. Like all very bright men who talked and talked well, Hoadly made mistakes, and he had made them this time by the bushel. His recent utterances on the liquor question, in his speech at Zoar, could not help but injure him terribly among the temperance Democrats, who were very numerous in Northern Ohio, especially in view of the fact that there was such a growing agitation in favor of the second or prohibitory amendment. This was daily assuming larger proportions, and it would surely receive a very heavy vote—probably considerably over 100,000.

Mr. McKinley said he believed Foraker would have carried Hamilton County without the Democratic split; still this insured the legislative ticket, and with it the control of the Legislature and a Republican successor to Senator Pendleton.

Mr. McKinley had a very close thing of it last fall, receiving only eight majority out of over 34,000 votes. His competitor, Wallace, has entered a contest, and, speaking of it, he said that the testimony taken so far had increased rather than lessened his majority. He will return in a few days to Ohio and devote his attention to the campaign.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION—WHAT A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OCTOBER MEANS.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—It is rather early in the campaign to predict the result in this State, yet it is not too soon to take a look over the political field and to survey the forces in line ready to measure their comparative strength. This city is the headquarters of both parties—in fact, all of the other parties or sideshows also have their headquarters here, but the fight will be between the Republicans and Democrats, and from this time until Oct. 9, the day of election, the fight promises to be a severe one, for not alone will State issues enter the campaign, but above and beyond all the questions of National importance; and here in Ohio is to be fought the initial battle of the campaign of 1884. This fact is realized by both sides, and all the talent among the leaders will be mustered into service.

While talking with a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee on the campaign, he said the eyes of all politicians and business-men were turned toward Ohio. He must surely have had in his mind the words of Senator Voorhees. Remarking still further he said: "The result will be looked for anxiously, as it is conceded that the coming election will in a great measure settle the Presidential question." As the fight is National in its character, so will the National questions enter into the canvass. The all-absorbing question of a protective tariff or a tariff for revenue only will be the leading issue. On this question the two parties will occupy the same relative positions as they did in the last Presidential campaign, though the Democrats succeeded in engrafting into their platform a modern idea which smacks of both free trade and protection. It is said that this plank was drafted by the Hon. G. H. Bargar, the usurper of Thompson's place as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and it remains to be seen if the "New Democracy" will support that gentleman in his views upon this vexatious question. If successful, then will Bargar be on top, or if it goes down in defeat then he can still claim that this peculiar plank means something else.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

For years the temperance question has been the all-absorbing one in Ohio politics. Politicians have spent many sleepless nights in trying to solve the riddle satisfactorily to themselves. The prohibition element has presented its claims time and again to the General Assembly, but neither of the leading parties have dared to accede to the demand for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the people until the last Legislature, which was two-thirds Republican, did so but a short time before its adjournment. It now remains to be seen what will be done with it. The same legislative body enacted the Scott law, which will be the real line local issue of the campaign. It has already added about $2,000,000 to the revenues of the State, all of which is to be applied to the different funds of the State. The Democratic party stands opposed to this law, and the two leading Democratic organs of the State, the *News-Journal* and Cleveland *Plaindealer*, are making an open fight for its repeal. As yet the workings of the law are not fully understood. On all sides the voters are asking their candidates for the Legislature if they will vote to repeal the Scott law, and many surprises may be looked for this fall in what have hitherto been called Democratic strongholds. Among the citizens of the Western Reserve the prohibitory amendment will receive a large vote. Last year the German and saloon vote was driven in a great measure away from the Republicans by the enactment of the Pond and Smith laws, a good part of which will be permanent; yet a great many Germans—those of the better classes and those who read—look upon the Scott law as a wise solution of a troublesome question, and will not hesitate to give the party which dared to come out and openly fight for liquor taxation a hearty support. Expressions are heard from all parts of the State which will corroborate this statement; so if Hoadly and the "New Democracy" are counting solid on this element they will awake on the morning of Oct. 10 to find themselves mistaken.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE BOURBON RANKS.

Notwithstanding the protestations of Democratic organs there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the party over Hoadly's nomination, and many of the "unwashed" have not forgotten the words of Judge Thurman, when seconding the nomination of Gen. Ward: "I warn you not to bind our grand old party in this campaign to a single issue." He referred, of course, to the liquor question, and his speech indicated that, in his opinion, if Hoadly were nominated, and the champion of the free-liquor interest of the State made the standard-bearer, defeat was sure to follow.

While Hoadly had this interest working hard for his nomination, it was not as strong as another element which seems to control Democratic State Conventions—plenty of money. With this element and the saloon interest Hoadly counts upon obtaining a vote large enough in the cities to counterbalance what disaffection there may be in the rural districts. If the above elements are to be relied upon, the people of this country can rest assured that the mossback Democrats of Ohio will see that Judge Thurman's prediction is verified.

The Republicans of Ohio may just as well understand it now, while the campaign is young, as at any other time that the usual Democratic tactics will be played, and illegal voting will be the rule of the day. In fact, the colonization of voters has already begun in the border counties, and if money and fraud can carry Ohio the next Governor will be a Democrat. The Democrats will adopt the policy of last year, and the bar'l will be on tap freely. If the Republicans are counting on this being another Bookwalter campaign they are reckoning without their host, for they must remember that the other side is led by a man of ability, and whose scheming will be hard to head off. If victory perches on Republican banners it will only be by hard work and thorough organization. The fight will be a bitter one and the victory well earned. Of the two tickets the Republican is the stronger in the character of its men, but throughout the campaign that party will be hampered for lack of funds, which the ever-ready bar'l will add increased strength and energy to Democratic zeal. If the Republicans succeed in getting out a full vote there is no doubt of success, but they must not throw away any chances of success by counting on Democratic apathy. Present indications point toward the election of Judge Foraker by 20,000 majority, with a Republican Legislature.

INDIANA.

GEN. NELSON SAYS CALKINS WILL BE THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR—OPPOSITION TO ARTHUR.

Gen. T. H. Nelson, of Indiana, is at the Grand Pacific, and in conversation with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, speaking of Indiana politics, he said that he thought it more than likely—if not certain—that Congressman Calkins would be the Republican nominee for Governor next year. He was a lively, capable man, and would make a splendid fight. The Democratic party were, numerically speaking, in a majority in Indiana, but they were such blunderers they could not win. The last Democratic Legislature had by its partisan course killed the prospects of its party. Indiana would surely cast its vote for the Republican ticket next year unless McDonald was nominated for President and Voorhees for Governor. The latter he considered several thousand votes stronger than any other man that could be named, and he would be awfully hard to beat if he would consent to make the race.

Gen. Nelson ridicules the idea of Arthur's nomination. "What record has he to stand on to justify it?" he inquired. "He has made a good President, and officeseekers are flattering him, but his end will be similar to that of other Vice-Presidents. Arthur has no strength in Indiana."

Gen. Logan, he said, would be acceptable to eight-tenths of the Indiana Republicans, and would have that proportion of any delegation selected to the next convention if he wanted it. He thought he would prove the strongest man the party could put up, and he should be nominated.

PENNSYLVANIA.

EX-GOV. CURTIN ON THE STATE TICKET, THE SPEAKERSHIP, AND THE TARIFF.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, at present a Democratic member of Congress from that State, was seen at the Palmer yesterday. He says the Democrats will carry a portion of their State ticket anyhow. The Republican Convention nominated a man for State Treasurer who was a soldier and fought in the War. But it was not the right war. He is an Englishman and fought in the Crimean war. This will not help him much. The Democratic nominees were wisely selected, and are strong men.

The Governor said he was for Randall for Speaker, and that the Pennsylvania delegation would be a unit for him. He looked for his election.

Though a Pennsylvanian, Gov. Curtin is not pleased with the Tariff bill passed by the last Congress. He says it suits nobody—neither the revenue reformers nor the protectionists. One objectional feature is the decrease of the duty on charcoal iron, which is largely manufactured in Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota. This class of iron comes in direct competition with Swedish iron, and the result is the American manufacturers of this class of iron have been virtually knocked out. The steel interest controls all the iron interests, and it looked out for itself. New England manufactures the metal largely into machinery of all kinds, and of course they are willing to buy as cheaply as they can so long as their class of industries are protected.

The Governor said he looked for a Democratic victory in 1884 without fail. The American people, when they gave any subject thought, always did the right thing. They were thinking now; everything indicated it, and they would not vote to keep the Republican party in power.

MARYLAND.

EX-CONGRESSMAN M'LANE IS AFRAID OF LINCOLN, BUT NOT OF ARTHUR.

The Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, is at the Palmer, and a TRIBUNE reporter had a brief chat with him yesterday. Mr. McLane represented one of the Baltimore districts in Congress for several terms as a Democrat, and was regarded as a man of ability. He said that Maryland was still for Bayard, and would send a delegation in his interest next year to the National Convention, as she had done in 1876 and 1880. This was more on account of geographical position than through any belief that Bayard could be nominated. Of the Republican nomination he said that he only hoped that Arthur would be nominated, for almost any Democrat could defeat him in New York. The old feather-head element would never support Arthur with vigor and enthusiasm, and without such support he could not carry the State. What he most feared, Mr. McLane said, was that the Republican party would realize the necessity of the hour and nominate a man far more dangerous to the Democracy than Arthur or any other Republican in the country. That man was Robert T. Lincoln. He was one of the men, if not the only man, who could unite all factions in the Republican party, and, if nominated, he would poll every Republican vote in the land. The Democratic candidate against him would have to depend solely on Democratic votes. Mr. McLane further stated that Randall would receive some votes from Maryland. It was understood that the two Baltimore Congressmen would give hi their support.

NEW YORK.

GEN. SLOCUM THINKS COX OR RANDALL WILL BE THE NEXT SPEAKER—THE OHIO SPLIT.

Gen. Slocum, Congresssman-at-Large from New York State, said yesterday at the Grand Pacific that the retirement of Blackburn from the Speakership contest had greatly simplified matters, and that the revenue reformers ought to be able now to beat Randall. The New York delegation would support Cox, and it looked as if his prospects were very bright. Either he or Carlisle would be elected, and either would give the party a fixed position on the tariff question.

Gen. Slocum said that he regretted the party breach in Ohio; it looked as if the Ohio Democracy were frittering away all their prospects. Still, experience in New York had shown that the running of two Democratic county tickets had the effect of bringing out a heavy Democratic vote, which helped the State ticket. It might be the case in Ohio, and the local split in Cincinnati might prove to be the means of electing Hoadly. At any rate, it was much better to settle party differences this year than next year.

The action of the New York Democratic State Committee in calling for general primaries would not divide the party. Each hall would elect its delegates, and the State Convention would probably apportion the representation among them. There was no doubt of the election of the Democratic ticket in New York this year.

JEALOUSY.

Two Germans in St. Joseph Charge Their Wives with Infidelity—One Drowns Herself and the Other Attempts Suicide by Taking Laudanum.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—This afternoon a corpse was found in the Missouri River. It proved to be Mrs. Henry Hesse. It was reported last week that a man named Joseph Bundel was calling at the Hesse home oftener than proper. Mr. Hesse accused her of being untrue. A quarrel ensued, and he made arrangements for a divorce. She left home last Monday night. No one knew where she went. She left her little girl with a friend and bade the friend adieu. For some time rumor has reported that Bundel has called at the home of George Herman, city editor of the *Daily Railsblatter*, too often. This coming to Herman's ears, he asked his wife about it. She denied it. Late last night, while he was out, she swallowed a heavy dose of laudanum. They walked her all night. She begged them to let her die. She is still alive, but declares she will kill herself. The three families, Bundel, Hesse, and Herman, live close together, are intimate friends, and have been for some years. All are young, well known, and well-to-do. Mrs. Herman is highly educated and handsome. Mrs. Hesse was a handsome woman. Herman and wife are from Prussia, where he is related to the best blood.

YELLOW-FEVER.

A Quarantine Station Needed at Cape Henry—The Situation at Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, in his annual report, will recommend the establishment of a permanent National quarantine near Cape Henry. The entrance to Hampton Roads is practically the seaport of more than 2,000,000 people, and it is the outlet of two great systems of railway—the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore & Ohio. There is no local quarantine in the adjacent waters except at Baltimore and Norfolk, and the latter is very inefficient. It is estimated that one revenue cutter and one quarantine steamer could do efficient quarantine service between the capes, a distance of eighteen miles. Recommendation will also be made that a permanent hospital barracks be established on Fisherman's Island, inside the cape.

A dispatch from Pensacola says: "No new cases of fever and no deaths in the yard. The marines are reported well."

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 31.—Another day has passed without any kind of sickness at Pensacola and forty-eight hours to noon without news from the navy-yard.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—At Ravenna today a defective switch threw the rear truck of the sleeper of the Cleveland & Pittsburg express off. It was dragged some distance, smashing the sides of several cars of local freight on a side track, and killing John Rorabaugh, of Homeworth, a freight brakeman, standing between the tracks. The passengers in the sleeper escaped.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—Thirteen cars of a freight train were demolished at Kinzer station. No person hurt.

PETROLEUM IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 31.—In the Arkansas Valley Company's oil-well at Cañon City today, at a depth of 1,060 feet, the drill penetrated a second vein of oil which raised 120 feet in the tubing. Genuine pebble sand forms a part of this stratum, the thickness of which is yet unknown. This well is two and a half miles from the Peabody well. The Cañon City Company will commence boring tomorrow four miles north of the Peabody. The oil obtained is a heavy pure lubricating.

STEALING AN ENGINE.

NEWPORT, Vt., Aug. 31.—Last night unknown parties stole the engine recently seized from the Southeastern Road. An engine from Canada brought several men, who overpowered the keeper, attached the detained engine, and made rapidly for Canada.

A GREAT STORM.

The Fishing Fleet at the Grand Banks Scattered by a Fierce Tempest.

Miles of the Ocean Covered with the Debris of Wrecked Vessels and Dories.

Between Fifty and One Hundred Lives Believed to Have Been Lost.

The Gale on the Nova Scotian Coast—A Long List of Disasters—Damaged Shipping.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 31.—From arrivals the last twenty-four hours from the Grand Banks, intelligence of alarming disasters to the fishing fleet has been received. The most reliable and definit news comes from the Gloucester schooner Wachusett. She was anchored about twenty miles southeast of the Virgins and narrowly escaped the fury of the storm, and ran for land. While coming in she passed through a vast amount of wreckage, indicating the destructive work of the gale. The storm arose from the eastward shortly after sunrise Sunday last.

NEARLY A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

A heavy sea rapidly piled up and became confused and choppy by the wind veering to the north-northeast. For thirty miles of the schooner's course wreckage was encountered on every side. Many dories were seen bottom up, and oars, fish boards, and other material in large quantities were passed from time to time. One French fishing-brig alone lost four dories with all hands. The vessel's decks were swept, the cables parted, and the anchors lost.

A general estimate based upon the best information at present obtainable puts the loss of life at from sixty to eighty souls, while the damage to the fleet is incalculable. At the time the gale sprung up there were, it is assumed, 2,000 dories away at their trawls, and it will be fortunate if the extent of the damage to the fleet is circumscribed within this report.

WRECKS REPORTED AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—The following later reports of damage to the shipping by the gale are received: Schooner Mary, total wreck at Manadiere; schooner Stetter, driven ashore at Arichat and bilged; schooner Alice L. M. Crondis, reported ashore at Margaree, Cape Breton; schooner Mary E. Badke, ashore at Laroise; schooner Foaming Billow, ashore at Sheet Harbor, but likely to get off; schooner Queen of the Fleet, from Labrador, bound to Lurenburg, reported ashore at Englishtown, Cape Breton; schooner J. B. Dellwen, went ashore at Scatterie Island, Cape Breton, but will probably be got off; brigantine Annie, Jamaica, for Montreal, forty-four days out, reported at Sydney, Cape Breton, in a leaky condition.

The steamer Brynjljas, Pensacola for Barrow, arrived today for coal. She reports she felt the storm very severely from 5 o'clock Wednesday evening to daylight the following morning. The wind blew with terrific force, and while the engines were at full speed to try to keep the ship up to the wind the feed-pipe of one boiler burst and the steam had to be shut off. With the assistance of sails the ship was kept up to the wind until the engines got to work again. With the use of one boiler she bore up for this port. The accident to the boiler will not detain the steamer here.

A telegram from Cow Bay, Cape Breton, reports that the gale was fearful there. The American brig Atlas and schooners Edward Johnson and Volunteer were driven ashore, and all except the Edward Johnson were probably total wrecks. The Volunteer, which was laden with coal, had the bottom knocked out. The schooner Ripple, with 200 quintals of fish, sunk in her dock. Other smaller craft were wrecked, but no lives lost.

The East Anglia, arrived for coal, had one or two of her plates started and was strained a little by Wednesday night's gale. The schooner Fanny B., from Cow Bay, Cape Breton, via Gabarus, reports having her deck-load of fish carried away during the storm. The schooner Vesta, from Labrador, had to run thirty miles before the gale and had her mainsail carried away. The schooner Amos B. was driven ashore.

MITCHELL—SLADE.

The Fight Declared Off—Weakening of the English Pugilist—Harry Hill Determined on a Battle.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—William Madden, the backer and trainer of Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, arrived in this city last evening and sought an interview at once with H. J. Rice, manager of H. A. Slade, the Maori. Madden was accompanied by J. H. Bishop and E. W. Marks, of Kansas City. A lengthy conference was had, in which much bad blood was shown by both sides, the talk at times being very spirited. It was feared that an eruption would ensue over a few matters which gradually developed. The main point hinged upon a letter which it is said Madden had written Richard K. Fox, of New York, for which Rice called him severely to task, and wanted immediate explanation and the necessity for such language. Madden denied the authorship in a most indignant manner, and referred to a letter written them that any communication published over his signature in any paper but the *Clipper* was a forgery and fraudulent. It was plainly discernible that Madden desired to withdraw his man from the fight because of letters from John Little, Prosecuting Attorney of Johnson County, Kansas, where Mitchell is training. This caused the matter to come to a head, and a general discussion ensued on the subject, with a guarantee offered that Mitchell should have good training quarters in Kansas. Madden did not like this, but wanted a provision that Gov. Glick would not molest him or cause his arrest for engaging in a prize fight under the statute. Argument failed, as Madden showed more determination than ever to withdraw if he could, and to settle it he drew up a compact which was his final card. Here it is:

Being notified by the authorities, and knowing it was an impossibility for the Slade and Mitchell prize-fight to take place unless all connected took a big risk of going to the penitentiary, I proposed to H. A. Slade's manager, H. J. Rice, to declare the fight off, and be accepted on conditions.
WILLIAM MADDEN,
For Charles Mitchell.
HENRY J. RICE,
For Herbert A. Slade.
Witness: J. S. BISHOP.

It is unknown what these conditions are, lying alone with Rice and Madden. Slade is in the depths of bitter disappointment, and manifests no desire to conceal it. He thinks he has been badly treated, and demanded that, in justice to his backers, Rice ought to have held out and either compelled Mitchell to fight or had the stakes forfeited. Slade was anxious for the fight and felt most confident of victory. So great was his anger that Rice was possessed of some timidity in imparting the intelligence. The friends of Slade state that Mitchell was so anxious not to fight that had no truce been offered he would have caused Slade's arrest, in the end, for law-breaking. Madden attempted to frown down this spirit, and stated that if they supposed Mitchell was afraid he would put up $150 and have Slade meet him today on the Exposition grounds. Dobson, a local sport, put up the money, when Madden recalled his statement. Another version is to the effect that all this is merely a blind to keep the authorities off, and that the mill will be fought on Mexican soil near Paso del Norte, the Alcalde having given permission for it, and the people raised a large sum of money for the proper entertainment of the guests, while delegates are said to be on the way here to confer with all the managers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—From William Madden, who is the manager and trainer of Charles Mitchell, and from Henry J. Rice, the manager of the Slade-Mace combination, came the news today that the fight between Mitchell and Slade was off. The sporting men at Mike Cleary's, in the Bowery, and those who gather at "Billy" McGlory's in Hester street, declare that the fight is off owing to the cowardice of Slade, who is afraid to meet the plucky little Englishman. Harry Hill, who is the stakeholder in the event, says that, judging from the dispatches he has received from both Madden and Rice, he concludes that the pugilists are afraid of incarceration in jail. In fact, Madden, in his dispatch to Mr. Hill from Atchison, Kas., says this is the reason for the abandonment of the contest in so many words. Mr. Rice telegraphed to Harry Hill: "Will explain when I come home." Mike Cleary says: "No one who knew anything about the two men expected they would fight. The Maori is a hammerer, but he is no good against the science of Mitchell, who knocked me out without any trouble simply because I was not in training. I would like to box Mitchell on points for any amount he might name, but first I would like to see him knock out Slade, which I know he can do, because that would bring money to the show. They never will and never expected to fight, and this talk about the interference of the United States authorities is all bosh."

Harry Hill was very much surprised at the outcome of the match, about which so much has been said and written by men who consider "slugging" an element of manliness. He said he should not give up the stakes deposited with him until he had met the representatives of the principals or the principals themselves, and that he should try and induce them to change the conditions and arrange a fight, as he was sure if a place 100 miles from New Orleans could be agreed upon a fight could be arranged. Until the principals and backers return to this city there can be no absolute settlement as to what will be done.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States fair weather, northerly winds, stationary or rising barometer and temperature.

For the West Gulf States fair weather, southerly winds, stationary barometer, nearly stationary temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley fair weather in Tennessee, fair in the Ohio Valley followed by partly cloudy weather and locals rains, stationary or falling barometer, rising temperature, winds mostly easterly.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, followed Saturday night by partly cloudy weather and local rains, stationary or falling barometer, rising temperature, winds mostly southerly.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains, southwesterly winds, falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

For the Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather and local rains, southerly shifting to westerly winds, falling followed by rising barometer, stationary or slight fall in temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather and local rains, winds generally shifting to northerly, rising barometer, stationary or slight fall in temperature.

The Pacific Coast reports are missing.

For Colorado, fair weather, stationary or lower temperature.

The rivers will fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Alpena, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth.

Bulletin—The barometer is highest in the middle Atlantic States and lowest in the Northwest. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in all districts east of the Mississippi Valley, and risen slightly in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Northeastly winds prevail in the South Atlantic and the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, southerly in the Lake region and Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Fair weather prevails in all districts east of the Mississippi Valley. Local rains are indicated in the Lake region Saturday and Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn.	Weather.
Bismarck	84	65	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Buffalo	70	62	S	Light	0	Hazy.
Cairo	81	72	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	80	61	N	Light	*	Clear.
Chicago	79	72	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	77	68	E	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	81	74	S	Fresh		Fair.
Deadwood	76	61				Clear.
Huron, Dak	86	77	N.W.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Denver	87	74	N	Light	0	Fair.
Des Moines	86	75	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	90	75	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Escanaba	72	67	S	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Ft. Assinnibo'e						
Fort Buford	69	58	N	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	72	58	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	73	68	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	81	72	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	77	74	S	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	88	76	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	79	69				Clear.
Memphis	85	72	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	77	72	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	80	68	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	88	74	W	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Omaha	88	77	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	80	69	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
St. Louis	82	70	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	83	73	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Toledo	77	69			0	Hazy.
Toronto	72	59			0	Clear.
Vicksburg	90	76	N	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	89	78	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	69	64	S	Light	0	Clear.
Salt Lake	75	67	N.E.	Light	.29	Fair.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.173	64.0	66	S. W.	6		Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.207	73.1	42	S. W.	6		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.139	79.5	51	S. W.	6		Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.117	76.0	56	S. E.	4		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.110	72.5	63	S.	7		Clear.

HAZING.

The Offending Naval Cadets on Trial—Unwilling Witnesses.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 31.—The court-martial for the trial of the cadets charged with hazing began this morning. The first cadet tried was Trapnell. He pleaded guilty. S. B. Wineram was the next called. He pleaded not guilty. Witnesses were then examined.

Cadet Steiber, a fourth-class man, recognized the accused as Mr. Wineram. Could not tell positively who told him to sing. Think it was Trapnell. They told him to sing out of his seamanship note-book (a private journal kept by each cadet) to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Was not absolutely certain Wineram was present when he sang the notes. Witness thought Wineram's presence accidental, because he said nothing and took no part in proceedings, and if present was reading.

The accused read a statement, but declined to swear he was not present at the hazing.

D. M. Young, of the third class, charged with detaining and drilling in the wash-room the following members of the fourth class: G. W. Galloway, F. G. Moore, H. W. Magee, and W. P. Eyre, was next tried. The testimony of these gentlemen was to the effect the accused did in no way molest or detain them in the wash-room as charged. Magee was made to go to the bath-room through the window, but by whom he does not know, as he had not been long enough on board to recognize persons. As the cruise progressed he was still unable to recognize any of those who made him go through the window; thought Young, the accused, was not among the number. Court then adjourned till tomorrow. The testimony today shows the fourth-class men are very unwilling witnesses, and the most searching questions are asked them without avail. Whenever they can acquit their persecutors, the third-class men, they do so. The court understands this, and puts questions to cover every phase of the matter.

OARSMEN AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—The trial heats in the professional scull race were rowed today. The course was three miles with three turns. For the first heat the starters were George Gersel, Wallace Ross, George W. Lee, and William Elliott. At the end of the second mile Elliott and Gersel stopped rowing and there was a desperate contest between Lee and Ross. Lee won the heat in 18:48; Ross' time 18:51.

The second heat was between James A. Ten Eyck, John McKay, George H. Hosmer, and James E. Riley. At the end of the first mile Hosmer still led, Ten Eyck second, with McKay pushing him hard. It was evident Hosmer was to have an easy victory. He won by a boat-length in 17:58, Ten Eyck second in 18:02.

PAUPERS SENT HOME.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Two assisted pauper Irish emigrants were sent back to Canada today. They stated that 1,100 others came over in the same ship, all their expenses being paid by the British Government. The plan is to ship them to Canada, and from there to the States at different points. A large number have been sent back from this country recently.

FRUIT-GROWERS.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Aug. 31.—The meeting of the Fruit-Growers' Association closed today. A committee was appointed to consider the best means of enforcing existing laws and advise further legislation, if necessary, to extirpate the Canada thistle and black goat.

VILLARD.

Arrival of the American Guests Yesterday—An Army of Correspondents.

A Train-Load of the Excursionists Pay a Flying Visit to Pullman's Car-Works.

The German Section Taken Around the City to Witness the Curiosities.

Interesting Interviews with English Politicians on the Irish Situation.

Gen. George Stark's Reminiscences of the Dark Days of the Northern Pacific.

THE AMERICAN GUESTS.

THEY ARRIVED YESTERDAY AND LEAVE THIS FORENOON.

The American portion of Villard's guests reached the city yesterday morning and the appearance of the Palmer and Grand Pacific have a suggestion of National Convention times. Among the more prominent are: W. A. Beard and Alonzo Bell, Commissioners to examine the Northern Pacific Road; John P. Bigelow, New York; Baron von Bierchröder, Berlin; Walker and Emmons Blaine; ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. Slingsby Bethel, London; the Hon. J. Newton Evins, Pennsylvania; the Hon. R. M. McLane, Baltimore; August Belmont Jr., New York; Ex-Senator Mitchell, Portland, Ore.; W. D. Morgan, New York; the Hon. George Hoffman, New York; Reginald J. West, London, Eng.; Morton McMichael, Philadelphia, and Gen. Tracy, New York. The journalists and artists who have come from the East with the party and those who will join them here are: Noah Brooks, New York *Times;* E. J. Gibson, New York *Tribune;* Carl Schurz, New York *Evening Post;* E. P. Mitchell, New York *Sun;* Charles Graham, Artist, *Harper's Weekly;* H. L. Bridgman, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper;* Frank McLaughlin, Philadelphia *Times;* R. W. Merrill, Philadelphia *Press;* W. W. Harding, Philadelphia *Inquirer;* Wilmot L. Warren, Springfield *Republican;* Prof. T. B. Lindsey, Boston *Advertiser;* Edward King, Boston *Journal;* Henry L. Nelson, Boston *Herald;* H. V. Boynton, Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette;* William Penn Nixon, Chicago *Inter-Ocean;* James Beeks, Chicago *Times;* C. W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republican;* F. A. Carle, St. Paul *Pioneer-Press;* A. B. Nettleton, Minneapolis *Tribune;* J. O. Porter, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat;* J. R. Bingham, Milwaukee *Sentinel;* Andrew Shuman, Chicago *Evening Journal;* H. D. Cunningham, New York *Evening Post;* Henry D. Lloyd, CHICAGO TRIBUNE; Frank A. Richardson, Baltimore *Sun;* W. N. Haldeman, Louisville *Courier-Journal;* Richard Bartholdt, New York *Staats-Zeitung;* H. T. Sperry, Hartford *Post;* H. W. Scott, Portland *Oregonian;* M. F. De Young, San Francisco *Chronicle;* W. W. Coleman, Milwaukee *Herald;* Dr. Paul Lindau, Berlin *National Zeitung;* Nicolaus Mohr, Bremen *Weser Zeitung;* Dr. William Mohr, Cologne *Zeitung;* Dr. Richard Oberlander, Frankfurt *Zeitung;* Lieut. Pertz, *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung;* Udo Brachvogel, Vienna *Neue Freie Presse;* Conrad Dielitz, artist, Germany; Joel Cook, London *Times;* H. P. Robinson, *Pall Mall Gazette;* A. Von Guhlen, Berlin *Tageblatt.*

Mr. H. F. Farny, the well-known artist of Cincinnati, accompanies the Villard Northern Pacific Party, to illustrate the laying of the last rail, and other scenes, for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

The Americans, or as they are called "the invited guests," will leave at 11 o'clock this morning in special trains over the Rock Island and Northwestern Roads. Mayor Harrison, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Newton, and Gov. Curtin take the Rock Island special.

The English contingent arrives this morning and leave Sunday morning. In addition to the committee from St. Paul, which arrived day before yesterday, to greet the German guests, the following committee of prominent citizens came in this morning from St. Paul and Minneapolis: The Hon. W. D. Washburn, ex-Gov. Pillsbury, W. S. King, W. W. Eastman, S. Fletcher, and A. B. Nettleton. They will escort the American and English sections of the party to Minnesota.

THE GERMAN SECTION.

VISITS TO THE SOUTH PARKS, BOARD OF TRADE, FIRE PATROL, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

The German section of Mr. Villard's party, including Mr. Villard himself, left Chicago yesterday evening about 7 o'clock on a special train on the Northwestern Road for St. Paul. The gentlemen comprising the party were all day in charge of the committee appointed by Mr. George Schneider to represent the German citizens of Chicago, and expressed themselves, when leaving the city, as heartily glad that their treat was over. They had rather a hard time of it, and some members of the party, notably Dr. Paul Lindau, dodged the committee in the afternoon in order to get rested after the fatigue of the forenoon. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon the guests were taken in carriages from the Palmer House and carried out to the South Parks. The carriages drove slowly to give the occupants a chance to see the palaces of the millionaires living on the South Side avenues, but this proceeding was accompanied by the great disadvantage of exposing the gentlemen to the merciless rays of the dog-day sun. In consequence the trip was but little enjoyed, and even the wonders of the South Parks, their flower-decked boulevards, their greenhouses, and their palatial stables failed to elicit anything like enthusiasm on the part of the guileless strangers. The most interesting part of the show was, perhaps, the short visit to the machine-house of the cable road. About noon the party was back in the heart of the city, and repaired to the Board of Trade. They reached there about 12:30, and were immediately admitted to the arena, where bulls and bears are engaged in daily warfare. President Hobbs met the party at the door and conducted the gentlemen through the hall. The excited way in which business is carried on in the Chicago Bourse was something of a novelty to the Germans whose "seneschals" (Board of Trade men) go about with a great deal more of dignity and even pomposity when trading than their American colleagues. The guests were then conducted to the platform, Mr. Villard placing himself close to the President, and Mr. Hobbs rapped the board to order. There was an immediate stoppage of trading and a general rush to the platform connected with the usual amount of noise, but in about two minutes it was quiet enough to allow a speaker to be heard within a radius of four or five feet. President Hobbs then spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We have today with us some distinguished visitors, citizens from foreign countries, especially from Germany—representatives of the commerce, agriculture, and Government of Germany. We have also Mr. Villard, President of the great Northern Pacific Railroad, and I have great pleasure in introducing that gentleman to you.

Mr. Villard stepped forward amidst catcalls and deafening applause and delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: I have known your city for nearly twenty years. I know personally, individually, a great many of the business-men of Chicago, but I never had the pleasure of meeting them in a body as I do for the first time today. I came here at the head of a large party of distinguished guests from foreign parts, especially from Germany, whom I have invited to witness the opening of the great transcontinental line of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. I wanted my friends from Germany to see all the great sights of this country. For that purpose I took them first to Niagara Falls, and next I brought them here. I think they will agree with me that your city is one of the wonders of the age. Among the party are a number of gentlemen who speak the English language fluently, and I wish to introduce to you a gentleman who will express to you the feelings of his friends. I wish to introduce to you Mr. Bunsen, Member of Parliament.

VON BUNSEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Von Bunsen, a dignified-looking gentleman, the very type of a German diplomat, then moved forward and vainly attempted to speak against the uproarious applause that greeted him. After awhile the storm subsided to some extent, and he then said:

GENTLEMEN: I am so bewildered by all that I have seen passing around me, and by all that I feel within me during the last few hours, that I must throw myself upon your charity while I address you for a few seconds on what we have seen since we came to the country. Gentlemen, we knew from books of the unique growth—a growth without precedent in universal history—of the City of Chicago, and we know by experience what is meant by that proverbial term, "American hospitality." We were prepared for that when we came to study the characteristics of this wonderful purveyor of the East and Europe; but allow me to tell you that we were not prepared for what struck us most of all, and what we shall fail to describe—a characteristic of the whole American people, but of the people of Chicago in particular. A sort of stillness, a calm, subdued, self-conscious manner, the gentleness in every class in the community, which is the most astonishing characteristic of the American people. When you look upon that you must come to the conclusion that this Nation has arrived at a self-restraint that gives national character. This characteristic explains much of the past, and gives promise of achievements in the future greater than heretofore, which will make Chicago more than ever a synonym of lasting and grand power. Allow me to tender my thanks and those of the German guests for the wonderfully kind welcome we have received in this city of Chicago, with the hands of friendship stretched out to all of us.

Clapping of hands, cheers, and all manner of noisy applause rewarded Mr. Brussen for the speech which was not heard intelligibly by more than a dozen people, while he bowed himself from out of sight. Then the President's hammer fell, and trading was resumed with the characteristic Chicago energy, the guests meanwhile passing out of the hall without being hardly noticed.

"What a wonderful sight it was," Mr. Von Brussen said, "to see this excited mass of traders forget their business to listen respectfully to speeches of which they could not understand much on account of the disrespectful noise of those who did not see what was going on, and then to see them resume their work again as if nothing had happened as soon as the signal was given."

THE FIRE PATROL.

The party was then driven to Ben Bullwinkle's fire patrol and there treated to what all, without exception, termed the most interesting sight they had yet witnessed, the getting ready of the fire patrol. Some of the German-speaking members of Bullwinkle's force assisted in explaining the splendid machinery of the establishment, and the guests spent a very interesting half-hour with the patrol laddies.

Then the party went back to the Palmer House, where lunch was taken. At 3 o'clock the excursion to the Water-Works and Lincoln Park began, but the arrangements had been so poorly made, that it was nearly 4 o'clock before enough carriages had driven up to receive the guests, and the party really went off in very small driblets. As said before, a good many of the guests were too tired to join the excursion, and not more than twenty-five or thirty all told went out. The excursion closed with a little sociality in De Berge's Garden on Clark street, near North avenue, where possibly fifty other people called during the stay of the party. There was no attempt, however, at anything like a reception, and for all the German guests were allowed to find out Chicago did not contain more than a dozen or fifteen Germans fit to be seen by them. Mr. Villard himself took no part in the excursion, but joined his guests after their return to the Palmer House, from where they were driven to the depot and sent on their westward journey.

HERMAN RASTER.

Several of the journalistic guests having expressed a desire to meet Mr. Herman Raster and have him accompany them on their ramble through the town, Mr. Udo Brachvogel and Dr. R. Oberlander, both personal friends of his, were sent out to bring him to the party, but the committee confined itself to meeting Mr. Raster socially, appreciating the fact that Mr. Raster, one of the acknowledged leaders of the Germans of the West, having been slighted when the Committee on Reception was made up, would hardly entertain kindly an invitation to join given at so late an hour. But Mr. Raster was nevertheless at De Bergel's garden when the party arrived, and held a little private reception at his table, many of his journalistic brethren from across the water wanting to shake hands with him. Mr. Carl Schurz came also to the garden, but there was no meeting between the two German editors, and it may just as well be stated that the complete absence of friendship between Mr. Schurz and Mr. Raster was probably the principal cause of the reception of the German guests being intrusted to hands who made the entertainment of the guests anything but satisfactory to the German citizens they pretended to represent. There is in fact a great deal of indignation among the Germans of Chicago at the way in which Mr. Schneider's committee considered the German guests their exclusive property, and their dissatisfaction seemed to be shared vastly by several of the guests, who would have liked to see more of the Germans of this city than they were permitted to by their keepers.

"I hope to return by way of Chicago," said one of the most prominent journalists in the party, "and then shall be my own master and able to select my own company." This remark expressed probably the feelings of a good many others.

DIELITZ, THE PAINTER.

Among the guests was also Mr. Konrad Dielitz, of Berlin, a landscape painter of considerable reputation. He is commissioned to paint a large picture of the spike-driving ceremonies, and also intends to sketch among the Rocky Mountains. He is a hardy mountain-climber, and hopes to set foot on some peaks no human foot trod on before. Probably he may return next year, when he will bring some Swiss mountain-climbers with him for the purpose of a thorough exploration of the Rocky Mountains.

The magnitude of Chicago has generally impressed itself upon the German guests, but they also wondered how a city like Chicago could exist with such filthy streets, such unsightly bridges, and such general lack of cleanliness and care for public property as was apparent to them on all sides.

A very disgusted set of the gentlemen was the delegation of citizens from St. Paul, who were sent to greet the German guests here and take charge of them on their way to St. Paul. They arrived Thursday evening, but up to the time of the departure last night their presence had not been made officially known to the guests, while they themselves were also studiously ignored by the Chicago gentlemen who had assumed control of the movements of Mr. Villard's German guests.

PULLMAN.

A TRIP TO THE WONDERFUL CITY BY LAKE CALUMET.

About forty of the Villard excursionists visited Pullman during the afternoon, a special train having been provided for their conveyance. The party included Gen. Slocum; Gen. Shaler, President of the New York Board of Health; the Hon. Alonzo Bell, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior; the Hon. Slingsby Bethel, London, Eng.; Baron von Bleichroder; Judge Henry F. French; Judge E. M. Paxon, Philadelphia; Dr. Edward Lasker, Berlin; Messrs. George and William Tangye, Birmingham, Eng.; the Hon. L. Harrison, Chief Clerk in the Land-Office, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. E. W. M. Mackey, South Carolina; Dr. E. C. Weade, New York; Dr. Ellwood M. Corson, Norristown, Pa.; the Hon. I. N. Evans, Philadelphia; Messrs. Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, N. J.; E. M. Dawson, Washington, D. C.; W. G. Harding, Philadelphia, Pa.; James F. Hood, Washington, D. C.; H. D. Chase, New York; L. R. Kidder, New York; E. Y. Bell, New York; R. D. Peebles and D. Bruce Peebles, London, Eng.; Wilmot L. Warren, Springfield, Mass.; C. H. Hillman, New York; W. H. Beard, Washington, D. C.

The representatives of the Northern Pacific Railroad having charge of the party were Messrs. Oscar Vanderbilt, F. H. Lord, A. D. Edgar, and E. M. Stephenson. The party left the Palmer House about 1:45. On reaching Pullman it seemed as though they had not been expected, there being no one at the station to meet them. After waiting around for a few minutes without any one appearing, Mr. E. Y. Bell, a New York lawyer of huge physique, stepped out of the crowd, and raising his umbrella with one hand and his hat with the other, gravely said: "Gentlemen, I am delighted to have the pleasure of welcoming you to Pullman. On behalf of the Pullman Palace Car Company, I bid you welcome. [Laughter.] I am a New York man and don't know much about Pullman or its company, but I guess I can steer you safely over the place. Let's strike out!"

The party then made tracks for the Hotel Florence, and on the way thither were met by Mr. Pullman's chief clerk, Mr. Henricks, and one or two of the other principal employés. A brief call was made on the hotel barkeeper, and a general smile indulged in. This ceremony being over a visit was made to the works. The inspection began with a ride on the transit platform, after which Mr. George M. Pullman, who had arrived by a later train, appeared on the scene and took the party in charge. The company's works were then thoroughly inspected, the tower climbed, Lake Calumet and the surrounding country admired, the water-works and sewerage system examined, the public buildings visited, the private residences viewed, and Mr. Pullman's explanatory remarks listened to, until the hour of departure came. General pleasure was expressed at the appearance of the "model town." One gentleman said it should be called "Pullman's Monument." At one time when Mr. Pullman was expatiating on the very low death-rate of Pullman as compared with Chicago or New York, a ruddy Britisher interrupted with: "But y' know there has been no time for any one to die yet, y' know!"

The party left for Chicago shortly after 5 o'clock.

JOHN HOLMS, M. P.

VIEWS OF A MEMBER OF THE CABINET ON ENGLISH AND IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Hon. John Holms, one of the members of Parliament for the City of London, is at the Grand Pacific. Mr. Holms represents in conjunction with the Rt.-Hon. Henry Faucett, that portion of London known as Hackney, and he is also Secretary of the Board of Trade, and consequently a member of the present Government. Speaking with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE about the present status of English politics, he said that it was impossible to say when Parliament might be dissolved. If the Ministry brought forward a bill to extend the franchise by assimilating county and borough franchise, and the House of Lords were foolish enough to reject it, why then they would immediately appeal to the country, and would undoubtedly come back with a majority. There was a large enough Liberal majority in the Commons to pass such a measure even should the Parnell faction go with the Conservatives. It was claimed that the present Government had made mistakes, but it should be remembered that the party in power had to grapple with all the issues of the day, and were held responsible for everything that took place. The American Congress legislated for 52,000,000 people, but the British Parliament had to deal with the needs and interests of about 305,000,000 including the United Kingdom and its dependencies in all parts of the globe. With regard to the Irish question, Mr. Holms said there were two applications of home rule, one meaning a separate Parliament and the other representation in the British Parliament. The latter the Irish had and were really governing themselves as much as the Scotch or English, for they had as much voice in the affairs of the Empire as the other portions of the country. What the Parnell faction really wanted was independence and complete separation from the United Kingdom. This would never be conceded and they might as well make up their minds to it. The Government had shown the disposition to abate their real grievances. The Land act had been passed, and in the face of it a spirit of malignity and lawlessness had been exhibited which has necessitated the most stringent measures. As regards the greater portion of the Irish people being tenants and living on land owned by a few absentee landlords, he said large estates were also the order of the day in both Scotland and England, and had been so for centuries. The Land act was intended to reduce the evils of the system as much as possible, and the Agricultural-Holdings' bill had also just passed, which was directly in the interest of tenants. Mr. Holms thought emigration was the best method of relief for Ireland, as it was for any people in a congested condition. Of course natural and voluntary emigration was preferable to a forced emigration.

Mr. Holms is a strong advocate of free trade, and said that it seemed so strange that this country was wedded to the policy of protection. He thought the free-trade sentiment in America was growing, and he had heard the point made in the East the other day that while prodution was protected, labor was not; or, in other words, while manufactured articles were protected from foreign competition, the American workingman was not protected against the advent of competition in the form of foreign workingmen, who, by coming in, could reduce the price of labor. He thought the American people would gradually see through the onesidedness of the protection fallacy and come round to sound principles of public policy. They could never compete with England in the commerce of the world until this policy prevailed.

GEN. GEORGE STARK.

THE FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NOTHERN PACIFIC.

In the Northern Pacific contingent that arrived by the Pennsylvania route yesterday morning was a small, quiet, and modest man with short gray hair and closely-cropped whiskers, bright little eyes, and a somewhat reserved manner. Few on the train recognized in him a railroad man of 40 years old, and one who was the Vice-President and active manager of the road for the four years of its direst necessity. Gen. George Stark began life, almost, as a railroad man, and prior to his connection with the Northern Pacific had been Superintendent on three New England railroads, and when he resigned in 1875 he had been for eighteen years General Manager of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, laboring under difficulties of varying natures to bring into harmony the three short connecting roads which form the terminus of a great and important trunk line, but have no control over its management or policy.

A few weeks later was held the first meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific. The road had for a year or more been in the hands of a Receiver, and it was "touch and go," whether the scanty profits of the short summer months would serve to meet the losses of the long, hard winter.

"After several meetings," said Gen. Stark yesterday, "the bondholders kindly allowed us to buy in the road at the sale with our own money for their account. They did not contribute one cent. That committee—C. B. Wright of Philadelphia, B. P. Cheney of Boston, James M. Moorhead of Pittsburg, John N. Hutchinson of Philadelphia, a gentleman from Baltimore whose name I do not remember, and myself—advanced something over $100,000 and bought the road. The bonds were then very largely owned in New England and in Pennsylvania. New York had very few and the West hardly any. The little City of Lowell had over $100,000 of them, and there was not a place of any importance in New England in which more or less of them were not held. Think how attractive the proposition was—a thousand-dollar 7.30 bond, with 50 per cent in stock, interest in lands on the Pacific coast, and a bonus in Oregon Navigation Company stock as well."

"What was your first step?"

"To try and make the road earn expenses. It was reorganized with C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, as President, and myself as Vice-President. I went out to Duluth and found the road, as I have said, barely meeting expenses, though it it was 450 miles long on this end, with 100 in operation on the other. The Dakota Division from Fargo to Bismarck had been abandoned during the winter. The terrible snows of the winter made it impossible to keep the line open without that protection such as we have in New Hampshire. I raised $30,000, which seemed a big lot of money then, and put up sheds along the most exposed parts and opened the line. It was slow work, but the receipts began to pick slowly, and soon something besides floating expenses was received."

"When did your connection with the road cease?"

"In 1879, after four years in office, Mr. Wright had given way to Mr. Billings, who had come from San Francisco with a great deal of money made on the coast. I resigned my place and returned to New York. It had been very hard work. I had to stay out there in the winter, though I did not like the place, and I thought that when a man had got to be 60 years old and had enough to live on quietly and comfortable in New Hampshire at home with a fish-line, he was very foolish to work out in Minnesota to get money enough to live in New York."

"What do you think of the prospects of the road?"

"They are wonderfully good, and I hope that the expectations of the managers will be realized. You see, Mr. Villard's idea of the road differs from ours. We thought it a colonization road, which would only proceed as fast as we could get it settled; but Mr. Villard proposed to make it a railroad at once, with traffic enough to pay from the start, which is a great deal to expect. But the country out there is very fine, and it is prosperous. We have placed a great many mortgages in the East—in Boston and all over New England—at 7 and 8 per cent, and payments are very prompt. Indeed, in all that we have sold there has been only one foreclosure."

Gen. Stark is now the senior member of a firm in New York which makes a specialty of bonds, mortgages, and investment securities, but he said: "I am still a New Hampshire man, and as soon as my son is fairly settled in New York I shall return home and go fishing."

SLINGSBY BETHELL.

AN ENGLISH OFFICIAL'S VIEWS ON THE IRISH SITUATION.

The Hon. Slingsby Bethell, of London, Eng., who holds an official position in the House of Lords as Recording Clerk to the Lords' Committees, and who was one of the Villard excursion party which visited Pullman yesterday, was interviewed on his way thither by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Bethell is a moderate Liberal in politics, and a fair representative of the Old Whig party. Though an admirer and follower of Gladstone, he has evidently small sympathy with the extreme Liberal or Radical element, which is now the strongest power in the British Cabinet. The conversation turned mainly on Irish affairs.

In response to a question regarding the feeling in England towards the establishment of peasant proprietorship in Ireland, Mr. Bethell said that the belief was general that that was the only practicable solution of the Irish question. For himself he believed in peasant ownership under certain conditions. There was an immense number of difficulties surrounding the question in Ireland. The evil of sub-letting was one of the greatest burdens of the Irish farmer. Middlemen made the worst class of landlords. If peasant proprietorship were established, it would be a most impossible to check the growth of any other system which had proved itself far worse than the one in existence. That, however, was but a small part of the difficulty. The question of compensation was another point. He believed that when there was an assurance that peasant proprietorship would end the agitation and contention of Ireland, it would be granted.

The statements generally made and accepted in this country were, he said, gross exaggerations as a rule. Five millions of Irish were not tenant serfs to 5,000 absentee landlords, as the reporter had believed. The absentee landlords were comparatively few in number. He was unable to quote the statistics, which had been repeatedly published, but he knew such a statement had no ground in fact. A landlord who spent part of the season in London or Paris and resided upon his estate the remainder of the year should not be called an absentee. But what encouragement was there for a landlord to live in Ireland? To be shot from behind a hedge, no matter how lenient he was? If ownership in land by a non-resident was allowed, should the owner be dictated to as to where he should spend his income? A great deal of the land had been purchased by the landlords—bought through the Incumbered Estates Court as a good investment for capital. It had turned out to be a very poor-paying investment, but, in addition to this, was it reasonable to ask that this capital and interest be altogether confiscated? The great decrease in the value of land of late represented an actual loss to a very serious extent to the purchasers of recent years. As a matter of fact the great majority of Irish landlords were practically impoverished.

He believed Parnell's popularity reached its zenith a year ago, and was now on the wane. He had heard of Parnell's system of organization, which is at present going on, and by which he hopes to evenly balance the two parties at the next general election, and thereby hold the balance of power in the new House, but he did not believe it amounted to anything. It served as an excuse for sending around the hat in America. There was nothing in it.

There was small prospect, he believed, of a general election taking place within a year. It depended a good deal on Mr. Gladstone's health. The Premiership could not be changed without an appeal to the country. He believed the Liberal party was fully as strong as at the last election, and that an appeal to the country would give Gladstone as big a majority as before. The by-elections had been going rather in favor of the Liberals. The Monaghan election was a surprise. The fault of the Irish was that they were too visionary—too easily led by the nose by professional agitators with honeyed words and big promises.

Sir Stafford Northcote was in very delicate health, and might be expected to resign at any time. He had heard the rumors of his resignation. Lord Salisbury would be the future head of the party, he believed. The Conservatives had no one so competent to act as leader. Lord Randolph Churchill was a young man of considerable ability, but his wasp-like policy and his attempts to form a so-called "Fourth party" were only looked upon with ridicule.

Mr. Bethel was very outspoken in his praise of America and American institutions. This is his second visit to this country, and his first visit to the West. He intends returning via Chicago and spending some days here. Two of his sons are with the Rufus Hatch party in the Yellowstone Park.

FRANK JAMES.

Testimony of the Outlaw's Mother—Aiding the Robbers to Escape.

GALLATIN, Mo., Aug. 31.—In the James trial today Mrs. Zerelda Samuels, mother of the James boys, testified that she had lived in Clay County, near Kearney, forty years, and was the mother of the defendant. He is 41 years old. Asked as to the date of Jesse's death she showed much feeling, and answered in a sobbing and choked voice, "Jesse was at my house in May, 1881, and he was accompanied by Dick Liddell, and I asked Jesse where Frank was, and he told me he left him in Kentucky in bad health. I commenced crying, and said, 'Son, you know he is dead and you might as well tell me.' He said, 'No, he is alive and in Kentucky,' and then Liddell spoke up and said the same thing. Jesse was in and out of the house with Dick Liddell and the Hites until after the Winston robbery. The last time I saw my son Frank before I met him at Independence was seven years ago this fall, when Sheriff Broom came to my house and shot at him." Cross-examined she said she did not see Frank during the summer of 1881, did not know where he was, and thought him dead. Witness recollected the departure of a wagon in August, and admitted she had furnished a dress, bonnet, and apron outfit. "Why did you do that?" asked Prosecuting-Attorney Wallace. "Because they wanted to pass off as a gentleman and lady so you folks could not catch them," was the smiling reply, given with much nonchalance.

Allen H. Palmer, a brother-in-law of Frank James, a stock-raiser from Wichita, Kas., said that in August, 1881, Frank James was at his house with his sister, the witness' wife, and he found him there on his return from a trip to Texas. Next saw him yesterday, in jail. Witness was rigidly cross-examined. He did not make a good witness.

Recess.

Frank James, the defendant, was called to the stand, and cheerfully admitted in the course of a long direct and cross-examination that he had lived an honest life for many long years. The fellow who did the robbing and murdering was a wicked person who looked like him named Wood Hite.

THE PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—John K. Tarbox, Gov. Butler's new Insurance Commissioner, claims to have unearthed lots of frauds, one of the latest being the United States Plate-Glass Insurance Company of Pennsylvania. He claims that the annual statement by the officers of the company to the Massachusetts State Department is false in essential particulars, and grossly misstates the company's financial condition. The company's assets are largely over-valued; incumbrances not reported are found to exist upon its real estate; its schedule of articles includes property to which it has no title; a mortgage reported as a first lien on real estate is found to be subordinate to a prior mortgage; the securities of the claimed value of $50,500, assigned to the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania for the protection of its policyholders, are found to be worth not more than $37,500, and probably less. Some of these errors are not consistent with probity on the part of the certifying officers. The company's principal loans are to its officers, who are also its principal stockholders. I am not satisfied that the company has reliable assets of the value above its liabilities of $50,000—the amount required by law as a qualification to do business in Massachusetts. The company cannot do business in this State from this time forward, Commissioner Tarbox having revoked its authority.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—In the Summer School of Christian Philosophy the last lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Harvard University. In the afternoon the convention was conducted by Dr. Peabody, Dr. Deems, Prof. Martin, Prof. Patten, the Rev. Mr. Bradford, the Rev. Mr. Rankin, and the Rev. Dr. Errett. Resolutions was passed by the institute expressive of its delightful session. The clergy of the town unanimously signed a paper requesting the return of the school to Richfield Springs.

BRILLIANT EVENTS.

Six Hundred People Attend a Banquet and Ball at Newport.

The Casino and Grounds Illuminated and Decorated in a Magnificent Manner.

Banquet and Ball at Montreal to the Officers of an American Frigate.

Ball and Banquet at Newport Casino.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Newport Casino presented a brilliant appearance tonight upon the occasion of the subscription ball. The extensive grounds were lighted by electricity, and the piazzas were decorated with bunting, Chinese lanterns, etc. Tropical and other growing plants were tastefully arranged upon the piazzas in front of the theatre, which was used for a ball-room. Between the theatre and court-tennis building was a tent which was used for a supper-room. The tent presented a fairy scene, it being lighted with ruby globes and tastefully decorated with paper fringe of various hues. The passageway leading from the carriage entrance to the front door of the ball-room was lined with plants. Two bands of music, one being for dancing, were engaged for the occasion. Dancing music came from behind clumps of variegated plants. Plants were also used for decorating the ball-room. It was a full-dress affair in every sense of the word and has never been equaled, at least not in Newport.

THE GUESTS.

All the leading centres were represented, among the guests being the following: H. T. Dickey and wife, Julian T. Davies and wife, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Mandeville, H. C. Herbert, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. August Belmont, Robert Goelet and wife, W. K. Vanderbilt and wife, C. Vanderbilt and wife, O. B. French and wife, F. O. French and wife, Congressman and Mrs. Morse, John W. Ellis and wife, C. G. Francklyn and wife, Henry S. Fearing, G. R. Fearing and wife, John N. A. Griswold and wife, Robert Garrett and wife, Theodore K. Gibbs and wife, Mrs. J. T. Gilbert, Mrs. G. G. Gray, William Redmond and wife, A. Belmont Jr. and wife, Mrs. S. S. Whiting, G. S. Haven and wife, S. R. Honey and wife, Mrs. G. F. Jones, Henry Ketteltas, David King and wife, J. P. Kernochan and wife, Mrs. Delancy Kane, W. L. Kane and wife, Henry B. King, Arthur Leary, Pierre Lorillard and wife, Pierre Lorillard Jr. and wife, George M. Miller and wife, Ogden Mills and wife, Maturin Livingston and wife, H. T. Livingston and wife, J. L. B. Mott and wife, C. G. Peters, Mrs. G. M. Parsons, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Judge and Mrs. Parker, Royal Phelps, ex-Gov. Carroll and wife, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and wife, Peter Marié, J. F. Pierson and wife, Mrs. C. O. McCagg, Mrs. William Astor, Isaac Bell Jr. and wife, Mrs. M. P. R. Codman, F. D. Carley and wife, B. S. Clarke and wife, Mrs. Catlin, Henry Clews and wife, Mrs. Gardner Brewer, George H. Bend and wife, C. C. Baldwin, N. M. Beckwith and wife, J. L. Breese and wife, J. R. Roosevelt and wife, William Post and wife, George A. Robbins and wife, Gen. Meredith Read, Prof. Fairman Rogers and wife, Fred W. Stevens, Prof. and Mrs. C. W. Shields, Mrs. M. B. Sigourney, Mrs. W. A. Roebling, L. Turnure and wife, Frank Thompson and wife, W. E. Tefft and wife, W. G. Weld and wife, E. L. Winthrop, G. H. Warren and wife, W. F. Whitehouse and wife, S. H. Whitwell, B. Winthrop and wife, S. G. Wheatland and wife, W. R. Travers and wife, F. Sheldon and wife, George P. Wetmore and wife, Thomas F. Cushing and wife, F. Yznaga and wife, F. R. Newbold and wife, Mrs. Kemeys, M. Van Antwerp and wife, Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Gen. Charles A. Whittier, Baron Smith Van Alpher, William Riggs, Donnell Swan and wife, Secretary Brewster and wife, William Brewster, Mrs. D. Torrance, M. Howland and wifes, and the Misses Endicott, Thorn, Hunter, Dickey, French, Gibert, Turnure, Whiting, Ketteltas, Russell, Kane, Howard, Leroy, Keene, Ogden, Carroll, Parsons, Ashmore, Astor, Beckwith, Brewer, Carley, Clark, Clifft, Codman, Rhinelander, Stevens, Tooker, Tefft, Warren, Williams, Heckscher, and Swan.

THE BANQUET.

Supper was served at midnight, and the german was led by Thomas F. Cushing, of Boston, at 1 o'clock. The favors were bouquets of roses. Over 600 people were present. The ladies' toilets were indescribable, but it is safe to say that a finer display of dresses it would be impossible to find. Diamonds and jewels sparkled in all directions, and handsome women were to be seen upon every hand. All the tickets were sold by subscription. The banquet was an elegant affair and was partaken of in a very informal manner. The festivities were kept up until a late hour, it being intended to keep the bands until 4 o'clock Saturday morning.

American Naval Officers Royally Entertained in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The ball and supper given to Capt. Wallace and the officers of the United States frigate Vandalia by the citizens at the Windsor Hotel tonight was one of the most brilliant entertainments ever witnessed in the city. The élite as well as the youth and beauty of Montreal and its environs participated, and nothing could have exceeded the magnificence of the scene at the ball. The Committee of Arrangements left nothing wanting to promote the pleasure of all present. The supper was a recherche one, and the toasts, which were all of an international character, were warmly received and enthusiastically responded to. The whole entertainment was a magnificent success. Yesterday afternoon the Captain and officers gave a reception and hop on the deck of their noble ship. The Royal Scots Regiment of Volunteers in Highland costume with bagpipes and band visited the ship in the evening, when she was decorated with Chinese lanterns, and wound up the festivities of the night in old Scottish fashion. The officers and crew were also received and entertained by private citizens. The ship leaves immediately for lower ports in St. Lawrence.

A DIVER'S QUEER ADVENTURE.

[*Cleveland Leader.*]—No. I never was frightened but once in my life, and you will laugh when I tell you how it happened. I have been in some mighty ticklish places, as you know, but I never knew before what kind of a feeling it was to have the cold chills run up my backbone, making my teeth chatter a thousand times a minute and my knees knock together like a pair of drum-sticks." The speaker was T. S. Wilson, the submarine diver. The occasion was when he descended to find out what had caused the wreck of a large lake steamer. "When I reached fifty feet," he said, "I began to feel the pressure considerably. But this was nothing, for I had been below that depth a number of times. Sixty feet, seventy, eighty! Great Cæsar! where was I? It was darker than pitch and I couldn't see an inch before the glass in my helmet. I thrust out my arms and touched something cold and hard, which seemed to be all around me. At first I imagined that I had gotten into a big hole in some way, but what kind of a hole I couldn't say. I climbed up a little, but my cylindrical tomb surrounded me. I climbed ten or fifteen feet farther down and it was the same. Stories of extinct species of immense and horrible sea-serpents that were still found in the ocean began to float through my mind and I felt my hair begin to rise a little as I thought that possibly I had gotten into one of their dens.

"'By the shades of my fathers, I must get out of here,' said I, and I yanked that signal-rope to come up for all I was worth. Up I went, and when I was pulled up on the scow and my helmet taken off I was met with a loud burst of laughter from every side. 'What's the matter?' asked I, trying to look unconcerned. 'O, nothin', Tom, except we guess you got down the smoke-stack by mistake, didn't you?' said the other divers. I looked down at myself and sure enough, I was caked over with soot from head to foot. 'Well, yes,' I replied, 'that darned ladder fell in the wrong place and I didn't find it out till I had gotten down a step or two. But hand her up,' said I bravely, 'and we will try it again.' They suspected that I was a little scared, I guess, but I tried mighty hard to make them think differently. So assuming an offhand manner, I began the descent again. This time I steered clear of the smoke-stack and accomplished the task that had been assigned to me."

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor elected officers for the years 1884 and 1885 tonight as follows: Supreme Commander, Michael Nisbet, Pennsylvania; Supreme Vice-Commander, J. Frank Fort, New Jersey; Supreme Orator, F. H. Robinson, Louisiana; Past Supreme Commander, Jacob Roberts, M. D., Pennsylvania; Supreme Secretary, Adam Warnock, New York; Supreme Treasurer, J. M. Gwinnell, New Jersey; Supreme Chaplain, the Rev. C. C. Bitting, Maryland; Supreme Guide, George F. Hager, Tennessee; Supreme Warden, M. H. Wilcoxon, Illinois; Supreme Sentry, Michael Brooks, Missouri; Medical Examiner-in-Chief, Darius Wilson, M. D., Massachusetts. Trustees—W. J. Newton, District of Columbia; M. F. Hudnall, Virginia; William Bradley, Massachusetts. Committee on Finance—N. R. Morse, Massachusetts; George W. Kendrick, Pennsylvania; F. A. Benson, New York. Committee on Laws—B. B. Kimball, Massachusetts; William A. Frick, Wisconsin; E. M. Crawford, Massachusetts. Committee on Appeals and Grievances—Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; J. E. Smith, Texas; J. H. Baker, North Carolina. Committee on Secret Work—Charles H. Litchman, Massachusetts; Charles E. Meyer, Pennsylvania; William P. Gannett, Massachusetts.

BASE-BALL.

Providence, 6; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The game today was well played, and very close up to the seventh inning, when a streak of heavy batting gave the visitors five runs, three after the side would have been out but for Farrar's error. The home club did its first work with the stick in the eighth inning. Purcell and Sweeney were the pitchers.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Providence, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Two-base hits—Hines, Radbourne, Nova, and Gross.
Total base hits—Providence, 13; Philadelphia, 7.
Errors—Providence, 7; Philadelphia, 11.
First base on balls—Start, Denny, Manning, and Harbridge.
First base on errors—Providence, 2; Philadelphia, 2.
Left on bases—Providence, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Struck out—Farrell, Radbourn (2), Coleman, and Gross.
Double plays—Ferguson and Farrar, Radbourn and Start, McClellan, Ferguson and Farrar.
Passed balls—Nova, 1; Gross, 2.
Wild pitches—Sweeny, 1.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—W. A. Furlong.

Boston, 4; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Boston Club defeated the New Yorks in the game here today. While the home team earned the most runs, made the most base hits, had the fewest fielding errors, and were left on bases the most times, showing more bases occupied, yet the lost the game. As the following score by innings shows:

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Runs earned—New York, 2; Boston, 1.
Home runs—Ward, 1; Morrill, 1.
Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 2.
Passed balls—Humphries, 1; Hackett, 1.
Umpire—Bradley.

Today's Game.

The last game here between the Cleveland and Chicago Clubs will be played today at 3:40 p. m., as usual. Lovers of base-ball should not fail to witness what must prove to be one of the most interesting and important games of the season. It will also be the last appearance here of the Cleveland nine. They feel somewhat sore over their losses this week, and will present their strongest team today in the endeavor to win this contest. Daily will pitch and Bushong catch for them. The Chicago nine are quite excited at their success in playing with the Clevelands, and fully realize that today's game is of the greatest importance to them, and are determined to bring all their well-known skill into play to again overthrow their opponents. There is every indication that the seating capacity of the park will be drawn upon today to its uttermost limits.

Fly Tips.

The league games scheduled for today are Chicago-Cleveland, Providence-New York, Buffalo-Detroit, Boston-Philadelphia.

Other games yesterday: Clinton Grays, 3; Sterling Browns, 2. St. Louis, 5; Metropolitans, 4. Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 3. Athletics, 6; Eclipse, 3.

Nines from THE TRIBUNE and *Inter-Ocean* press-rooms played a game of ball yesterday afternoon at the corner of Oakley avenue and Indiana street, THE TRIBUNE winning in a well-contested game by a score of 21 to 20.

The Cleveland club had some more of the "gilt edge" rubbed off of them yesterday when they visited Indianapolis and were defeated by the home team by a score of 9 to 2, the Indianapolis club not deigning to play out their half of the ninth inning.

SIGHTSEERS IN PERIL.

Thrilling Adventure of a Party on the Line of the Northern Pacific.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 24.—[New York Sun.]—A party of sightseers had a thrilling adventure on the newly-constructed Northern Pacific line across the main range of the Rocky Mountains at Mullen Tunnel, fourteen miles west of this city. The part of the road referred to is known as the "overhead line" (overhead of Mullen Tunnel), and crosses the summit at an altitude of about 7,000 feet above the sea-level. It was built in order that track-laying from the east might not be brought to a standstill at that point while awaiting the completion of the tunnel, which will not be accomplished for several weeks yet. Being only intended for temporary use, the overhead line is very steep and crooked, and the strongest locomotives are required for pulling the trains over the mountains. As yet only construction trains cross, and these, when the steepest points on the line are reached, have to be divided and taken over in sections.

Yesterday Prof. R. H. Hower, of Helena, accompanied by his wife and five friends, went out to the tunnel on the construction train for the purpose of going over the overhead line. Such trips, despite the danger, are quite popular with pleasure-seekers on account of the splendid view to be had from the summit. No accident occurred in crossing to the west side, but while coming back over the range the party had an experience which they will remember till their dying day. About half-way up the mountain the caboose occupied by the party was left standing with locked brakes on the main track while the remainder of the train was taken over the mountain, it being the intention to send a special locomotive back after the excursionists. While waiting a portion of the party climbed on top of the caboose to get a better view of the valley below. While thus engaged a Swede appeared on the bank above and began shouting at them in an excited manner in his native tongue. Prof. Hower rushed out on the uphill platform and saw rounding a curve, not more than 100 yards up the mountain, a runaway train coming down from the summit. It was composed of a locomotive weighing 80,000 pounds and eight flat cars, heavily loaded with railroad-iron. It was coming like an avalanche. There was no time to get the ladies out of the caboose, and to be struck by the runaway train could have but one result—the hurling of the caboose train, which stood at a sharp curve in the road, into the gorge below.

Prof. Hower sprang to loosen the brake, and the Swede who had scrambled down the bank grasped it at the same instant. The caboose, now free of restraint, started down the mountain. This was done so quickly that there was still an interval of perhaps 100 yards between the runaway and the caboose occupied by the excursionists. The grade was very steep, and Prof. Hower says it was but a few moments until they were making at least a mile a minute. The ladies were screaming with fright, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were kept from leaping from the car, which would have been certain death. The Swede stood at the brake, and the other men, restraining their excitement as well as they could, kept watch over the ladies.

The caboose shot down the mountain, around sharp curves, and along the cliffs above deep gorges, while the runaway train came thundering along behind with increasing speed. The engineer remained at his post clutching the lever, but reversing his engine was of no avail in checking its wild course, and only increased the danger of its flying the track. Soon the caboose was overtaken, but as it was going almost as fast as the train there were no serious consequences, and all rushed down the mountain together. Caboose, locomotive, and iron cars all kept the track, and although the speed attained was terrific, all reached the valley below in safety.

THE ERIE CANAL.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The suit of P. Metcalf against the Erie Canal Company terminated this evening in the disposition of the rights and franchises of the aforesaid company at Sheriff's sale. The property was bid in by the plaintiff. When the canal was abandoned the bed and adjacent land was sold in small parcels. The plaintiff, and now the owner, will contest the validity of the deeds given by the canal company. One million dollars is involved in the transaction.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock this morning Dr. Thomas Raines, principal penitentiary physician, Georgia, died at his home in this city after a short illness from congestion of the liver, coupled with heart-disease. Deceased was a graduate of Augusta Medical College and was considered one of the finest physicians and most excellent surgeons in this State. During the War he was a surgeon in Gen. Toomb's Brigade, Army of Potomac. Since the War he practiced in Columbus until 1879, when he was commissioned by Gov. Colquitt as penitentiary physician for the State. At the expiration of his term of four years he was recommissioned by Gov. Stephens. By his personal supervision he has done much in the direction of placing the convict system in its present good condition.

DR. BROOKS' CRITICS.

Dr. Brooks' Ideas of London.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Friday is an interesting article in which is related what Dr. Brooks saw in a trip of ten weeks abroad. Permit me to call attention to some mistakes made by the gentleman in matters which reflect more or less directly on Chicago. Standing on London bridge he found that "there is no odor, and that the river washes itself out twice a day." Repeated experiment has shown that a floating substance placed in the Thames at any point in front of the city is not taken out to the sea, but is carried out by the ebbing tide, and returned by the incoming tide, and for this reason London built an intercepting sewer, as the river always brought back on one tide the sewage which it carried out on another.

"He examined the pavements . . . and found that they were granit. . . . There was no wood anywhere under foot to rot and decay, and poison the atmosphere, as here." All of Regent street and Piccadilly are paved with wood. Holborn, Oxford, portions of Fleet street, Ludgate Hill, and others of the principal streets, both in the city and the metropolis, are laid with wooden blocks. In fact, London has more miles of Nicholson than Chicago ever had, and it makes a durable and most desirable pavement. In addition to wood and granit, there are miles of asphalt and macadam roadways.

"A man cannot find a restaurant or a saloon open in London Sunday." Every saloon in London is open Sunday from 1 to 3, and from 6 to 8 or 9 p. m. The restaurants are also open at stated hours, and the coffee-rooms (smoking and drinking places) of the hotels are open all the day, and till midnight.

"The people smoke less than the Americans." This would appear to any one who has lived in London as an attempt to be extremely ironical, for the reason that an Englishman is never without his pipe. The English not only smoke more but viler tobacco than any other nation in existence.

As for tea and coffee, "The drinking of them is something that the masses never do as with the Americans." This must be another attempt at irony, especially in the matter of tea. The English do not as a matter of fact "drink" tea, they swill it. At almost every house in London there is the afternoon tea, at which it is customary for each attendant to swallow from one to six cups of tea, excellent to be sure in quality, but strong enough to float an iron spike.

"They keep their windows open and let in the air." Let in the fog ought to be the statement, if there were any truth in the assertion. My own experience leads me to conclude that during a residence of some years in London I was the only one of the 4,000,000 residents who lived with a raised window; and this I did in the face of the persistent and solemn warnings of the landlady and the servant that I was wooing a speedy and horrible death.

"There are no water-closets in their houses, and such a thing as sewer-gas is unheard of." It is not very long since the Prince of Wales came near dying of typhoid fever, and it was pronounced by his medical men to have been produced by the inhalation of sewer-gas. Sewer-gas is the curse of London, and typhoid fever one of the most common and fatal of diseases. There is not a respectable house in London that is without its water-closet, and generally of the vilest character. And, finally, despite the dirt of Chicago, and all its sanitary shortcomings, its death-rate is considerably below that of London.

It would be well if people who aim to disparage our city by comparisons with foreign towns, should first inform themselves as to the facts, else they will simply expose themselves to ridicule.

F. B. B.

Paris vs. London.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have not the honor to know Dr. Almon Brooks, but I desire to protest against his "odors" of Paris as published by you this morning. He says that Paris smells as if it were a pig-sty; that the streets are full of filth, even the earth being impregnated with it. I suspect that the Doctor, instead of promenading in the streets, must have roamed in the alleys; or, may be a little too much of the generous wine of France kept him out late enough to encounter the swill-carts.

One other point: How could Dr. Brooks, who is such an admirer of London, manage to gauge public opinion in France when he does not understand the French language? Possibly he saw the country through spectacles, the glasses of which were dirty, or he would not entertain such a mean opinion of the people. There can be no doubt that a Republic is well established in France, and that it is well liked by the French people. I protest against the errors of Dr. Brooks, though charitable enough to admit that there may be reasons for their existence.

MARCEL PEAN.

WOODCHUCKS.

The Report of a Committee Appointed by the New Hampshire Legislature.

The special committee, consisting of a representative from each county of the State, which was appointed by the New Hampshire Legislature to investigate the woodchuck question, has just made its report. It seems that the New Hampshire farms are overrun with woodchucks, and the farmers were offended because the Legislature refused to offer a bounty of 15 cents a head to encourage the killing of woodchucks. In consequence of the protest of the offended farmers the special committee was appointed. This is the way it describes the woodchuck:

The body even in very young woodchucks is inclined to be gray—a very significant circumstance in the mind of your committee, when the total depravity of the animal is considered. The predatory habits of the animal make it the common foe of mankind, for it is a sneak-thief first, last, and all the time. Like thieves in all climes, the woodchuck remains securely concealed in its hole for a great part of the day. Its only purpose in venturing forth during the daytime is to get a good lay of the land. The woodchuck devours corn, vegetables of all kinds, even pumpkins, and it just dotes on nice grass. Your committee was very much impressed with the similarity existing between the woodchuck and the officeholders. The both prefer to live in clover. Your committee does not, however, regard this peculiarity in any way as an extenuation or palliation, either for the woodchuck or for the Postmasters. The woodchuck, despite deformities of both mind and of body, possesses some of the amenities of a higher civilization. It cleans its face after the manner of the squirrel, and licks its fur after the manner of the cat. Your committee is too wise, however, to be deceived by this purely superficial observance of better habits. Contemporaneous with the ark, the woodchuck has not made any material progress in social science, and it is now too late to attempt to reform the wayward sinner. While your committee does not wish to advance any startling theory relative to the hibernation of the woodchuck, it begs leave to say that it is a strong impression that it is a hibernating animal. Experiments concerning this particular feature have been tried in various parts of the world, and it is almost the unanimous testimony of scientific men that such is the fact. The animal, so they say, takes its bed about Oct. 1, and becomes torpid and to all appearances dead. Unfortunately for the farmers, this interesting habit only goes into effect at that season of the year when nobody cares a snap about the woodchuck or the clover-crop. Your committee believes that this torpidity has nothing to do with a smitten conscience. It has been hinted in some quarters that the passage of the bounty law would amount to legalizing trespass, and that farms adjacent to the woodchuck farms might thereby become overrun and seriously damaged. In answer to this, your committee would say that it is one of the worst of common foes, and every owner who may feel aggrieved by the bands of career avengers who overrun his acres in the chase, must, on maturer reflection, remember that his exemption today may become his liability tomorrow.

Your committee has given this important subject a most thorough examination, and finds the woodchuck one of the worst enemies ever known to the farmer; and unless the Legislature do something to rid the State of these animals, the chances are that the woodchuck will have things its own way.

TEXAS CATTLE FEVER.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—The Texas cattle fever has broken out in Detroit in the herd of a milkman in the western part of the city. The whole herd of twelve is infected, and several of them have already died. A herd of forty-one steers, bought by a Genesee County farmer for feeding some two weeks ago, have also been attacked by the disease, and five have died already.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Some little alarm is caused at the stock-yards by the discovery of what seems to be Texas fever among cattle. Sickness is found in a number of herds, and several head have died of the disease. Nothing of the kind has been known at the yards in several years before. Dealers deny the truth of the report, but there is no doubt it is authentic.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Savannah *Daily Recorder* suspended publication today, being crowded to the wall by opposition. The *Times*, its most successful contestant, favoring prohibition, now published in the afternoon, is being pressed by partisans of that policy to come out as a morning daily.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. Miss Rose Coghlan and Osmond Tearle in "The Silver King." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. M. B. Curtis in "Sam'l of Posen." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Margaret Mather. Afternoon, "Romeo and Juliet." Evening, "As You Like It."

Grenier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st., near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Minnie Maddern in "Juanita." Afternoon and evening.

Base-Ball Park.
Lake Front, opposite Washington street. Game at 3:30 p. m. between Cleveland and Chicago Clubs.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 393, A. F. & A. M.—The members are requested to assemble at the lodge-room, 76 Monroe-st., on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Chas. Wachsmuth.
L. L. DICKINSON, W. M.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

THE Weather Bureau, for the third day, maintains its theory that it will rain.

THE merchants of Chicago are subscribing liberally for the afflicted people of Rochester, Minn.

SEVERE penalties are to be visited on Jew-baiters in Hungary. Rioters are to be tried by court-martial, and when sentenced to death are to die within three hours.

THERE will be no battle between the second-class pugilists who have been talking fight out in Kansas. The Kansas people would not have it, even if they could get it.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY of Knights Templar returned to Chicago yesterday and were warmly greeted. The prize which they received and the other prizes of the tournament at San Francisco are illustrated in another column.

TWO BRILLIANT balls were attended last night—one in the name of charity by the *élite* of the society which congregates at Newport, R. I., and the other by the citizens of Montreal in honor of the officers of the United States frigate Vandalia.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA denies that he furnished to McDermott the card on the strength of which the Englishmen are about to give their prisoner a good round term of penal servitude. O'Donovan-Rossa says McDermott is not worthy of such credentials!

BUSINESS failures last week decreased, according to *Bradstreet's*, to 148, the smallest number since last October. The general trade of the country seems good, there being little "water" in the total of transactions reported by the clearing-houses nowadays.

THAT which Shakspeare feared is about to take place. The Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon has signified his willingness to allow the remains of the poet to be taken up so that experts may compare the skull with the busts, pictures, and masks which were left to sorely puzzle humanity.

DR. NORVIN GREEN was yesterday again before two members of the United States Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education in New York City. He said, in reply to a question, that the Western Union "had the statements of several of its employés that the committee of the brotherhood had no right to speak for them."

AT Gallatin, Mo., the trial of Frank James is drifting toward some kind of a rumpus. It would not be surprising if out of this legal farce a train of troubles sprang which might be not less disgraceful than the record already spread upon Missouri's annals by the robbers and their rascally or maudlin sympathizers.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR expects to arrive in Chicago Tuesday morning. He will stop at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and will hold a reception which will be open to all comers. Beyond this public handshaking, which will take place in the evening and be under the management of Mr. Spalding, the Collector of the Port, the President desires to remain in absolute privacy.

ALARMING reports of disasters to fishermen follow the news of Sunday's great storm on the banks of Newfoundland. The men lost were out in small boats, and their number is reckoned by some as high as eighty. A schooner in struggling to reach the coast passed a great number of capsized dories and much wreckage. It is understood that at least 2,000 of these small boats were exposed to the sudden gale which overtook them. Eight schooners are reported either wrecked or driven high on land.

IN another column this morning will be found an interesting article and diagrams, taken from the New York *Herald*, showing some of the more important facts of the census in pictorial form. The relative proportions of the population in sex, color, and nativity are more clearly set forth in this manner than in any dry summaries of figures. As we have taken occasion to say elsewhere the diagram showing the proportion of foreign to native born residents does not state the whole truth, inasmuch as it makes no account of native children born of foreign parents. There are 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 persons born in the United States whose parents on both sides are foreigners, and about 8,000,000 persons having a foreign parent on the father's or the mother's side. Children having both parents foreign are almost the same as foreigners themselves in education, and sentiment, and political affiliations.

THE Cologne *Gazette*, a sensational paper, declares that the Orleanists are reckoning a hatred of Germany as the leading card in the political game which they are now playing. Therefore the condolences of their German relatives on the death of the Count of Chambord came at an inopportune moment, and were resented as hurtful to the heirs of the Restoration. In turn, this vulgar treatment of the German Princes set Bismarck singing the "Watch on the Rhine" to the tune which so startled everybody a week ago.

THE CANVASS IN IOWA.

Noted for their fine public-school system and the high average of intelligence, it is perhaps not remarkable that the people of Iowa should be such great lovers of political oratory. With a general election every year the people have the orators always with them, and the appetite for public discussion growing by what it feeds on makes the speakers sure of a warm greeting and an appreciative audience. The people love to meet their public men face to face and hear what they have to say. By reason of this mutual education of the speakers and their audiences the standard of oratory is uncommonly high, and an Iowa speech is apt to be pretty well reasoned out and supported by sound argument, as though the disputant realized that cogent logic must be his main stay. The school-houses are the arenas of debate throughout the rural portions of the State, and there in the evenings the speakers display the reduction of the public debt and the condition of State finances on the same blackboard which the pupils use during the day. Hard facts and figures are the main reliance of the political speakers in Iowa. The general demand for popular oratory makes it necessary to press the young men into the service, and some of them become effective speakers before they are old enough to have cast a half-dozen votes.

The campaign opens this year in Iowa in characteristic style. Probably 500 set speeches will be made within the next six weeks at the principal towns in addition to the great number in the country school-houses. Surely the people ought to be thoroughly enlightened if much speaking will do it. But, unfortunately, it is true of Iowa oratory as of most other matters that extremes meet, and the State which claims some of the finest speakers in the country has, beyond question, given birth to some of the worst to be found in the Union. Take, for instance, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It seems incredible that Mr. Kinne is as bad a man as his speeches would indicate. He is respectable enough to be the attorney for a great railroad corporation, and has gained the reputation of being a very fluent and effective speaker before a jury. But in politics he is proving decidedly more fluent than effective. Recently he declared such was his devotion to "personal liberty" that he would favor saloons on every hilltop and in every valley, and in all public places, if necessary. It is suspected that Mr. Kinne mistakes his campaign fund for a retainer, and is pleading the cause of his clients without much regard to the general public. Even the saloonkeepers will surely refuse further contributions to Mr. Kinne's campaign fund unless he modifies his sentiments. With saloons on every hilltop and in every valley the liquor traffic would be ruined by excessive competition, and Kinne instead of being the friend of the saloonkeepers would be the author of their ruin. His policy would curse the public and ruin the keepers of saloons as well.

The joint debate between the rival candidates for the Governorship places them before the public under the light of severe contrast. If the discussion is continued in this way throughout the canvass it must tell powerfully in aid of the Republicans. After all, the vital issue in the campaign is between the Republicans and the Democrats, and nothing brings this out so clearly as a joint discussion. The friction of joint debate brings out the fire of real party differences and principles. It is a matter of concern with Republicans throughout the country that differences of opinion in regard to local issues in Iowa should not defeat the reelection of Senator Allison to the United States Senate. That body is nearly a tie between the parties, and the gain or loss of a Senator is a matter of grave importance in National politics. Owing to the death of his wife Senator Allison's voice is silenced and he is withdrawn from the canvass, but Gov. Sherman, as the leading candidate on the State ticket, insists that the important bearing of the election on National politics shall not be overlooked or forgotten. Seeing that the prohibition and tariff questions have produced hot contentions in the Democratic party, Kinne hopes they may be used with the same effect among the Republicans, and therefore dwells on them to the exclusion of every direct State or National issue in the canvass. Kinne wears the Democratic uniform, but is really a bushwhacker between the lines, and fires in both directions. He strikes Prohibitionists and protective-tariff men in his own ranks as often as among the enemy, and it is quite likely that he is killing off more Democrats than Republicans.

The joint debate brings out a personal contrast between the candidates which is largely in Sherman's favor. Kinne has had little experience in public life aside from his exploits on the stump, and his style of discussion is sophomoric and superficial. Sherman is one of the best posted men in the State in regard to every detail of township, county, and State Government. He comes before the people like a good business man making a report as to his management of a trust. Reporting generally on Republican administration in the State he shows the collection and disbursement of over $24,000,000 without the loss of a single dollar; that the State has many fine public buildings of the best character, and all paid for; that the last dime of the State debt has been paid, and the rate of taxation is lower than in any other State in the Northwest. He sums up the testimony with a chapter in regard to the public-school system, and calls on the people to render a true verdict. Mr. Kinne refuses to challenge this record, and declares his opinion that all this debt-paying and lowering of taxation is a dead issue, and he wants the dead past to take care of itself. He is unable to find any fault with the Republican record, and therefore wants to bury it to get it out of the way. Faithful and economical administration is not a dead issue when presented to the people for their approval or condemnation, and Mr. Kinne's wretched demagogy is nothing less than an insult to common intelligence. Mr. Kinne wants to be Governor, and the people expect him to state in what particular he will improve on the Administration of Gov. Sherman. Evading this issue like a poor trickster, and being on the liquor-question as unsatisfactory to high-license men as to Prohibitionists, he is doing much to disrupt his own party and force the Republicans to drop their differences in regard to prohibition and make a common stand in support of the ticket.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The candidature of Congressman Blackburn for the Speakership of the House of Representatives has never been seriously considered by the public, the press, or the politicians. It certainly has not been regarded as important or formidable. But the circumstances connected with his withdrawal from the contest has attracted much attention to him, and has again led to the opening up of the Speakership question. Carlisle is now the only Southern candidate. The talk about Reagan, of Texas, during the last few days is probably unauthorized, and unworthy of consideration. But Carlisle is far from confident. He has not a solid backing in the South, and doubts himself whether it would not be the part of wisdom to follow Blackburn's example, withdraw from the Speakership contest, and enter the lists for the Senatorship from Kentucky, now held by "Cerro-Gordo" Williams. Should he do this the only candidates who will remain are Randall and Sam Cox, and nobody can doubt what the result would be between them. Indeed, the withdrawal of Blackburn and the rumors about Carlisle have for the first time given Cox's candidature a semblance of seriousness.

Randall continues to make steady progress and to grow in strength. His proverbial good luck has not deserted him. His party's lack of principle, the weakness of his opponents, political expediency, and powerful interests have combined to promote the success of his candidature. He will probably have the solid support of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England. New York will come to him when they have complimented Cox with a vote or two. With one or two exceptions the Ohio Democratic Congressmen will be swayed by the influences which are so powerful with the Pennsylvanians. With the exception of the half-dozen Congressmen from Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana, the Western Democratic Congressmen are the representatives of manufacturing towns, and have been elected by the aid of protectionist votes. Whatever their private wishes may be, their political ones will force them to the support of Randall ultimately.

The Democratic members from the States bordering on the Mississippi River will be governed by the question of appropriations for the improvement of that big stream. Already the Democratic organs of their section are saying pleasant things about Randall, and his generous disposition when the River and Harbor bill is under discussion. If Randall agrees, and no doubt he will, to give the gentlemen devoted to the "old flag and an appropriation" places on committees where they can do most good, he may rely on many votes from the Mississippi region.

Another element of strength is that which the New York *Sun* is rallying to his support—the representatives of the free whisky and cheap tobacco element of the South. He will undoubtedly have the support of the protectionists of Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama. It would not be surprising if he got the votes of some of the Congressmen from Mr. Watterson's own State who believe in free "moonshining." Another element of strength is that to which Congressman Cullen referred in an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter Thursday—the desire of the Democratic party to avoid a tariff issue.

Blackburn's withdrawal, then, does not help Carlisle; it but lends temporary importance to Cox, and on the whole helps Randall by showing his strength. If Carlisle, as is not improbable, should withdraw to contest the Kentucky Senatorship, Randall's election would be assured. Cox's candidacy would become as ridiculous as Bill Springer's. Indeed it is but little less so now. The contest thus far shows how foolish it is to expect revenue reform from the Democratic party.

THE PROPOSED NEGRO STATE.

An organization of prominent colored men has been effected in Arkansas, called the Colored National Indemnity Association. Its purpose is to effect a complete separation of whites and blacks in the South and a concentration of the latter in some section of the country to be specially set apart for them in the same manner as the Indian Territory has been reserved for the Indians. It has organized sub-associations in various parts of the South to agitate the movement, has sent a special messenger to Washington to confer with the colored leaders there, and is also sending agents to various parts of the country to lay the project before the people, both white and black, and to solicit help to carry it out. There are sufficient causes to warrant the agitation, but it is for the leaders to consider whether they are not flying from one evil to others they know not of, whether this scheme for escaping race prejudice is not thoroughly impracticable, and whether, even if it could be carried out, their new State of colony, or whatever it might be called, would not come to speedy disaster?

No one can blame the negro for looking forward hopefully to any project which promises to emancipate him from his present relations to the whites of the South. The causes of discontent are numerous and deep. Since the War he has had his freedom and but little else, and even that freedom in many parts of the South has been so restricted and subjected to so many penalties that it is not many degrees removed from his old condition of slavery. The constitutional amendment which was passed in his behalf has guaranteed him the rights of citizenship chiefly in name. He has been ostracized, terrorized, and persecuted in years past when he has attempted to exercise those rights. He has been denied justice in the courts. He has been imprisoned upon the slightest of pretexts, and in his penal condition has been degraded to a system of leased convict labor which revives and intensifies the hardships of slavery. He has not been allowed to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and in many cases where he has been successful in cultivating the land he has been driven from it. He has not been allowed the advantages of education in anything like the measure which is due him as a citizen, and in numerous sections of the South he has been debarred from the use of the school funds which he himself has helped to raise. The whites have united solidly against him, and by their superior knowledge in some cases, trickery in others, and physical force in still others, he has been politically disfranchised.

Under such an aggregation of injustice it is little wonder that the blacks are anxious to remove to some part of the country where they fancy at least they will be free from white prejudice and have an opportunity to enjoy the rights of citizenship. But is their scheme practical? Where will they go? They cannot settle in the dry, arid portions of the country. They must have a productive soil in order to live. Wherever there is a productive soil they must encounter whites however remote it may be, and the number of whites will be continually increased by immigration. If they wish to be by themselves and to scatter over a wide area, for they cannot live huddled together, how will they induce the whites to leave? The latter will not be disposed to give up their property, nor will they be willing to go into the South to take their places. Where is the money to come from to effect this change? It will require an enormous sum, rising into the millions. Very few of the negroes have sufficient money even to make the journey to the new State, and this is but a small part of the expense incumbent upon settling in a new place and procuring an outfit. To remove the whites from the new territory and to place the negroes in it would involve an expense the leaders have never calculated, besides incurring other important and immense changes necessitated by such a wholesale shifting of population, that would never commend themselves to white people.

Assuming that all these difficulties could be removed, that the negroes could make their exodus to some American Liberia, and their places could be satisfactorily filled by some divergence of the stream of white emigration—even then what hope is there that a people just admitted to freedom and not yet thoroughly emerged from the habits of servitude, without much political experience, with little education, and with still less knowledge of business, could take care of themselves, or what hope is there that they could avert the disasters which would at once threaten them? Race prejudice to the contrary notwithstanding, the future of the negro in this country is intimately connected with the white race. Year by year it has become more difficult to oppress them. Their progress may have been slow, but they continually gain, and as they get farther away from the precedents of slavery and as the whites of the South get farther away from the traditions of domination and ownership, which the ex-slaveholding aristocrats still cherish in theory at least, their progress will be still more rapid. As a protest against race injustice this movement will attract general attention. If it shall secure them better treatment and that justice which is due to them, it will answer a useful purpose, but there is little hope that it will ever commend itself to the Government as a practical scheme, and without Government help it cannot be carried out. It is a vaster scheme than the negroes imagine—too vast to be carried out by individuals.

ANOTHER CORRUPT CITY RING.

Following closely upon the heels of the exposures of ring rule in Baltimore, San Francisco, and Trenton, N. J., which have been made officially, and of the equally corrupt Administration of this city, which needs no official announcement, New Orleans turns up in a worse condition apparently than any of the others. As in San Francisco, the testimony comes in the shape of a grand-jury report. Its indictment is a startling one. If there be any compensation in contrasts, the law-abiding people of Chicago may be consoled with the reflection that, bad as things are here, they are infinitely worse in New Orleans.

The New Orleans grand jury was not made up from any political party. It was composed of business-men of all classes and nationalities, mainly Hebrews, Germans, and Creoles. Its evidence goes to show that the city is virtually in possession of hoodlums, and that the police authorities are powerless to check them by arrest, for, when arrested, juries and witnesses are intimidated. The startling exposure is also made that many of the worst acts of ruffianism are committed by those in the employment of the city. As in Chicago, "under the license and patronage of city officials are concentrated drinking-dens, gambling-houses, and low resorts where prostitutes take in and swindle or drug strangers. There is no effort at concealment about this saturnalia of crime, for the brightness of electric lights lends a glamour to the scene," says the report. The scene described is not an unfamiliar one, with this difference, however, between the two cities—that, whereas the city authorities of New Orleans connive at this saturnalia by trampling upon municipal laws, the city authorities of Chicago effect the same result by trampling upon State laws. It further reports that it has only been able to effect one reform—namely: the suppression of the sale of unwholesome food in the markets, though it has been publicly threatened for its efforts to guard the health of the people.

New Orleans does not differ from many other large cities. It is in the hands of public bosses, like Chicago, who have given the widest license to the disreputable classes in order to maintain their power and fleece the taxpayers. So long as they cater to these classes so long they fancy they can keep in office, but there must come an end to it. Sometimes it is accomplished by an indignant uprising of the people, when their burdens become too heavy, as has happened before this in San Francisco. Sometimes the honest, law-abiding people and business-men combine and overwhelm the scoundrels, as New York smashed the Tweed ring. Sometimes the bosses fall out among themselves and break their own machine. The most hopeful sign of reform is to be found in the fact that ring rule in cities is fast becoming a stench in the public nostrils; but the only hope for permanent reform is in the permanent relegation of the bosses and sub-bosses to private life. Any compromise with them only gives them a new foothold, or it opens the way for a new set of bosses. When once reform wins a victory it should not stop until it has extirpated the scoundrels root and branch. There should be no combinations or bargains with them. Reform and bossism cannot go safely together. The only hope of the people when they once get their clutches upon bossism is to choke it. Apparently the condition of New Orleans is such that when the people do rise they will make short work of their corrupt Administration, as will happen some day in Chicago.

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM.

It is not to be taken for granted everything is rosy in Annam because the French have captured its Capital and dictated a treaty for acceptance by that unfortunate Kingdom. The treaty itself is quite an imposing one, and is drawn upon the basis that to the victors belong the spoils. It allows France to station residents in all the chief towns, to construct forts on the Red River, to regulate taxation and commercial customs, and to control the finances. In fine, it establishes a protectorate over Tonquin and reduces that province to the same position which Tunis now holds with respect to France.

This is the way it looks on paper, but there are other things to be taken into consideration. The rebellious Black Flags in the north are by no means subdued; on the other hand, they are still flushed with their recent victory, and are increasing in numbers by accessions from the Chinese frontier. The treaty of peace was not signed by the new King Vianlan, who recently succeeded Tuduc, deceased, but by Heiphema, who represents the peace party. No soldiers were found in the Capital when the French entered, the army having fled with the King at their head and joined the northern rebels. It is probable that the French will now set up Heiphema as the King, and when this is attempted we are likely to hear from China, who has from time immemorial claimed the right of investing the Annamese Kings with their sovereignty.

The manner in which France has proceeded in the Annam affair is calculated to arouse China to resistance. Her suzerainty rights have not been respected or even consulted. The French have negotiated a treaty not with the legitimate sovereign of the country, but with a puppet of their own whom they intend to make King, hoping that China will recognize him. As the London *Spectator* said some days since, as reported in our dispatches: "That is a very pleasant dream to indulge, but the Chinese Government is not quite wax in the hands of imperious foreigners, and we shall be much surprised if the French diplomacy should succeed. If it fails it will be almost impossible for the French nominee to secure the allegiance of the Annamese without a regular French conquest of the whole country." Foreign advices are full of hints that China will not submit without resistance. Under date of Aug. 28 a dispatch says that a distinguished Chinese General has been dispatched to the Tonquin frontier to observe operations and report on them, and a dispatch in the London *Times* from Paris says:

> As to China, a letter from Tientsin published in the same newspaper—the Paris *Temps*—asserts that warlike tendencies are dominant among the Chinese. The workmen in the Nankin Arsenal are busy; a Catholic Bishop reports the levy of one man per family in his diocese; 6,000 Mauser rifles have been dispatched from Tientsin to Shanghai, and 2,500,000 cartridges have been embarked at the latter place. Orders have also been given for the shipment of twenty-five Krupp field guns and 150 chests of ammunition. At Tientsin, moreover, the construction of fortification works is proceeding, the troops are daily drilled, and the incessant sound of trumpets would almost make one fancy himself in a French garrison town.

The recent operations of France are likely to still further excite the Chinese, and if the King and his army have fled to the north and joined the rebels there the Chinese force on the frontier, which is a considerable one, will be likely to make common cause with them. It is not prudent, therefore, to assume that France has yet conquered Annam or that China will recognize their King or their treaty, which has been negotiated without consulting her. The troubles of France in Annam may just have commenced. If China takes the field to resent the indignities put upon her it will not be a holiday for the Frenchmen.

NEGRO PEASANT PROPRIETORS.

The negro-labor question is much discussed in the Southern journals. While some "negro-haters" like "Hamburg-Massacre" Butler denounce the colored laborers as idle, lazy, and worthless, the balance of opinion is quite the other way, and most of the planters and farmers agree in giving the colored race a fair character for industry, diligence, and thrift. Wherever the colored men are owners of their farms or little plantations they are able to hold their own with their white neighbors. Peasant proprietary has, as in the case of the more favored race, though perhaps with less degree, conferred on the colored people a sense of responsibility, and the conservatism of ownership has spurred them to industry and begotten in them habits of thrift and carefulness. The circumstances under which the colored people of America became free have not been favorable to their becoming peasant owners, and it is not surprising that most of them are landless. The number of those who own their own farms and plantations, however, is yearly increasing, and the indications are that it will continue to increase. It may be interesting, therefore, to examine into the condition of a negro population where the majority are peasant owners. This is the case in Jamaica.

Of the half a million of inhabitants of the Island of Jamaica almost all (except the European merchants of the towns, the English soldiery, and the English officials) are negroes. Their occupation consists mostly of fruit-raising and sugar-cane and coffee cultivation. Since their emancipation they have made great progress and have most of them become owners of their own little plots of ground, averaging from three to four acres. There are in the island 52,000 holdings. Of these 10,000 are not over one acre and 26,000 are between two and three acres. In the old days of slavery sugar-cane cultivation was the principal industry of the island. It was asserted by those who opposed the abolition that with emancipation this industry would languish and die. It was said the negroes would not engage in the hard work required unless under absolute compulsion. This has been totally disproved by the events. The exports of sugar and rum last year were larger than for any year since 1839, and in the meantime various other productive industries have been established by the emancipated negro peasant proprietors, adding greatly to the wealth of the island. The value of the coffee exported in 1879 alone was $1,245,000. But the most noticeable advance made by the Jamaica negroes is in the cultivation of fruit, which they send largely to this country. In 1867 the whole fruit trade with the United States amounted to $3,750; last year 35,000,000 oranges alone were sent here, and the total value of the fruit trade was $620,000.

It should be also stated that while the export trade has been growing yearly as the negroes continue to gain in knowledge, and as the number of negro peasant proprietors increases, there has been a falling off in imports. Thus last year the imports were $350,000 less than the previous year, and in the matter of breadstuffs alone, which form the staple import, there was a falling off in values from $3,900,000 in 1875 to $2,420,000 in 1882. The people are learning each year to depend more and more on home produce, and are becoming more skilled in cultivation.

When the negroes were emancipated there was hardly a peasant proprietor in the whole island. There are now 52,000, mostly negroes, and all have acquired their little holdings from the white planters by purchase. Their ownership is the fruit of honest, patient toil. It has been a hard struggle, up-hill work, so far, but their progress has been great. It will be much greater henceforward. They have now a firmer foundation on which to build; they are their own masters, the owners of their own land. There is hope ahead. What peasant proprietary has done for the whites of France and Belgium it will also do for the negroes of the West Indies and the United States. It will make them thrifty and industrious, and will bring them prosperity.

WE do not understand that either Henry George or his disciple, Mr. Moody, propose to pay the farmers for the land of which their scheme of reform would deprive them. The purchase of the 600,000,000 of acres of farming land in this country—to say nothing of the city lots—would be a burden not to be borne by the National Treasury, not even if Moody and George put their hands into their own pockets to help. If the dollars to buy out these farmers and city-lot-owning workingmen cannot be found, certainly the men cannot be found to dispossess them and confiscate their property. And after the land was Nationalized, what then? Mr. Moody wants private property in land abolished because there are 500,000 people on a square mile in New York. But if the land were perfectly free these city-slum parasites could not be driven on it by the Angel Gabriel. While they have been propagating and festering in the gutters, millions of men and women have traveled hundreds of miles to go West and settle on the free land which nothing could tempt these city people to go upon. The sole result of the Nationalization of the land in this country would be that all public and private morality would be forever burnt out of a people who had learnt the lesson of taking away the property of others by a majority vote. Not 1 per cent of the city population would be induced to transfer itself to the country, while the dispossessed country folk would swarm to the cities by the millions, and the disorders of Rome and Athens in their most democratic and corrupt days would be the symptoms of the degradation of the American democracy. If we want this to be a democracy, let us Nationalize the land. If we want it to be a republic, we need to tighten the titles of property and the obligations of right. The whole argument against George, Moody, and the other land-grabbers may be summed up in three propositions: First, that the land of the farmers cannot be bought, as there is not money enough to be had to buy it; second, that it cannot be confiscated, as there are not Communists enough to take it from the farmers; third, that if it could be bought or confiscated the rabble of the cities and the inhabitants of the slums would not have it as a free gift on condition of working it as it is worked by the present owners. The farmers are the hardest worked and poorest paid industrial class in this country. If they spent their money as many city laborers do for whisky and tobacco, they would be no better off than the average workingman of the cities at the end of the year. Such advantages as the farmers possess they owe to hard work, good habits, and honest thrift. The country is the asylum, the great storehouse, of most of the virtue of the United States; and the farmers are strong enough to protect themselves. We ask no more amusing sight than to see George, and Moody, and all the rag-tag and bobtail of the cities marching out to take possession of the farms of the United States.

The Democratic German Organ Disgusted with Its Party.

[*Freie Presse*, Aug. 30.]—The Democratic party cannot stand prosperity. It has had a series of successes, not owing to its own merits, but on account of faults committed by the Republicans. When a party seeks to govern the country it must be competent to govern it—that is, it must agree upon a program and on some leading principles. But we have repeatedly seen that the Democrats are all at sea in their attitude towards monopolies, the tariff, civil-service reform, the liquor question, and all other matters which demand settlement; and that wherever the Democratic party gets rule it has given no evidence of its capacity to govern. It has shown, on the other hand, that it is, if possible, less fitted than the Republican party. Up to the present time success has not made it stronger, but weaker.

In Ohio the Democrats have brought about the following state of affairs. The former Republican and Democratic papers which on account of prohibition have been almost entirely estranged from their parties have returned to Republicanism. Here in Chicago the Democratic leaders in the city and in the county have treated citizens of German birth with such insulting contempt that a strong reaction has taken place which has already forced on the Democratic leaders the determination to conjure away the storm by the appointment of some German-Americans to offices. But such political devices will be of little use. As long as a man like Mayor Harrison boasts that the public doesn't know how he stands on the tariff question; as long as the leaders of our parties make a merit of their lack of opinions, or of the concealment of their opinions, so long will parties suffer from a bankruptcy of opinions; and so long as success tempts a party to these stupid performances the reaction will be inevitable.

That party which first extricates itself from this state of affairs and presents itself to the voters with a popular honest reform program will be successful, and remain so if it lives up to its program. As long as parties merely vegetate without principles, and live only on the faults of their opponents, so long will success lead them only to follies, and the result of their triumph will always be final defeat.

[HENRI WATTERSON in Louisville *C.-J.*]—There was a man of many and great virtues. On the whole, we may say, he was the strongest, the most persuasive, and captivating writer of simple idiomatic English of his time. He wrote from the people, for the people, and to the people. His affections were all for the weak and poor. A kind and gentle heart he had, and a big brain and a far-seeing eye. His eccentricities were whimsical and his own, and, though they sometimes excited derision, they still found their way into a multifarious and rude popular sympathy, and rather increased than diminished the good will of the voting class. He was not satisfied to be the greatest of advocates in the greatest of causes. The Presidential bee got into his bonnet, and never more beneath that homely exterior—below that time-beaten white hat—under those ill-fitting vestments—were there peace, and quiet, and sweet content. The blessed consciousness of duty done for duty's sake; the sturdy sense of right in the face of danger; the soft sleep which caresses the weary doer of good works; the honorable independence of unselfish patriotism and philanthropy—all, all were gone, and in their stead had come a troop of eager cares and frets and hapless longings and dire suspense, to end in agony, lunacy, and death. Stand back uncovered, Mr. Dana, in the presence of the memory of Horace Greeley, and be warned by his fate!

THE "Greyhound of the Seas" is, it appears, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to be deprived of her present supremacy among ocean-going ships by the new monster steamers for which the Cunard Company are reported to have contracted with Messrs. Elder, of Glasgow. These steamers, two in number, will be 8,000 tons burden and 13,000-horse power, and are expected to perform the journey across the Atlantic in less than six days. The time is approaching when a visit to the United States, and even, if need be, to their Pacific seaboard, will be achievable in the annual holidays, not only of persons so singularly privileged in this respect as her Majesty's Judges and counsel, but of the average public servant and man of business. Nothing can affect our social and political life more deeply than this extraordinary increase of intimacy between England and the United States.

THE London *Spectator* says:

> The third reading of the Bankruptcy bill was the occasion for a perfect rain of compliments on Mr. Chamberlain for his conduct of that bill through the Grand Committee. And there can be no doubt that these compliments were thoroughly well deserved. They came as much from Conservatives as from Liberals, and were the genuine expression of the feeling of business-men towards a consummate master of political business. . . . Probably no member of the Government has gained so much in reputation by the session which is all but over as Mr. Chamberlain.

This is high praise from a journal which has no political liking for Mr. Chamberlain, and which speaks of Lord Hartington or Mr. Childers as Mr. Gladstone's successor. Chamberlain is the coming man.

A GENTLEMAN writes from Belfast (Ireland) to London *Truth*:

> I never heard that Lord Cairns' grandfather was a butler. He was a tallow-chandler of this town, and his son, young William Cairns—Lord Cairns' father—being a bit of a dandy, was known as "Count Dip." You are, therefore, perfectly right in saying that Lord Garmoyle cannot be accused of a *mésalliance* in marrying the daughter of a wealthy coal merchant. "Count Dip" acquired a modest fortune in trade; but when his son was offered a Peerage he sensibly thought that his fortune was not sufficient to justify him in inflicting upon his descendants a title, on which his uncle MacCalmont came forward and settled £100,000 upon the title.

THE Boston *Advertiser* directs attention to the vicious practice of calling American postal-cards "postals." It says if a smaller number of syllables is demanded in rapid discourse, let the *al* be dropped from "postal," and the English name post-card adopted. Better run the risk of being scoffed at as an Anglomaniac than aid and abet the adoption of a word which has no right in the English language. The word "postal," if not good enough for the English, will do well enough for the United States language, the Boston *Advertiser* to the contrary notwithstanding.

"ROSCOE CONKLING does not deserve the title of the American Chambord, but there is one event in his career which is irresistibly suggested by a striking scene in the life of the last of the elder Bourbons. When the delegation from the Versailles Assembly visited the Count at Frohsdorf and tendered him the crown of France, he got upon his stilts and elevated the tail feathers of his pride very much as the New York statesman did when he threw away the bauble of the Senatorship because he could not have things precisely as he wanted them," exclaims the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

A WRITER in the *Fortnightly Review* assumes that manhood suffrage prevails in Canada. This is not strictly true. In that country only men who have an income of $400 per year in the city and of $300 in the county are permitted to vote. This so-called property-qualification is not high enough to exclude the industrious laborer from the right to vote, but it does exclude the hoodlum, the heeler, the loafer, and the bummer. A property-owner may vote in every district where his property yields an income of $400 or $300, as the case may be.

THE Canadian papers print the following and comment upon it with considerable satisfaction: "'Ouida's' poor opinion of Americans, manifested in her recent letter on international copyright, recalls an incident that occurred not long ago in Florence. A party of American ladies and gentlemen called to pay their respects to her, when she brusquely opened the interview by telling them that she had a strong and abiding dislike for Americans. A bright lady of the party at once retorted: 'Well, that's ungrateful, seeing we're the only nation who read your nasty books.'"

THE proposition that in Illinois the penitentiary convicts shall be made to work on the public roads is justly exposed by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as unworthy of public approval. To any one who has witnessed the exposure of gangs of such convicts on public works, plantations, etc., in Texas, Arkansas, and other Southern States no words will be required to induce their rejection of the suggestion as one involving a return to the barbarism of the Dark Ages.—*Davenport (Ia.) Gazette.*

SUPPOSE Mr. Hendricks should be the candidate for President, what harm would there be in that? He is a most respectable man, without a single blot or stain in his history. He has filled various public offices with credit; and, if he should be elected President, we are sure that he would fill that office with credit also.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Yes; Hendricks is "a good man, who weighs"——how much does he weigh, Mr. Dana, and how much will he weigh after the October elections of 1884?

"THE Republican press commands us to take Mr. Randall and none other," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "If we refuse we are threatened with the displeasure of both wings of the Republican party. For the ex-Speaker personally we have the feelings of a brother; but if he were ten times our brother we'd not take him for Speaker on compulsion. Go to! go to! Seriously, Mr. Randall and his friends had best come down a limb or two."

IN eighty-two of the ninety Departmental Councils of France the Republicans have now a clear majority. Under the circumstances the friends of the French Republic need have no fears that the peregrinations of the Bonapartists or the manifestoes of the Bourbons will have much effect with the French people. Notwithstanding gloomy predictions, the Republic promises long to survive its greatest champion, Léon Gambetta.

"THE elections of last year showed the measure of public confidence which the Republican party enjoyed at that time." So the Buffalo *Courier* thinks. But the *Courier* is mistaken. The election of Gov. Cleveland, for instance, was due to a political cyclone, and any attempt to turn it into yardsticks and tape-lines with which to measure public confidence must necessarily fail.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE imagination of the informer in the Connolly case at Limerick, Ireland, continues to improve. First he swore that Dr. Connolly hired him to shoot a man named Carroll; next he implicated Connolly's brothers. Then he swore that they asked him to poison Carroll and his sister, and now he swears that they asked him to throw vitriol at them. Each addition has been made at intervals of a few days.

COMMENTING on the recent campaign speech of Gen. Durbin Ward, the Cleveland (O.) *Herald* (Rep.) says: "It is observed that during the entire speech, as if by studied purpose, Mr. Ward does not once mention the name of the candidate for Governor, Mr. George Hoadly. On the contrary, he gives New Democracy and its apostle a most severe letting alone. In this the General must be conceded to be wise."

A CORRESPONDENT of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has seen a man who says that all the Republican leaders are dead except Conkling. There is nothing sadder than the spectacle of a man as great as Mr. Conkling thinks he is going about in the boundless West trying to get interviews into the papers.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

O'DONNELL, the Avenger, will be tried in London, where his plea of self-defense and his peculiar views of the punishment due to traitors will find little sympathy. If O'Donnell is to be saved salvation should come before he reaches London. Where is the Fenian navy?

EVEN Democratic tidal-wave Governors tire of wearing official harness. Ben Butler is yachting on the broad Atlantic, Grover Cleveland is fighting mosquitoes in the woods, and Pattison of Pennsylvania is traveling incognito not far from the Capital.—*N. Y. Times.*

WHEN Col. Sellers is asked if he sings, he frankly replies, "Well, those who have heard me say I do not." People who have carefully observed Judge Hoadly's running for Governor of Ohio make a similar discouraging report. They say he does not.

AN effort is being made to break up the Democratic ring in Louisiana. The Liberals are pushing in Gen. Ogden for Governor. The "ring" has the inside track, however, and it looks now as if McEnery, the ring candidate, would be nominated.

A CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.) editor has apparently forgotten that this is the age of chivalry restored. He has sworn out a warrant for criminal libel against another editor. They manage these things differently in Virginia and in Ohio.

FRANCE is spoiling for a fight with China. Orders have been sent to Admiral Meyer which are tantamount to a declaration of war on the Celestial Empire.

"THE cowboys who would lasso President Arthur probably have for their motto: 'The Republican party must go,'" says the Buffalo *Express*.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE, of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, denies the report that he is a candidate for the United States Senate.

PERSONALS.

Ex-President Hopkins, of Williams College, and his wife, who have been away from Williamstown nearly all summer, have returned. He is in very good health again.

London has a beauty competition whereby the public are invited to vote for the women they think the loveliest among the more or less famous of the sex. Mrs. Langtry went off with the lead, which she held for clear three weeks. Then she was overhauled by Lady Dudley and Lady Lonsdale, two actresses, Miss Gilchrist and Miss Drew, lying well up, while Mrs. Maddick and Miss Daisy Venne, also of the stage, led a ruck of fifteen, who tailed off to Miss Florence St. John and Miss Phyllis Broughton, struggling in the rear. At the fifth week Lady Dudley and Lady Lonsdale forged ahead, with 136 votes each, against 13[illegible] for the Lily, who was collared by Connie Gilchrist with 128 also, Miss Clement Scott Drew lying a loose third with 125. This field maintained the same order until three weeks ago, when Lady Dudley and Lady Lonsdale dropped out, by request, it is supposed, and Miss Drew took up the running, the numbers being at last accounts: Drew, 181; Gilchrist, 174; Kate Vaughan, 154; Daisy Venne, 131; Mrs. Maddick, 137; Mrs. Langtry, 128.

A correspondent, writing from Narragansett Pier, R. I., says that Fred May, who fought the duel with James Gordon Bennett, is down at the Pier, while J. G. is away across the briny deep. Fred has suffered more by that encounter than anybody else. His sister, about whom the fight took place, is living in Westchester County, New York. She has been married to one who has not too much of this world's goods, and their home in the country lacks the luxuries which she might have enjoyed as the wife of the famous newspaper proprietor. Now for the romance. Bennett has made a friend of the husband and has helped him along in all his ventures, and still continues to aid the family in their efforts to make a competence.

generosity is well known, and his gifts are never niggardly. A short time ago, so I was informed, he sent a fine herd of beautiful Jersey cattle from over the ocean to the home of his olden time love in York State. Some men kill the romance of their younger days and become cynics and sneerers, but Jim Bennett evidently keeps it alive, while he keeps himself in training to rival that celebrated Clarence who asked to be drowned in the butt of Malmsey wine.

A Bangor correspondent of the Aroostook (Me.) *Pioneer* gives the following account of a peculiar case: "Last January P. G. White, of Bangor, a member of the Penobscot bar, made application for a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Mrs. White resolved to contest the case, as she believed that outside parties were influencing her husband. At the April term of the court a trial by jury was had, lasting two days. The jury concluded, although the evidence scarcely justified it, that a divorce ought to be granted. Exceptions were filed and the case carried to the law court and was argued last June. The full court overruled the exceptions. Within a few days after this decision was announced a secret meeting was arranged between the parties litigant, and they decided to overrule the full court and live together again. Accordingly, on the 5th of this month, they started together for the seashore, where they are now enjoying the honeymoon unmolested by officious meddlers, after six months of cruel separation. They are still man and wife, as the court has not entered 'divorce decree,' and cannot till the October term. The serious question arises, What is the duty of the court under this state of affairs?"

A correspondent writes from Kissingen that Prince Bismarck arrived there in a somewhat sudden manner. Very few persons, therefore, were at the station to meet him. On his way to Kissingen he was waited upon at Göttingen by a deputation of former fellow-students. He is looking terribly pale and haggard; his eyes have lost their former brightness, and his once upright figure has assumed a stooping position; in a word, he looks twenty years older than he did a few months ago. He is so weak that he could not alight from his carriage without assistance. He now speaks continually of his ailments, a weakness which he never exhibited before, and when any one asks him about the effect of the new treatment he has been undergoing he always appeals to Dr. Schwenniger, who invariably accompanies him, and in whose skill he implicitly relies. The history of this medico is a somewhat remarkable one. After having taken his degree he practiced in Munich and became a fashionable lady's doctor. His career, however, was suddenly cut short by his being sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on a very grave charge, the scandal of which caused some sensation at the time in Bavaria. His present position is mainly due to Paul Lindau, who introduced him to Count Wilhelm, the Chancellor's son, whom he cured by the same treatment that he is now practicing on the Prince himself. This treatment, by the way, is not his own invention, but is due to Prof. Oertel, of Munich.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opening of Kohl & Middleton's New South Side Dime Museum Monday Next.

Kohl & Middleton's new South Side Dime Museum, recently fitted up in the four-story double building, Nos. 150 and 152 South Clark street, will be opened to the public at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. The building has been thoroughly refitted for museum purposes, and a great deal may be seen there for a dime. Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE representative was shown through the place by John J. Foster, the press agent. The front of the building on the first floor has been set back about ten feet, giving a wide vestibule just off the sidewalk, and the entrance is built of finely-polished cherry and stained cathedral glass. On the first floor is the auditorium, and the stage for the hourly performances has been fitted up with new scenery, miniature proscenium boxes, and a very neat curtain. On the second floor are the living curiosities, Prof. Singleton and his marionettes, several cases of finely mounted birds, cages of singing-birds, numerous pictures and the glass-blowers' stand. On the third floor are the stereoscopic views, stuffed animals, birds, etc., and the fourth floor is filled with similar curious things. The whole will comprise a world of instruction and amusement for a dime. The mother-monkey, "Mamie," and her little one, and numerous living curiosities, together with a varied stage performance hourly, will constitute the opening attractions. The manager's offices in the building are fitted up in fine style, and everything about the place is as neat as a pin. Men have been working night and day for weeks to accomplish these results, and the public will be astonished when the doors are thrown open.

Amusement Notes.

Miss Mather plays Juliet at McVicker's this afternoon, and will play Rosalind, in "As You Like It," this evening.

"Buffalo Bill" is negotiating for a week in the Base-Ball Park, where he desires to produce his border exhibition, "The Wild West."

Modjeska's season opened in Des Moines Thursday night. "Cymbeline" was played to a large and enthusiastic audience. The Chicago advance sale is quite large already.

T. W. Keene and his company, accompanied by Manager W. R. Hayden, will arrive here from New York this morning, and will open the season at Haverly's tomorrow night with "Richard III."

Ariel N. Barney, representing John T. Raymond, the comedian, arrived in the city yesterday morning. Mr. Raymond's season opens Monday evening in London, Ont., and in this city one week from tomorrow evening, at Haverly's, in his new play, "The Rocket."

Nat Goodwin's new play, "A Terrible Time," received its first production Thursday night in Louisville, and is pronounced a hit. The engagement here at Hooley's opens with it tomorrow night. Mr. Goodwin and his company arrive here tomorrow afternoon on a special train from Louisville.

Robert Mitchell, of the Grand Opera-House, leaves Chicago Sunday to make Boston his home. He was born there, and expects to drop the theatrical business when he gets back. Mr. Mitchell has made hosts of friends as doorkeeper at Haverly's and the Grand, and his recent promotion to the box-office of the Grand gained him additional friends for his gentlemanly and polite demeanor. Fred Hamlin, who has been Treasurer of the theatre, goes to Exeter, N. H., to school Monday, and Manager Hamlin will have to prepare his box-office anew.

BIG RESERVOIRS FOR CLEVELAND.

[Cleveland (O.) *Herald*.]—Passengers going east on the Nickel-Plate Road and people driving along Fairmount street have often wondered during the last month at the enormous force of workmen and teams laboring at the junction of that road and street. Out of a hundred surmises not one is generally correct, the general impression being that a new road is being graded or the excavation being made for some mammoth building. Neither theory is correct. The work is the labor preliminary to the consummation of the task that the water-works Trustees have set themselves out to perform—that of supplying the city with pure water. About 170 men and over fifty teams are continually employed, and the work will be pushed steadily forward as fast as the largest possible working force can push it until the frosts of the winter set in. Contractor Mc[illegible] is confident that his enormous contract will be completed at least a month before the expiration of the contract Dec. 1, 1884. While the work is in progress the employés of the water-works office are getting the plans and specifications ready for the other big reservoir which is to be built on Kinsman street, beyond the city limits. It is expected that the plans will be furnished and that the contract will be ready to let by October. This being considerably the smaller of the two new reservoirs, can be built much quicker than the Fairmount street basin, and the contract will call for its completion at the same time. The combined capacity of the two reservoirs will be over [illegible] gallons, and it is expected that they will be abundantly adequate to supply the entire City of Cleveland for the next eight or ten years. In the meantime, should it be necessary, another reservoir will be built on the West Side. It is the present intention of the Board of Water-Works Trustees, however, to discontinue the present reservoir on that side of the river as soon as those at present in the course of construction shall have been completed. There is little doubt but that the citizens will thoroughly appreciate this effort to supply them with pure water, although the expenses of the two reservoirs, together with the contemplated repairs at the crib and the numerous additions and changes at the pumping stations, will necessitate an outlay of over [illegible].

THE CHOLERA NEXT YEAR.

[*Medical News*.]—We have previously stated that it is improbable that the cholera will reach the United States this year, but it is an even chance that we shall have it next year. Since that opinion was published the danger has diminished very little, if any; and while there is not the slightest occasion for panic, there is very urgent need of enforcing cleanliness, of looking to the purity of water-supply, and of great care in the administration of our quarantine stations.

FOREIGN.

Various Crowned Heads to Meet and Hold Conferences This Month.

The Question of a Quadruple Alliance Discussed by Bismarck and Kalnoky.

The Queenstown Officials Censured for Failing to Secure James Carey's Safety.

Six Irishmen Arrested for Complicity in the Glasgow Dynamite Plots.

The Cholera in Egypt—France and China—The Panama Canal—Chambord's Funeral.

KINGS AND DIPLOMATS.

ALFONSO'S JOURNEY—HIS ENERGY AVERTS A CRISIS.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—[Special Cable.]—The King and Queen left by special train at 8:40 o'clock this morning for Corunna. Notwithstanding the early hour and the inclemency of the weather large crowds assembled to witness their departure, and cheered their Majesties as they passed. A Ministerial crisis and the resignation of the cabinet were prevented by the energetic attitude of the King. He declared that he would on no consideration abandon his trip to Vienna and Berlin, and would have gone by sea to Antwerp if France had not consented to prevent Zorilla's return to Paris from Italy. The energy of the King has insured Spain and the Sagasta Cabinet several weeks' peace without a crisis which, politicians are still convinced, is only adjourned. Royalists of all shades now dare not criticise the trip to Berlin, but the Liberals and Republicans do. The prevalent belief in political circles is that Spain will in future imitate Italy and have closer relations with Berlin. The state of siege will be raised immediately. The absence of Alfonso will only last twenty-five days. His activity and energy attract general attention.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CZAR.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Orders have been given to prepare the castle at Stettin for occupancy by the Emperor William, in view of the expected meeting of the latter and the Czar in that city.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND COUNT KALNOKY.

SALSBURG, Aug. 31.—The meeting here yesterday between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, lasted two hours. Bismarck had a second interview yesterday with Count Kalnoky, who dined with him.

Bismarck and Count Kalnoky occupied rooms at the same hotel and on the same floor. It is understood the prolongation of the triple alliance and the formation of a quadruple alliance is discussed.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AND PARIS.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the Comte de Paris today. The Count returned the visit.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—The Czar and Czarina will remain in Denmark for a month.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL IN LIMERICK.

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—The evidence adduced in the examination at Bruff of Dr. and Patrick Connolly, and their sister Catherine, charged with implication in a murder conspiracy, indicates that the conspiracy was formed to accomplish a private and not an agrarian purpose, as was supposed. Witness Dineen swore Dr. Connolly forged the name of John Carroll, a rent warner, to a will by which Carroll's property was to be left to the Connollys. Dineen, who was to murder Carroll, was to receive £50 from the sum expected to be realized from the latter's property.

OFFICIALS CENSURED.

It is reported that the Home Office authorities have severely censured the officials at Queenstown for failing to secure the safety of James Carey, who was killed in South Africa by O'Donnell.

ARRESTED IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Six Irishmen, suspected of being connected with the dynamite attempts in Glasgow the 20th of January last, when the largest gasometer in the city was blown up and other property destroyed, were arrested in Glasgow last night. Their names are Peter Calaghan, Thomas Devany, Patrick McCabe, Patrick Dunn, Terence McDermott, and Henry McCann.

THE CHOLERA.

DEATHS THURSDAY.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 31.—There were eleven deaths from cholera in this city yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Deaths from cholera Thursday, 327 in Upper Egypt and nine in Lower Egypt.

THE JAVANESE HORROR.

BURYING THE DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—[Special Cable.]—From the dispatches received from Batavia tonight it appears that fears of further eruptions in the Island of Java within the immediate future have subsided, and all the efforts of the Government and the people are concentrated on the work of burying the dead and preserving the health of the living. All along the shores from Point Lampon to the River Paquaise, on the northern coast, and from the River Tjemanderie to Tjibankok, on the southern coast, there are found corpses thickly strewn. In the forests of the interior from the River Tjiedom to the River Tjietarrum, dead bodies are lying at short intervals apart, in some instances partially buried in the sulphurous white mud or the hardened lava that flowed from the eruptive craters.

LANDSLIDES.

About daybreak Wednesday morning another of the startling incidents attendant upon the great disturbances was manifested. With the cessation of the paroxysm many emanations of the vapor evolved themselves. These vapors, as is usual, contained a variety of acids, and as the lava cooled down deposited saline incrustations.

The acids of these vapors issuing from the fissures in the divided mountains of Papandayang caused unusually rapid decomposition on the exposed parts of the great rocks at the summits of the seven peaks. A number of them split apart suddenly Wednesday, releasing tons of depending earth. This caused several huge landslides during the morning, and they went crashing down into the valleys, carrying death and destruction with them. On the edge of the Town of Narra some fifteen or sixteen Chinese in a section of the sanitary corps were buried before they were aware of the cause of the deep rumblings around them.

THE STRAITS.

A few more bodies were found today at Bantam Waronge and Palatra. Most of the corpses in the lower part of Batavia have been disposed of, and there are no fears now that the health of the city will be affected. Four vessels arrived Wednesday night. One of them had attempted to enter the Straits of Sunda, but had barely got through the entrance when she struck on a sharp sunken rock, newly thrown up, and had a hole stove in her bows. She had great difficulty in keeping the water out by hard pumping long enough to reach this port and put in for repairs. No attempt will be made to navigate the straits until new surveys and soundings have been made.

THE SEARCH FOR CORPSES.

Large forces of men are busy at work in all directions digging out bodies from beneath the beds of lava and rocks. At Campange Boem there are many being dug out. At Grogo the corpses seem to be more mangled than in any other town, most of the deaths having been caused by falling rocks and debris. Reports just in from Tsirocya give the number of dead at 180. Sanjoor loses about 100 men. Of Dorian Siriboa's population 130 perished. Many other villages and hamlets report a large proportion of their population gone.

SHOWERS OF ASHES.

BATAVIA, Java, Aug. 31.—The Captain of a steamer which was in the Straits of Sunda during the recent volcanic eruptions reports that ashes fell on the deck of his vessel to the depth of eighteen inches. He passed masses of floating pumice-stone seven feet in depth. It is estimated that 10,000 persons lost their lives at Tjiringin. The total number of killed by the eruptions and tidal-waves is 80,000.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Commodore English, Acting-Secretary of the Navy, today cabled instruction to the commanding officers of the Juniata and Enterprise, now at Singapore, to proceed with those vessels to the Straits of Sunda to examine the condition of affairs there, and particularly as to the effect of the recent earthquakes in that vicinity. They are ordered to warn all merchant vessels of the danger to navagation which may have been caused by the convulsions.

THE BOURBONS.

HATRED OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Cologne *Gazette*, commenting on the answer of the Comte de Paris and the Duke de Chartres to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin's letter of condolence on the death of the Comte de Chambord, says the Princes objected to being reminded that their mother was a German, and expressed their wish to break off their German connection, as they feared it might interfere with their political intrigues. The house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin willingly complied with the wish of the French royal pretenders. The *Gazette* intimates that this fanatical hatred of Germany would be a source of danger to Germany and the peace of Europe in case of a restoration of the monarchy in France.

DE CHAMBORD'S FUNERAL.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—Archduke Louis Victor will represent the Emperor Francis Joseph at the funeral of Comte de Chambord Monday next. It is stated the Count has directed that his body should always remain at Goritz, and that it should never be taken to France, even if the monarchy should be restored. He said in his last days: "They would not have me living, and will not want me dead." Requiem masses will be celebrated throughout France Monday for the repose of the dead Count.

RIOTING.

THE JEW-BAITERS.

PESTH, Aug. 31.—Tisza, the President of the Hungarian Council, in order to put a stop to the outrages upon the Jews, has decided upon severe measures, which are to be put into operation wherever anti-Jewish riots occur. The measures provide that any one who shall be condemned to death by martial law shall be executed within three hours after sentence is imposed.

IN CROATIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—Tisza, President of the Hungarian Council, has asked the Government either to accept his resignation or allow him to suppress the outbreaks at Croatia as he thinks fit. He had a long conference with Emperor Francis Joseph today, when he explained his views concerning the situation in Croatia.

AGRAM, Aug. 31.—The Chief of the Gendarmerie states that the reports of disorders in Zagorien are exaggerated. He anticipates a speedy cessation of the disturbances.

ANNAM.

FLIGHT OF KING TUDUC'S SUCCESSOR.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The treaty of peace between France and Annam is signed on the part of the latter country by Helphema, who represents the peace party, because Vianian, who succeeded King Tuduc, fled with the army at the approach of the French. No soldiers were found at Hué when the French reached there, with the exception of the palace guards.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The opinion of the Chinese Legation here is that the treaty between France and Annam is invalid, as China has not recognized the new King of Annam.

HUE OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Hong Kong reports that the French have occupied the City of Hué.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says: Uneasiness over the Tonquin affair is unabated. The movements of Chinese troops continue. The French Admiral is watching events closely, and is in constant telegraphic communication with the French Embassador at Pekin. The French reënforcements are considered insufficient. At least 10,000 men will be required.

A dispatch from Hanoi says that the recent defeat of Gen. Bouet is generally known and that the Chinese are greatly elated thereat, which feeling the downfall of Hué has in no wise checked.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A MONETARY CRISIS IN COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Aug. 31.—The *Promoter* (newspaper), of Barranguilla, in the State of Bolivar, United States of Colombia, declares that the monetary crisis in that important commercial centre has assumed an alarming phase. The National Bank has refused to grant discounts for some time past, and now the Barranguilla, the Marquis, and Americano banks refuse to discount bills. There is great scarcity of coin, as it paid better to ship it than to purchase bills of exchange at the high rates current.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

Work on the Panama Canal is being pushed forward with great energy. The total number of workmen employed is over 10,000, principally Jamaicans. The work is divided amongst a number of contractors, all of whom except two have begun operations. The sanitary condition of the work-people is very satisfactory and improving daily, although this is the unhealthy season of the year and the sickness at Panama itself is heavy. Still the percentage of cases on the canal works does not exceed 4 per cent, consequent on the excellent steps of precaution taken by the company. There is little doubt that the company will complete the canal within the next five years.

TRADE.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—The leading weekly grain circular says: The grain trade is generally dull; prices mostly 6d lower. Business is very restricted at dull spot markets There was little inquiry for cargoes at today's market; there was a thin attendance and the tone was dull. In wheat a small business was done at a decline of 1d@3d Flour was low. Corn was in moderate request, 1d lower, and other grains unchanged.

DULL TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Manchester *Guardian*, in its commercial article, says sellers find it difficult to make progress. Stocks are accumulating and orders expiring very rapidly. In the cloth departments there is a strong pressure to sell. If the present state of business continues additional machinery must be put on short-time or stopped.

AN ARCTIC DISASTER.

FOUNDERING OF THE VARNA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Vardae, Norway, states that the steamer Obi has arrived there, having on board the members of the Dutch expedition to the Arctic which sailed in the steamer Varna. The Varna foundered July 4 in latitude 71⅓ degrees north, longitude 63 degrees east. The members of the expedition were rescued near the Island of Waigatz.

The Obi reports the Arctic steamer Dijmbhna ice-bound near Wagatz throughout the winter. All on board were well. The Captain was confident of reaching open water.

The crew of the Varna left the Dijmbhna the 1st of August, and were rescued by the Obi Aug. 25. They go to Hammerfest by the steamer Nordenskjold.

CABLE NOTES.

A dispatch from Zanzibar says: "Fisher, the German explorer, has returned from the interior of Africa."

The Government of Morocco has apologized to Italy for the recent trouble in Angier, and the difficulty is terminated.

The repairs to the steamer St. Germain, damaged by collision with the steamer Woodburn Sunday morning, will be completed at Southampton.

Admiral Inglefield, of the British navy, asked permission of the Porte to make surveys for a canal in Palestine. The Porte declined to give its consent.

The Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon has signified his willingness to allow the remains of Shakspeare to be exhumed. The object is to compare the skull of the poet with the bust and portraits of him.

At Constantinople the Armenian Patriarch has withdrawn his resignation. He is strongly supported by the Sultan against the opposition of members of the Armenian Assembly, who regard the Patriarch as the tool of the Porte.

The Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition has sent a circular to British seaports recommending that the United States method of catching mackerel and herrings be shown in a practical manner to the coast poulation.

A dispatch from Teheran says the Russian forces among the Tekke Turcomans number 18,500 men. A camp has been formed at Askhabod. When the force there reaches 15,000 men, 10,000 of them will march to Merv under command of Gen. Camaroff.

An election was held in Rutlandshire, England, yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of the Rt.-Hon. Gerard James Noel, Conservative. James Lowther, Conservative, received 860 votes, and Davenport Handley, Liberal, 194 votes.

The treaty of commerce with Spain passed the second reading in the German Reichstag by a large majority. Indemnity for carrying the provisions of the treaty into immediate effect were granted, although the Progressists and Secessionists and a portion of the National Liberals voted against it.

The steamer Taymouth Castle, from Tamatave, Aug. 9, via Mauritius, has arrived at Durban with a number of distressed British subjects. Among them is Shaw, the English missionary, imprisoned by the French in Madagascar. Shaw complains bitterly of his treatment on board the French flag ship. The Taymouth Castle was forbidden to communicate with the shore at Tamatave. The French accounts of the engagement in which the Hovas were defeated are declared unreliable.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

What Is to Be Seen in Mr. Swan's House.

[*Engineering*.]—Lauriston House, Bromley, the residence of Mr. Swan, is lighted throughout with electricity, and forms one of the most interesting private installations yet made. It is remarkable for its completeness, every room and closet being lighted by the current; even the coal-cellars and the gate-lamps. The lights are all commanded by small switches suitably placed, so that a person entering a room, say a bedroom or closet, can light it up before going in and darken it on leaving it again. The switches for this purpose are placed near the doors either outside or just within. Again, if a light is wanted at the toilet-table or the writing-desk it can be had in a moment by touching the proper switch. One of the beds has a reading-lamp just over the pillows for an invalid who desires to read, and the switch is ready to his hand. The gate-lamps are controlled by switches in the engine-house. The drawing room is lighted by three very elegant chandeliers made by Faraday. They are of brass-work, and each holds six lamps shaded with blue glass cups. The lamps are controlled by switches, one for each chandelier, fitted into the wall. Besides this there are six wall-bracket lamps with crystal reflectors behind. Both here and in the dining-room, indeed throughout the whole house, the lamps are fitted up with great taste, and at the same time economy. In the dining-room the chandeliers and brackets are by Elkington, the globes being of the new crinkled glass, which has a very pretty effect, like rough ice. The filaments in all cases, except where naked lights are used in the cellars, are quite shaded from the eye by ground glass or crinkled globes. In the drawing-room this effect is produced by having the bulbs themselves of ground glass. The dining-room table is further lighted by two brass standard lamps, which are placed on it when required by wires through the tablecloth, table, and floor. These connections are made by bodkins running through the tablecloth into the table. Moreover, a large Japanese calabash filled with roses and used as a centrepiece has several lamps hid among the flowers, and these are lighted in the same way, producing a very pretty effect, the lamps resembling yellow roses. An artificial lemon-tree has its fruit lighted internally in the same way.

By means of a small Thompson motor Mr. Swan also employs the current from a lamp at will to drive a sewing-machine or coffee-mill. Light for candles or fire for the cigar is also obtained from the lamp's current by means of a small device invented by Mr. J. E. K. Gordon. This consists of an ebonite handle, with a disk guard, like a dagger-haft and having in front of the disk where the blade should be a spiral of bare platinum wire surrounding a plug of fire-clay. When the current from a lamp is sent through this wire by means of insulated wires running through the haft, the platinum gets heated up, and a light can be obtained from it. There are between sixty and seventy lights on Mr. Swan's premises, including two in the engine-house. They are supplied by two Otto gas engines, each of one-half-horse power nominal, but capable of developing two-horse power. Each drives a Siemens continuous current dynamo of the smallest size, and thirty Faure-Sellon-Volkmar accumulators are charged for an hour before the lighting begins. These accumulators serve to supply extra lamps, when wanted, the two dynamos only supplying thirty lamps when running on them alone. The accumulators can be kept partially charged by a by-circuit while the machines are running. They maintain the extra lamps required on special occasions, and also yield occasional lights during the day. The engines consume seventy-five cubic feet of gas per hour, and this expended in gas-lightning would give thirty gas jets of fifteen-candle power; but the electric lights are over fifteen candles (they are twenty-candle lamps), and the light is far more pure, agreeable, and healthy.

NEBRASKA FIREMEN.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The State firemen's tournament closed tonight with a grand parade through the principal streets of the city and a ball at the city-hall, which bids fair to last till morning. About 800 firemen in all have participated in the tournament. The session has continued four days. At noon today, during a heavy wind, while the several fire companies were competing for the prizes, fire was discovered issuing from a building on O street used as a drug-store. Three minutes thereafter five steamers were at work throwing water on the fire, and 600 firemen were promptly on the ground. The fire was soon under control.

PEORIA REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The internal-revenue collections for this district during the last month were $1,277,704. For the corresponding month last year, $1,403,295. Six hundred and fifty packages, containing 56,967 gallons were shipped for export during August.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

The Machinery by Which the Good or Bad Faith of Tradesmen Is Ascertained.

Inception of the "Mercantile Agency" Scheme—Unpopularity of the Earlier Enterprises.

Beggarly Pay of the Clerks—"Snap Agencies"—Country Correspondents—Village Factions—"Up or Down?"

It is not a little remarkable that very few people aside from bankers and those interested in wholesale trade and manufacture as owners or head clerks and salesmen understand the working of the great machine called credit. It has been greatly changed, and no doubt improved, during the last quarter of a century. The revolution has come about through the demands of a heavily-increased volume of trade and the almost unlimited territory over which it has extended. Formerly the country merchant went to market once or twice a year, laying in sufficient stock at each journey to last him until the next one, and these goods were usually purchased on six months' time. As the country developed and buyers became more numerous, and distances between them and their creditors grew longer, it was often impossible for the latter to obtain satisfactory information concerning his customer's responsibility before extending him the then usual long-time credit.

REFERENCES.

Profiting from this demand for information, some parties in the City of New York, about forty years ago, began the industry of collecting references from the different jobbing and manufacturing houses respecting the promptness and responsibility of their respective country patrons, and comparing and compiling them at a central bureau, where all who chose to pay a regular fee could avail themselves of these consolidated reports. Of course the scheme had its drawbacks, for it consisted only of getting something from the business-men for nothing and retailing it back to them again for money; besides, it was not comprehensive enough for all purposes, and the projectors of the enterprise soon began the operation of compiling a list of country correspondents and of getting information of the debtors from authorities at their own homes. Thus originated the great system of "commercial agencies" which is today the main-spring of credit mechanism.

THE FIRST "AGENCY."

"It was a crude affair in those days," said a mercantile agency reporter, when detailing his knowledge of the subject, "without any well-devised system. In order to remunerate the country correspondents, who were nearly all lawyers, a collection department was adopted, the collection business being thrown into the lawyer's hands. There has always been considerable prejudice against the system, it being regarded by many smaller dealers as an institution of espionage, but it has grown steadily and is now of enormous proportions. The two principal offices in this city employ about 100 people each. The headquarters of the leading agencies are in New York, with branches in all the principal mercantile towns and cities in the United States and Canada and the principal cities of Europe. There are offices of this business in New York employing over 300 people each. Where does the profit come in? I'll tell you. Go into any jobbing or commission house, or any manufacturing establishment or bank in the city and ask if they use a commercial agency, and they'll tell you more than likely that they have three or four. Then ask what they pay for them, and if the credit man doesn't tell you that it's none of your business you'll find out that they pay a yearly subscription of from $75 to $100, besides an extra 33 cents for every special inquiry made over a stipulated number. They are limited in that respect, and this excess amounts to big money with some heavy houses. There are houses here that pay as high as $1,500 or $2,000 a year to single agencies. Then just figure up, if you can, about how many business concerns there are in the country, and you'll perhaps begin to see that there's some source of revenue. Of course, expenses are heavy. The postage item alone of our agency last year was over $1,000. The printing bills are enormous, and as they have about 2,000 people on their pay-rolls of the different offices you can form some idea of what the salary footings are.

BEGGARLY PAY TO THE HARDEST WORKERS.

"Do they pay high salaries? Well, no. Not universally. Managers of such offices as Philadelphia, Chicago, and some of the larger cities get $6,000 to $10,000 a year. From them there's a sudden slipping down to the head city reporters and canvassers, who make from $1,000 to $2,000. Of course a large majority of the employés are girls, or cheap young men who run typewriters and do copying at from $5 to $10 a week. The local correspondents through the country, who, as I told you, are mostly lawyers, don't get any regular salary. In fact, they don't get any renumeration very regularly, of late years. The collection business which I mentioned was at one time a profitable thing to them, but that line has been so cut up of late by innumerable special collection bureaus springing up that it has reduced the agency patronage. Every busted real-estate dealer or played-out insurance agent, when he can't do anything else, scratches up a list of 'correspondents,' prints a circular, and goes into the business under some such name as the 'United American Protective Legal & Collecting Association,' usually claiming reporting facility attachments. Their scheme is to get from $1 to $5 from country lawyers for inserting the lawyers' names in the attorneys' list, then to charge the city houses for the privilege of using the list. You've no idea how many of these dizzy enterprises are started. Why, I have had country lawyers tell me that they receive on an average two or three new circulars a week. Of course most of them fluke out soon, but where there are so many, they get more or less of the business, and it reduces the patronage of the old-established agencies that much. Besides, the banks make collections very cheaply now a days, and handle most of the good ones. In consequence of this reduction the agencies have had trouble in retaining many of their old and most reliable correspondents, who refuse to work for nominal pay, and the custom of revising country reports by traveling correspondents is coming more into vogue. There are some special concerns, such as the Boston *Shoe and Leather Reporter* and the old Hurst-Garlock *Reporter* that use that method exclusively. R. G. Dun & Co. and the Bradstreet Agency revise the larger country towns once or twice a year that way, still relying on their local correspondents for special reports. I think that system is generally more favored by the commercial world. The wholesaler finds his information more explicit, and the country retailer usually prefers to have an uninterested party, who cannot be prejudiced, look into his condition. I have traveled in the capacity of a reporter over all the Western country from here to the Rocky Mountains. There is scarcely a town in these eight or nine States that I haven't written up during the last five years, some of them several times.

CLIQUES IN SMALL TOWNS.

"I find that in most country places there are two factions in the business community, engendered by politics or religion, or both. And when the local commercial reporter belongs to one faction the other fellows will swear that he doesn't give them a fair send-off. Often, too, where there are two banks in a town, prejudice exists between them. Jones, who runs a private bank, won't speak quite so highly of the customers of the First National as he does of his own, or vice versa. I don't say this is always the case or the rule, but it's liable to happen. The lawyers, too, seldom investigate the cases they report, but rely mainly on observation. Every now and then the agencies are sued for big damages by parties claiming to have been maliciously misrepresented, but they seldom win. The agencies employ the best lawyers and make strong fights. By the way, President Arthur was at one time attorney for the Dun Agency in New York, and the senior of the concern seems to be on familiar terms with Chester yet, as I notice he went fishing with him last spring."

GETTING POINTS.

"How do you go about collecting your information?"

"In a business way, of course. Most people seem to think that there must be something cunning and mysterious in the actions of a commercial reporter. That's stuff. The sharper he is and the more experience he has the more points he'll gain, the same as with a newspaper reporter. But he doesn't disguise himself and play detective. He has legitimate facilities, such as interviewing the party he reports, getting his own statement of his assets and liabilities, consulting the county records, inquiring at the banks, and using his own judgment. That's where the greatest trick comes in. It is not so much in finding out just how much a man has and what he owes, but how he has it and how he owes it, and to be able to form an opinion which way he is tending, up or down. In consulting authorities we have to look out for parties specially interested in the case, and gage them accordingly. In the cities we glean a great deal from the credit-men of the leading houses."

ABOUT CREDIT-MEN.

"They're pretty sharp fellows, ain't they?" asked the newspaper-man.

"Sharp! Well I should say so. They don't get $3,000, or $5,000, or $10,000 a year without having some point."

"Five or ten thousand dollars a year!" ejaculated the news-reporter, mentally resolving to go straight off and hunt up a position as head credit-man; "do they get that much?"

"Yes, and even more in some instances. They earn it, too. You hear occasionally of some fellow having a soft sit in some big dry goods, or clothing, or hardware house at a big salary, and some folks think he got it through influence or being a good fellow. That sort of a thing may pass for a Government job, but when a man gets big money from a business house he's worth it. If he wasn't he wouldn't get it, not more than one year, anyway. What does he do? Why, he has the whole responsibility of selling millions of dollars worth of goods out all over the empire on credit! He passes on every bill that is sold before the stuff is shipped. He regulates the amount and the time. He knows nearly all the dealers in his line of goods in the country, as to reputation and financial standing, and hosts of them personally. Can you understand what a task it is to keep posted that way? Then he writes most of the important letters, looks after the details of the finances, receives the mail, and, above all, must possess the faculty of selfishly guarding his house's interest and commanding the good-will of its customers.

"Memory is a great faculty with them," continued the commercial reporter. "I know a merchant, an Irishman, at Carbondale, Kas., who had long been in the habit of buying his goods in Chicago and St. Louis. A couple of years ago he thought he would try the New York market. He went into a house there that he didn't suppose had ever heard of him, and introducing himself to the credit-man, told him that he intended to deal some with his house, and that he (the credit-man) would probably want to know something about him. 'All right,' said the credit-man, 'get what you want. I know you well enough.'

"'But d'ye you know anything good about me?'" asked the Irishman.

"'O, yes; you're all right. You pay your bills promptly, and you've got considerable property.' And, seeing that his man could bear a little humor, he added: 'You take your regular sour-mash, and can draw it pretty fine in a bargain, but you pull for business, and get there.'

"'Begad,' said the Irishman to me afterward, 'he sized me up like a book, but domme if I wouldn't like to know how he caught on.'

"I didn't tell him that the New-Yorker had read my report on him, and had remembered it."

TALK WITH A CREDIT-MAN.

After the talk with the agency reporter, a prominent credit-man was interviewed. "What do I think of the commercial agencies? O, very well, as far as they go. They are very defective in some respects, but they're the best thing we have to rely on, next to our own observation. They have grown to be a part of the present system of doing business, and it would be very difficult to get along without something of the kind."

"Are the reports reliable?"

"Not always, but I think they have improved of late years. The agencies send out more reporters, and abler ones, than they used to. We pay out a great deal of money for information, probably $4,000 a year. I don't think reporters in that line have as much difficulty in getting information as formerly. It is coming more to be regarded as a legitimate industry. The courts have recognized them as useful both to the wholesaler and the honest retailer. The latter cannot pay a hundred cents on the dollar for his goods right along and compete with the schemer who fails every few years and settles for 20 to 30 per cent. It's to the interest of the honest trader to have the irresponsible and crooked ones correctly represented in the markets and shut out from credit facilities. The courts in New York and Indiana have decided in test cases that where a house sells goods on credit to a dealer on the strength of statements made to commercial agencies by that dealer it will hold him for obtaining goods under false pretenses in case the statements prove false, the same as if made to the house directly. This enhances the importance and respectability of the agencies."

TAKING A GOOD MANY CHANCES.

"What is the percentage of losses of a large business?"

"That varies with the different lines. Some houses in our line (clothing) calculate on a basis of 2 per cent on sales, but that again is varied by the conditions of trade one year with another. The newer houses usually make the larger percentage of losses, being anxious to sell large amounts of goods and establish a trade, hence taking more risks. Credit is too cheap anyway. The most unreliable and irresponsible dealers, with crooked records, always can find some house willing to take a chance on them and let them have goods. Especially just after a man has failed and compromised with his creditors, they think, 'Well, he won't fail again for a year or two, anyway, and we can sell him now and get our money out of him before that time.' Its a wrong idea, and has a demoralizing effect on legitimate dealing."

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO.

ST. JOSEPH, La., Aug. 31.—Esau Smith, colored, was hanged today within the walls of the jail for the murder of Esau McCan Aug. 25, 1875. He was convicted of the murder at the October term, 1875, and sentenced to be hanged. Soon after he broke jail, and had been at large till June last. Since his incarceration he made several attempts to break jail, succeeding once, and made his way half a mile before being recaptured.

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

This institution, of which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings is President, is beautifully located at Evanston—the university suburb of Chicago—and is the centre of an unequaled educational system comprising academic, collegiate, theological, medical, and law departments, with completely organized departments of oratory, art, and music. There are sixty professors and instructors, and the enrolled students number more than 800. The exceedingly prosperous condition of the Northwestern is indicated by the fact that recently $200,000 were used in payment of its debt. Its property is now worth about $1,800,000, which will soon make it one of the best endowed and strongest institutions of learning in the country. The pure atmosphere, both moral and physical, at Evanston makes it a favorite resort of parents who wish to secure, under the most favorable circumstances, a thorough education for their children.

The Governor
told the truth when he said Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion Remedy had no equal. Druggists, 25c.

Lundborg's
Rhenish Cologne.

BROWN, PETTIBONE & KELLY,
STATIONERS,
Blank-Book Makers and Printers,
194 & 196 Dearborn-st.
Supply Notary Seals, Rubber and Ribbon Stamps, Wax Stamps, &c., &c.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles
(Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $22 up.
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
195 Wabash-av.
Send for Ill. Catalogue.

Mark's Reclining Chair.
BEST in the world. Send for catalogue. Sole Western Agents, 221 and 223 State-st.
HILDRETH & CO

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS.
"Foreign Importation"
NOW OPEN!
Comprising the Choicest
"Novelties"
To be found in
Paris, Berlin, and London,
Embracing all the
Latest Designs! Newest Colors!
And largest variety of
FABRICS
Ever shown in this city.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.
Dr. Price's
SPECIAL
TRADE MARK
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Prepared from Select Fruits. That yields the finest Flavor. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.
MANUFACTURED BY
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,
Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

HEALTHY DIGESTION!
CLEAR COMPLEXION!
BRIGHT EYES!
Round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics, and the weak generally. No other tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as AREND'S BEEF, IRON, and WINE, with CINCHONA. It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, excites the activity of the assimilating and secretory glands, thereby purifying and improving the quality of the blood. Being skillfully made from the best materials, it is as pleasant to the taste as rich and fruity wine, adapting it specially to those delicate organizations which revolt at the ordinary nauseous tonics.
DEPOT, AREND'S DRUGSTORE,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

NATIONAL
Horse Show Association
OF AMERICA.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
TO BE HELD AT
Madison-Square Garden, N. Y.,
22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th October, 1883.
OVER $11,000 IN PRIZES,
INCLUDING SPECIAL PRIZES.
Prize Lists, Certificates of Entry, and all information can be obtained of the Secretary, 52 Broad-st., N. Y.
Last Day of Entry 1st October, 1883.

PAPILLON SKIN CURE
Will cure without internal medicines all
SKIN DISEASES.
Salt Rheum, Eczema, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Pimples, Hives and Ulcerous Sores; also, Itching of the Body, Burns or Scalds, Piles, Cuts and Wounds. It does not smart or irritate, and is used by bathing, containing no grease. Send for our pamphlet and testimonials. Sold by Druggists in this city.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,
Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in
AREND'S KUMYSS.

NEW YORK.

Serious Accident to Father Carroll, of St. Joseph's Asylum, Chicago.

The Whereabouts of Mrs. Duval a Matter of Solicitude to Her Landlady.

Rumored Consolidation of American Rapid with the Merchants' & Bankers' Telegraph Company.

Prospectus of the Citizens' & Telegraphers' National Union Telegram & Cablegram Company.

Wall Street at the Appearance of Astor as an Ally of Gould.

SAMMY.

A DEFINIT STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The *Sun* has made the Democratic party its debtor by a brief paragraph in its today's issue, which definitly puts the "old ticket" business at rest forever. In answer to a correspondent who asked on whose authority the *Sun* had said that "It is certain Mr. Tilden would not accept a nomination," that estimable journal frankly and cheerfully replied, "Our authority is a gentleman named Samuel J. Tilden."

THE FISHING FLEET

SCATTERED BY A GALE—LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., says: A gale unusually violent for the time of year has swept over the banks of Newfoundland. The fishing vessels suffered severely. The loss of life is said to reach eighty, and the damage to the vessels is very great. It is thought that the fishing season has been brought to a close. The fishing schooner Wachusett, which arrived here this morning, brings a terrible story of wreck and loss of life. The schooner belongs to Gloucester, and her Captain, a man of great experience on the banks, says that never before did he meet with such a violent gale of wind, or one more disastrous in its consequences. The Wachusett Sunday morning was riding to her moorings on the great banks in a heavy sea. The sky looked threatening, and all along to windward were dense masses of dark clouds. All the fleet had dories out, and as the fish were being rapidly caught the crews were so eager after the main chance that they seemed to pay little attention to the tempest that was about to burst upon them with terrific violence.

Presently a white bank was seen to the northward, and a squall of wind and rain struck the whole fishing fleet. The men in the dories hauled in their lines and bent to their oars with a vigorous effort to reach their vessels. Some of them were successful, but the force of the gale increased so rapidly and the sea rose so fast that the struggles of many were ineffectual. On board the fishing fleet the scene was one of wild excitement. The schooners were pitching bows under, and every instant the waves threatened to part their moorings. Those whose crews were lucky enough to reach them at once cut adrift from their anchorage, and under small sail ran before the storm. The Wachusett was one of the fortunate craft. All her men succeeded in getting safely on board. It seemed to be providential. Just as the last dory was hoisted safely on deck and the fishermen were congratulating themselves on their narrow escape from death a big sea struck the schooner and her moorings parted. If the hawser had held the vessel would probably have been swamped, so high was the wave and so forcible its impetus. The foresail was hoisted, and the Wachusett was soon running before the gale with the wind increasing in force, and pressing up astern with a vigor that threatened ill for the poor fellows tempest-tossed in their dories and unable to row to their ships. The furry of the tempest increased the waves ran unusually high, and the crew of the Wachusett, stanch craft enough for any emergency, had as much as they could do to keep her afloat. As they scudded along before the hurricane, followed by mountainous waves whose white caps every instant seemed likely to sweep her decks, the schooner passed through a series of scenes so heartrending that the spectators will never forget them. Every now and then they rushed past a dory with its occupants given up to despair, knowing well that there was no possibility of rescue. The most daring mariner would never have ventured then to heave his ship to, much less to lower his boat in the fearfully-heavy sea that prevailed. By and by, as the wind blew harder, the Wachusett passed more dories, but these were bottom-up, and their crews had doubtless perished. One of the sailors said the derelict dories were plentiful as sea-gulls, and spars, oars, water-casks, and other deck-gear were seen in plentiful profusion.

Capt. Hillier says that the gale was terrific. It was unequaled in violence, considering the earliness of the season, by any storm in his memory. It arose from the eastward at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, when thousands of fishermen were away from their ships engaged in their work. Some were attending to their lines and others to their trawls, when the first warning of the approaching gale was given. The squall struck them so suddenly that it was almost a miracle that so many escaped. Destruction seemed imminent to all, and only by marvelous efforts did any of the frail little craft manage to pull alongside their ships.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Various estimates have been made of the losses. By the most moderate accounts it seems clear that eighty lives have been sacrificed. No less than 200 dories have been lost, and the damage to the fishing fleet is very large. Many of them lost anchors and cables. The sails of others were torn to ribbons, and not a few were dismasted. One French fishing brig lost four dories and eight men. Many vessels had their decks swept. Anchors and cables were lost, and every vessel on the banks was more or less damaged by wind and sea. About 2,000 dories were away at their trawls. The gale seems to have arisen first in the east, veering to the northeast, and blowing for a long time in that direction. The heavy sea that rapidly arose became more confused and choppy as the wind veered. One of the crew of the Wachusett described it is being like a boiling caldron, and feared that but few of the men in the dories who were not able to reach their vessels would eventually escape. The Captain said that the sea for fully thirty miles in his schooner's course was strewn with wreckage. His vessel was anchored about twenty miles southwest of the Virgins, and he said he thinks he escaped the full fury of the gale. His experience of it was bad enough, but from certain signs he thinks the rest of the fleet fared worse than he.

Last night while the northerly blast was at its highest here the schooner Carrie E. Lean, of Gloucester, Mass., with 1,000 quintals of codfish on board, parted her moorings and was dashed ashore. She now lies in a damaged condition on the dry strand. Not long afterward the British schooner Annie G. went ashore on Holy Rood Beach in Conception Bay. She was dashed up by the waves close to the stranded American fisherman. No lives were lost. The storm of yesterday and last night abated at 4 o'clock this morning, when the thermometer sank to 48 degrees Fahrenheit from 70 degrees at noon yesterday. It is now almost calm, with a light northwest wind and cloudy.

A GREAT GALE.

A cable dispatch from St. Pierre received here tonight says that the gale there was very violent. It blew terrifically from the southeast. Three vessels were driven from their anchorage in the roads Thursday morning and were blown high and dry on the shore. The French brigantine Victoria became a total wreck Wednesday. Her hull, as she lies stranded on the beach, was sold for 14,000 francs. The mail-steamer Shattuck arrived at St. Pierre this morning, after having experienced the heaviest gale in her record. The steamers Kite, Antiera, and Florence are lying in the roads weatherbound. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the whole French fleet. This storm will probably wind up this year's fishing operations.

A telegram from Capt. Race this evening states that the storm and high sea of last night had considerably abated. Immense damage was done to fishing plant and skiffs along the coast. In one locality five fishing vessels, three punts, and two dories, with a quantity of fish were swept away by the sea, which rose to a tremendous hight. Several pieces of wreckage, water-casks, boards, and other materials drove past the cape westward yesterday evening.

FATHER CARROLL.

THE AGED CHICAGO PRIEST SERIOUSLY INJURED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Rev. John Carroll, of St. Joseph's Asylum, Chicago, met with a very serious accident in this city this afternoon. He was crossing Fifth avenue at Eighth street, and, in trying to avoid a truck, slipped, falling so that his knee struck the curb with great force. He was assisted to rise, and, his injury appearing serious, an ambulance was sent for from St. Vincent's Hospital. The attending surgeon found that there was a fracture of the right knee-cap. Father Carroll was taken to the hospital, and was last night in an easy condition, although there was inflammation, but the surgeons believe that he will fully recover the use of his leg, as, although he is 86 years old, he is as hale as many men of half his years. Despite the pain he suffered he was cheerful, and joked with the surgeon who attended him. Father Carroll is well-known in America and Canada as the oldest secular priest, he having been ordained in Quebec in 1819. It is a standing joke of his that he was in arms in '98, and he adds: "In my mother's arms." He is a distant relative of Royal Phelps and of ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland, and a descendant of the Carroll of Carrollton who signed the Declaration of Independence. Father Carroll went from Quebec to Montreal, then to Guelph, and after missionary service in the Northwest went to Niagara Falls. He afterward went to Chicago. He generally visited New York once a year. A few days ago he left Chicago and paid a visit to his old friend, Father Curley, S. J., Professor of Mathematics at the Georgetown University. He arrived in Jersey City last night, and this morning celebrated mass at St. Francis Xavier's Church. Then he visited the Brooklyn bridge. He spoke of a visit to San Francisco with Father Riordan, coadjutor Bishop of that city. Father T. J. Campbell, S. J., Vice-President of the College of St. Francis Xavier, and others will visit him tomorrow.

AN ADVENTURESS.

HER RETURN AWAITED BY A LONG ISLAND LANDLADY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A fashionably-dressed woman a week ago last Monday called on Mrs. Morse, who keeps a boarding-house at Flushing, L. I., with a letter of introduction from a New York friend of Mrs. Morse. She said that her name was Mrs. Dewitt Duval, and that she was from Jacksonville, Fla. She was a victim to malaria in search of health, and she wished to try the air of Long Island. Her appearance was so prepossessing that, although she had no baggage to speak of, she was promptly assigned to the most comfortable quarters in Mrs. Morse's house. She made herself at home, had the best of food and service, and rapidly made friends. In some curious way it leaked out that she was a widow, that she was wealthy, and that she was the owner, among other possessions, of an extensive orange grove in Florida. Incidentally Mrs. Duval was waiting for a draft, and pending its arrival she allowed several friends to supply her immediate necessities in the matter of ready cash. Saturday last Mrs. Duval was politely requested to pay her board-bill, and she left Flushing to come to New York to draw some money from the bank, do some shopping, and order her trunks sent over from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The trunks have not yet reached Flushing; neither has Mrs. Duval returned. The fact has forced itself on Mrs. Morse and the other too confiding residents of Flushing that Mrs. Duval's letter of introduction was a forgery, and that the charming owner of a plantation in Florida is nothing but an adventuress.

TELEGRAPHIC.

AMERICAN RAPID AND THE MERCHANTS' & BANKERS'.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—It is currently reported and generally believed in well-informed circles that the negotiations for a consolidation of the American Rapid Telegraph Company with the Merchants' & Bankers' Telegraph Company, which have been pending for some time past, were today brought to a successful issue. The Merchants' & Bankers' Company originated among a coterie of brokers who needed private wires between here and Philadelphia, and the venture proved so satisfactory and profitable that the line was extended to Baltimore and Washington. Within a short time this youthful company has practically absorbed the Southern Telegraph Company, and if the reports are true, that it has likewise secured the lines of the Rapid Company, a fairly efficient opposition company will be put in the field at once. It is understood that if the Merchants' & Bankers' obtains control of the Rapid, that company's plant will be materially strengthened in New England and the oil regions, and elsewhere wherever it may be deemed defective, and that new lines will speedily be built from Cleveland to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and other points. In the meantime that branch of the proposed system which is organized and operated as the Southern Telegraph Company is to be extended with all possible dispatch to Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans, and Texas. Everything in connection with this new telegraph scheme has been kept very quiet, but unless some unexpected obstacle is thrown in the way there is a strong probability that the program outlined above will be carried out.

THE CITIZENS' & TELEGRAPHERS' NATIONAL UNION TELEGRAM & CABLEGRAM COMPANY.

A dispatch from Boston says: The Citizens' & Telegraphers' National Union Telegram & Cablegram Company is announced, capital stock $5,000,000, shares $25 each, no person to be permited to hold more than $100,000 worth. The object of the company is to purchase or construct and operate independent telegraph and cable lines in the United States and Canada and across the Atlantic. There are to be thirteen Trustees or Directors, of whom seven shall represent citizens and six telegraphers. Subscription books will be opened Sept. 15. Lines will be built or purchased and operated no faster than subscriptions to the stock shall provide means. Every employé and officer must be a stockholder. The corporators named in the document are: Eugene J. O'Connor, Charles E. Chute, and Thomas W. Greene, of Boston.

WALL STREET.

DEBUT OF MR. JOHN J. ASTOR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Certain Wall street circles were treated to a sensation today, when it was whispered among them that no less a gentleman that Mr. John J. Astor had made his début on the street in the character of a bull, joining the forces of Mr. Jay Gould. There was every effort made to keep the matter quiet, it being generally supposed that should it become known on the exchange that Mr. Astor was buying up all the stocks of a certain kind his brokers could get it would send prices up and out of the reach of the figures at which the Gould and Vanderbilt crowd are anxious for them. That Vanderbilt is also an extensive buyer is well established, likewise that he is careful to hide his workings. Certain brokers who are always employed by Vanderbilt when he has some scheme on foot were in the market buying Vanderbilt stocks, evidently with carte blanche orders. But as to Mr. Astor's appearance in the market, his movements were much easier covered, Gould's brokers, it was said, attending to his buying. This is his first appearance as a speculator, and is put down as the natural sequence to his entering the directory of Western Union some weeks ago. He has joined what is believed to be the most powerful bull movement ever known in the street, and which is entirely made up of the Gould party, with, it is thought, the possible addition of Mr. Vanderbilt. That he has fallen head and heels under the influence of Gould is credited by those who have any information on the workings of the new combination. It could not be ascertained whether Mr. Astor had formed any partnership, or that he had any idea of becoming a member of the Stock Exchange.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

MINOR DISPATCHES.

Mulford F. Hunter, a dentist, aged 30, killed himself tonight.

There were 2,914 deaths in the city during August, a decrease of 341 from the number in August, 1882. The deaths in the city during the last eight months have been nearly 2,000 less than during the same period in 1881 and 1882.

"Jimmy" Burns, alias John Bowen, alias James Boyle, a notorious bank burglar awaiting trial on a charge of stealing $2,300 from the office of Deputy-Postmaster Morton, of Brooklyn, Feb. 1 last, escaped from Raymond-Street Jail last night.

A family of assisted emigrants—husband, wife, and three children—sent from Ireland to Canada, applied for relief yesterday at Castle Garden. They were taken in charge by Dr. Hoyt, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and placed on board the Ethiopia, which sails today for Londonderry.

George Crane, arrested as a suspicious person, was yesterday identified as the "pal" of Highwayman John B. Arato, who was killed when surprised in robbing a Frenchman on Eleventh street Tuesday morning. Crane is thought to be the person who killed Arato while trying to kill the police officer who had him in custody.

Edward C. Machen, of Colorado, who was arrested Thursday for the alleged theft of seventeen $1,000 Cincinnati, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad bonds from the office of William E. Towe, No. 18 Broadway, was taken before the Tombs Police Magistrate yesterday and held in $1,500 bail, which he furnished. Mr. Machen denies the theft and says the detectives have information as to the whereabouts of the bonds which will exonerate him.

The writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, directing Capt. Samuel Rickard, of the British ship Pembrokeshire, to produce in court Chung Al Sam, one of twenty-four Chinese sailors on his vessel, was not served. The reason was the ship sailed about the time application was made for a mandate in court, and when Lawyer Myers reached the dock with his writ the vessel was outside the harbor, with all the Celestials on board. Lawyer Lyddey, before Judge Donohue, stated there had been no service of the writ. As petitioners were not represented, the Judge declared he had no further jurisdiction in the matter.

The autopsy in the case of John Smith, the young Scotchman who Wednesday night was brutally clubbed by Policeman McNamara, of the Sixth Precinct, fully confirms the suspicions entertained against this officer. There is not a particle of doubt that he caused the young man's death by striking him with terrific force in the back of the neck. The autopsy was made this morning by Coroner Kennedy and his deputy. They found that death was due to a fracture of the occipital bone running into the base of the skull, four inches in length. Indeed, the blow had been so violent as to break the medula oblongata, the long thin bone uniting the spinal column to the cerebral system.

RECAPTURED.

The Vicissitudes of a Locomotive Belonging to the Southeastern Railroad.

NEWPORT, Vt., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Shortly after the failure of Bradley Barlow and the consequent embarrassment of the Southeastern Railroad, one of the engineers of that road was decoyed to this place by parties supposed to be working in the interests of the Fairbanks, of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad, who had a lien upon much of the rolling-stock of the Southeastern Railroad. When it arrived at this place an attachment was served upon the machine by Sheriff Bowley, and it was run upon a sidetrack, where it has remained until last night. It was impossible for the Fairbanks to get their prize to St. Johnsbury, as the officials of the Passumpsic Railway, the only line from here to that place, forbade the engine being run upon their iron. It was necessary for Sheriff Bowley to keep close watch of the engine, for fear of its being recaptured by the Southeastern men and for that purpose he has kept a man to watch it during the day and had men to sleep in the cab at night. Yesterday Mr. Bowley went to Rutland, and his son and a man by the name of Flemming were asleep upon the engine last night, when they were awakened about 2 o'clock by an engine passing. Supposing it to be only the engine of the usual express on its way to the wood-shed, they thought no more of the matter until they found themselves grasped and dragged out of the cab. There were six or more men in the attacking party, and the two men were of course overpowered. Their revolvers being taken from them, they were held by four of the assailants while the rest coupled the two engines together and got them on the main track ready to start. The rest then sprang aboard and the party was off towards Richford before the two watchmen could collect their senses. No lights were shown until the party were safely away from here, and during the fracas the lantern belonging to the watchmen was broken to pieces. On this account and owing to the darkness it was impossible to identify the members of the attacking party. The watchmen bear marks of severe treatment in the struggle, and are minus their blankets and overcoats, which were carried off in the engine. Sympathy here is mainly with the Southeastern side of the controversy.

WILLIAM PENN.

His Statue Defaced by Young Vandals—Arrest of Four Culprits.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The severely-respectable community of that suburb of this city called Germantown is highly exercised today over the arrest of four young men for defacing the mammoth statue of William Penn placed in Fairmount Park by John Welsh, ex-Minister to England. The statue stands on a rocky cliff known as "Mam Renker's rock." This cliff is situated near Mr. Welsh's country residence. The figure of Penn is of heroic size, of composit stone, and is erected on a lofty pedestal, on which is engraved the word "Toleration." Prompted doubtless by the inscription, the young men and maidens of Germantown and also of the less pretentious suburb, Manayunk, have been in the habit for some months past of inscribing their names or initials on the portly image of the pious Quaker. First they began on his back, then the sharp knives of the vandals assailed his manly bosom, and finally the words "SallieWinke,of Manayunk 1883," adorned the philanthropist's cheek. This was too much. Mr. Welsh appealed to the park police. The statue was carefully watched, but still the inscriptions continued to increase. A watch was set in ambush, and today Charles Henry, John Wright, Frank Finn, and Lawrence Plunkett were arrested while one of the party was in the act of cutting his name in the statue. They were arraigned before Magistrate Clark and held in $800 bail each, the father of Wright becoming bondsman for all. It is said that twenty more warrants have been issued. The penalty for defacing public property of this character, as prescribed by legislative enactment, is a fine of $500 and imprisonment not exceeding six months. The feeling in the matter among the Park Commissioners is strong, and the full penalty will undoubtedly be meted out to the parties if convicted.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 31.—While the Pinafore, a small excursion boat, was making its last trip from here to Lake Village last night, she came in collision in the channel with the Minneola, and had a hole stove in her side. Both boats were crowded. There was great excitement, which was increased by the extreme darkness of the night. The Pinafore was near shore, and no one was injured.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the France, from New York; the Wasse, from Baltimore; and Kansas, from Boston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the steamer City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

ANTWERP, Aug. 31.—Arrived yesterday, the Rhynland, from New York.

A PHYSICIAN'S CRIME.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Dr. Joseph Williams, City Physician of the Bunker Hill District, was arrested today for assaulting a 12-year-old girl in his office. The child was sent to call the Doctor for a sick brother. Williams admits the crime. He is from Montreal, is 35 years old, and unmarried. He was prominent in social and medical circles.

RAILROADS.

The Joint Foreign Freight Office of the Vanderbilt Line Abolished.

New Rates on Coal and Coke Shipped from Chicago to Missouri River Points.

The Roads Virtually Beaten in Their Conflict with the Board of Trade.

Rumors that Vanderbilt Is Endeavoring to Secure Control of the Wabash.

The Joint Foreign Freight Office of the Vanderbilt Lines in This City Abolished.

It has already been stated in THE TRIBUNE that on and after today the foreign business of the Michigan Central would no longer be transacted by the joint foreigh office of the Vanderbilt roads in this city, of which Mr. John Crampton has had charge, but that the business would be placed in charge of the Blue and Canada Southern Lines.

It now transpires that the office of John Crampton is to be abolished entirely, and the foreign-freight business of the Lake Shore will be conducted by the Red Line Transit Company, with office at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, Mr. W. B. Williams in charge. The foreign-freight business via the Western Transportation Company and the New York Central (lake and rail), also heretofore in charge of John Crampton, will hereafter be conducted by Mr. T. M. Bond, Agent of the Western Transportation Company.

The cause assigned for changing the manner of conducting the foreign freight business of the Vanderbilt lines in this city is that charges have been constantly made, that the various roads did not get their proper proportion of the business under the joint arrangement, and it was therefore deemed best to abolish the joint office and place the business in charge of the various fast-freight lines running over the Vanderbilt roads. This is the same arrangement that existed before Vanderbilt secured control of the Michigan Central Railroad. Under this arrangement the Vanderbilt roads expect to largely increase their foreign business, as they will have more agents to work it up.

What will be done with Mr. John Crampton, who is an able and efficient foreign freight agent, has not yet transpired, but there can been no doubt that he will be given some other responsible position in that branch of the business unless he should desire to accept a position with some other road.

New Rates on Coal and Coke West-Bound.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley has issued a joint circular giving notice that on and after this day the rates on coal in car-loads, and on and after Sept. 10, 1883, the rates on coke in car-loads, will be as shown below, superseding the rates on those commodities, in car-loads named in Southwestern Railway Association tariff No. 10, west-bound; Iowa Trunk Line Association tariff, No. 15, westbound; and Colorado Traffic Association tariff, No. 3, west-bound; all dated Aug. 1, 1883.

To Atchison, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Pacific Junction, and Omaha—From Detroit, coal, 21.69 cents; coke, 20¼ cents. From Toledo, coal, 20.58 cents; coke, 20¼ cents; from Chicago, Milwaukee, and other points common thereto, coal, 17.23 cents, coke, 17½ cents; from Peoria and Beardstown, coal, 17.23 cents, coke, 17½ cents; from East St. Louis, St. Louis, and points north on either bank of the Mississippi River to and including Dubuque, Ia., coal, 15 cents, coke, 12½ cents.

On shipments of both coal and coke forwarded via lines south of Kansas City, the rates from Mississippi River points will be as follows: To Emporia, Kas., 4 cents; to Junction City, 5 cents; to Halstead, 5 cents above the rates to the Missouri River points named.

The rates shown above are not guaranteed to apply on any fixed quantity or for any definit period, but will govern only upon immediate shipments, some being subject to change without notice. Special attention is called to the fact that the rates above quoted on coke do not take effect until Sept. 10, 1883.

The Railroads Virtually Beaten in Their Conflict with the Chicago Board of Trade.

Although a compromise between the Board of Trade of this city and the Eastern railroads centering in this city regarding the dispute about the arbitration rule of the board has not yet been effected, the trouble may virtually be considered at an end, and it is only a question of time when the representatives of all the roads will go on the floor of the Exchange again to solicit freight. Every road has now a representative on 'Change under the pretense that the gentleman is simply the agent of some steamboat company working in connection with the roads, and these men only solicit export business. But as all these men represent railroads, and the steamship agency was only given them for the purpose of finding an excuse for their going on 'Change to solicit freight, it is fair to presume that they will make contracts for freight not intended for export if offers of shipments over their roads are made. In fact, it is positively charged that all these joint railroad and steamboat agents make contracts on 'Change for all kind of business whether it is consigned to local or foreign points.

An effort was made by the Chicago Committee of Eastbound Freight a few weeks ago, to bring about the withdrawal of these joint railroad and steamboat agents from the floor of the Exchange. All the railroads agreed to withdraw their agents if Mr. James Sharpe, agent of the Great Western Dispatch, who represents the Chicago & Atlantic, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Erie, and the Union Steamboat Company, would be ordered to withdraw—this gentleman having been, it is claimed, the first one to return on 'Change, thus compelling others to do likewise. Mr. MacKay, the General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Atlantic stated at that meeting that he was not authorized to take action in the matter, but would make a statement of the facts to Mr. H. J. Jewett, President of the Chicago & Atlantic and Erie Roads, which he did. It is now learned that Mr. Jewett has decided that Mr. Sharpe should not be withdrawn from the floor of the exchange. This, of course, compels all other roads to have an alleged steamboat agent on 'Change to represent their interests. This condition of affairs, however, cannot continue very long, as the Baltimore & Ohio, for instance, has no regular steamboat connection, and will be compelled to send its regular agent on 'Change in order to be able to compete against the other lines, and thus gradually one after another of the regular contracting agents of the roads will drop back on the board again and solicit freight just as if there had been no trouble about the arbitration rule at all.

Rumors of an Alliance Between the Wabash and Lake Shore Roads.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The opinion is gaining ground among railroad men in Cleveland that the talk and rumors about Mr. Vanderbilt's designs upon the Wabash are not without foundation, and indeed that a close alliance between the Wabash and Lake Shore is very probable. It is a fact well understood in railroad circles that President John Newell, of the Lake Shore, is a large holder of Wabash stock, and it is surmised in speculative circles, owing perhaps to the extent of his holdings, that, while Mr. Newell's name appears upon the stock transfer books, Mr. Vanderbilt is the real owner of the stock. Be this as it may, there is a great amount of Wabash stock in the hands of persons identified with the Vanderbilt interests, and the long stay of President Newell in New York and the absence of Gen. Devereux in the East so soon after the much-talked-of trip of Gen. Devereux, Mr. Tillinghast, and other Vanderbilt people to the Southwest gives color to the theory that something extraordinary is under consideration. Mr. Newell has been in New York for about two weeks, an unusually long time for him to stay in New York or any where else off the line. The Bee Line and Wabash are essentially competing roads, and the former is to a considerable extent dependent on the Lake Shore, and it is surmised that the meeting in New York of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Directors next Tuesday, an unusual time, may have something to do with the matter. Gen. James Barnett, the Hon. Amos Townsend, and George A. Russell, Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, will leave for New York tomorrow morning.

Probable Early Settlement of a Railroad Difficulty in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Union Railway Company has hit upon a way by which it thinks it can compel the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railway to close its outside ticket office. The alliance between the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis is well understood to be of no consequence so long as the former cannot reach the latter's track or make connections in the Union Depot. The Union Company has suggested that if the C., H. & I. will close its ticket-office the Union people will be in a better mood to allow the air-line to bring its trains into the depot and make connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis. The latter is a desideratum that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis management will scarcely refrain from accepting. Through trains will be put on between Chicago and Cincinnati over these two lines as soon as the above conditions can be complied with.

Default on Ohio Central Bonds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Ohio Central Railroad will default on its River Division bonds tomorrow. At a meeting of the stockholders in Toledo Sept. 12 it will be decided what to do with the road. A circular will be sent out proposing that the coupons shall be funded. Of the issue of $7,000,000 of the bonds, $3,000,000 have not been put out. Of the remaining $4,000,000, $1,000,000 was used in taking up the coal-land bonds for cancellation. Samuel Shethar, the President, when asked today if there was any prospect of the road being placed in the hands of a Receiver, said he could not tell.

Miscellaneous Items.

Some days ago THE TRIBUNE was censured by Commissioner Fink and Eastern railroad officials for having stated that east-bound freight rates were not being maintained, and that rate-cutting, especially on export business, was freely indulged in. Commissioner Fink now comes forward and admits that THE TRIBUNE, as usual was well informed. He has called a meeting of the Joint Executive Committee to be held in New York Thursday to consider charges of cutting rates preferred by the New York Central against the Erie and other lines, and to take steps to restore harmony between the various roads. It is predicted by some that not only will harmony be restored, but an advance of five cents in rates will be agreed upon.

The Chesapeake & Ohio will be ready to contract for freight and passenger business from this city to Liverpool via Newport News on and after Oct. 10, when its new Ocean line between Newport News, Va. and Liverpool will commence operations. The line will be known as the Union Steamship Company, Limited. It will have twelve magnificent steamers, built especially for the Cape mail and passage service. Saloon fares will be from 12 to 18 guineas, or $60 to $90, according to position and size of berth; return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers are allowed to break the journey at Bermuda. The competition of this line on export business is quite certain to still further complicate the affairs of the east-bound freight pool.

Commissioner Midgley has issued a joint circular for the Southwestern Railway, Iowa Trunk-Line, and Colorado Traffic Associations announcing the following changes in and additions to west-bound classification from seaboard points: Changes—Iron castings, over 100 pounds, not part of machinery, class 4; lead, white, casks, barrels, or kegs, class 4; lead, white, in cases, same as paint; melons, O. R., class 1; melons, O. R., C. L., of 16,000 pounds, freight charges prepaid, class 4. Additions—Binders' wire, class 2; binders' wire, C. L., class 4.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Lumber and Mills Destroyed at Fort Howard, Wis.—Loss, $170,000.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The A. Eldrid Lumber & Manufacturing Company lost by fire in Fort Howard at an early hour this morning a planing-mill, saw-mill, and a large quantity of lumber. The total loss is about $170,000—namely: one mill, $75,000; on stock in yard, including 6,000,000 feet of lumber $95,000. The insurance on this is $63,000, divided as follows: On planing-mill, $30,000; on saw-mill, $12,000; on lumber, $21,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from the friction of pulleys. The planing-mill will be rebuilt at once.

A Blaze in the Foundry-Works at Belleville, Ill.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A fire broke out in the molding-room at the City Foundry and Machine-Works this morning at half-past 4 o'clock, and before the engines could reach the spot that portion of the establishment was completely destroyed. A dead wall prevented the fire from spreading into the machinery portion of the building, and it was saved, although some of the fine lathes are badly damaged. The company's loss in machinery, patterns, etc., is about $4,000; insured for $8,000 in the following companies: Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,500; North British and Mercantile, $2,000; Rochester, German, $2,000; Boston Underwriters', $1,500; New York Alliance, $1,000. The damage to the building is about $2,500; insured for $1,000.

Burning of a Stable Filled with Imported Norman Horses.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 31.—At midnight the Norman horse stables of George W. Stubblefield & Co., on Centre street, were discovered in flames, and two men occupying a room on the second floor barely escaped with their lives. In the stables were twelve head of magnificent Normans of which ten arrived here from France last Sunday. Of the entire lot but one horse was saved, the rest being smothered by the smoke of the hay. The loss in stock is not far from $20,000. The damage to the stable is but little as the department quickly subdued the flames.

Flames in a Gasport, N. Y., Flouring-Mill.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The large four-story stone flouring-mill at Gasport, owned by Nelson Schad, and known as the Mabee Mill, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Cause, spontaneous combustion. The mill cost $20,000 to build, and was thoroughly remodeled last year at a large expense to a roller mill. Its capacity was 100 barrels a day. It was insured for $9,000 in policies averaging about $1,500 divided in the Etna, Germania, Springfield, London & Provincial, Phœnix of Hartford, and British-American of Toronto.

Fires Elsewhere.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 31.—The Mareelin Chemical Works, at Black Rock, were burned this forenoon, with nearly all the stock. The loss on building and fixtures is $35,000, and on the stock $30,000. The works were owned by a stock company, of which N. G. Miller, of New York, is President.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 31.—The cottages of Mr. Meehan, of Philadelphia, and C. L. Balch, of New York, were burned this morning. Both cottages were occupied by Mrs. Watson as boarding-houses. Loss, $8,000.

AFTER THE OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31.—When instructing the new United States grand jury as to its duties, Judge Hoffman called particular attention to the smuggling of opium into this city. The Judge read extracts from a New York newspaper charging that an opium-smuggling ring exists in this city, and that there are prominent Government officials who receive 30 per cent of the profits. Referring to the above, the court stated that no doubt the business was being carried on. He advised the jury to inquire diligently into the matter and drag to light any information it may obtain.

THE TURF.

Modoc Wins the 2:30 Race at Hampden Park—Other Events Postponed by Darkness.

Conclusion of the Davenport Fair Races—A Large Day's Work at the Minneapolis Fair.

Little Fred, Mattie Rapture, and Hilarity Among the Winners at Brighton Beach.

Hampden Park Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Hampden Park races at Springfield (Mass.) today were badly cut up and drawn out so much that the program could not be completed before nightfall, and will have to be finished tomorrow afternoon.

Before the first race Phallas was given a warming up for the edification of the 6,000 people on the grounds, and made the last half of the mile in 1:07¾. Out of eighteen entries originally in the 2:30 class, George W., Brutus, Jennie, Bessie, Hocus Pocus, Kittie Patchen, and Glamis were drawn, still leaving an unwieldy field. Modoc was the favorit in the pools, bringing $50, against $24 for John and $30 for the field. There was considerable jockeying in the race, and several of the drivers were unseated. Lona Griffin finished first in the fifth heat, but for foul work she was distanced by the judges, notwithstanding the fact that she had two heats to her credit.

The withdrawals in the 2:23 race were Lady Martin, Percy, Ella Doe, and Valley Bay. The Hartford horse, Young Fullerton, led the pool-sales, bringing $30, H. B. Winship $20, and the field $50. Onawa finished first in the fifth heat, but the judges set him back for running to last place. As in the preceding race, several drivers had to be replaced by others chosen by the judges. Darkness coming on, the race had to be carried over to tomorrow, and the pacing match was likewise put over to Saturday.

SUMMARIES.

Two-thirty class, purse $1,000, divided—$500, $250, $150, $100:

Modoc	1	7	3	6	1	1
Ino	2	1	2	7	4	5
Fides	5	2	5	3	3	3
Breeze Medium	6	3	4	2	8	4
Rifleman	7	11	8	4	7	2
Lona Griffin	11	4	1	1	2dist	
Gulliver	3	6	9	3	6 dr.	
Pearl	8	5	6	8	5 dr.	
John Love	10	10	10	dr.		
Nellie R.	9	9	11	dist.		
Boston Boy	4	8	7	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	34	1:11	1:49	2:23¼
Second heat	36	1:10	1:46¼	2:22¼
Third heat	35½	1:12¼	1:48	2:23¼
Fourth heat	36¼	1:12¼	1:50¼	2:26
Fifth heat	37	1:13	1:49	2:25¼
Sixth heat	36¼	1:13	1:50	2:28¼

Two-twenty-three class, unfinished, purse $1,000 divided—$500, $250, $150, and $100:

B. H. Throop's r. g. Howard J.	7	7	1	1	6
E. McCall's g. m. Kate McCall	3	2	4	7	1
James W. McKee's s. s. Young Fullerton	1	3	3	3	4
James Golden's blk. g. H. B. Winship	2	1	6	5	5
C. B. Masher's blk. s. Onawa	4	4	2	2	7
John Murphy's br. m. Madeline	5	5	5	4	2
M. Casey's b. g. Stranger	6	6	7	6	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:11½	1:47½	2:22¾
Second heat	36¼	1:13	1:49½	2:24¾
Third heat	35½	1:11½	1:46	2:22¾
Fourth heat	34½	1:09¾	1:48	2:22¾

No time announced in fifth heat.

The ten-mile hippodrome running race was started when it was so dark that the spectators could not distinguish one rider from the other.

Myrtle Peck beat Mme. Marantelle. Time, 23:43.

Minneapolis Fair Races.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—There were eight events upon the card today, and with a hope of finishing all up the races were called at 1 o'clock. The first one was the unfinished free-for-all pace, followed by the unfinished 2:30 trot, Gray Dan winning the pace from John H., the favorit, and Mountain Girl the trot from Elmwood Chief, the favorit. The 2:37 was won by Wright in straight heats. In the special to beat the record Hancock showed wonderful speed and succeeded in taking both the heats trotted. The race will be finished tomorrow. J. C. Oswald's Nellie S. is said to have done better than 2:25¾, and Limber Jack, the Michigan pacer, with a 2:18¼ record, made one effort to beat 2:20. The pacer was held back to coach the mare. The affair was a complete failure, as time was victorious by 14¾ seconds. Limber Jack then went a mile alone, but he broke twice, and only covered the mile in 2:26¼.

SUMMARY.

First race, 2:20 class, purse $500:

Hunt Bean's b. m. Mountain Girl	2	1	2	2	0	3	1	1
S. O. Turner's r. m. Dutch Girl	5	3	1	1	0	2	3	3
R. T. Kneet's br. G. Elmwood Chief	1	2	7	3	3	1	2	2
S. C. Oswald's ch. m. Flora Nolle	3	6	4	6	4	r. o.		
W. H. Mathews' b. g. Boy Breno	4	7	6	4	7	ro		
L. J. Phelps' b. m. Capitola	6	5	3	7	6	ro		
Wm. Parker's br. m. Mollie B.	7	4	5	5	5	ro		
William Alderman's b. s. Stormer	8	8	dr.					

Time—2:28¼; 2:37¾; 2:32; 2:30; 2:30; 2:27; 2:28¼.

Second race, free-for-all-pace, purse $500:

Langdon's gr. s. Gray Dan	2	1	1	2	2	1
Nelson's ch. g. Billy N.	1	4	4	4	3	2
D. W. Day's rn. g. Billy Heaton	3	3	2	3	4	ro
G. P. Smith's ch. g. John H	4	2	3	1	1	dis

Time—2:38½; 2:35; 2:34½; 2:32¾; 2:36¼.

Third race, free-for-all running race, mile heats; purse, $600:

S. C. Williams' b. m. Ella Rowett	1	1
Robert Deakin's b. m. Centennial Maid	2	2
F. D. Brown's br. f. Labelle	3	3
E. Maslow's b. s. Joe McMahon	dis.	

Fourth race, 2:37 class; purse, $500.

M. Clough's b. s. Silas Wright	1	1	1
L. O. Seeley's br. s. John Thomas	3	2	2
G. P. Smith's blk. s. Black Jim	2	3	5
J. Archer's blk. m. G. G. Judd	9	4	3
S. O. Turner's b. m. Maud H.	4	6	4
P. Smith's b. m. Maggie Kensie	6	5	6
Isaac Staples' b. g. Zig-	5	7	7
M. Matthews' b. g. Fashion	7	8	8

Time—2:33; 2:33; 2:33½.

Special race to beat 2:20:

Time	1
Owner's b. g. Limber Jack (pacer)	2
G. C. Oswald's blk. m. Nellie S. (trotter)	3

Time—2:34½.

Sixth race, special, to beat 2:20:

Time	1
Owner's b. g. Limber Jack	2

Time—2:26¼.

Seventh race, special race for record (unfinished):

J. Lovejoy's b. g. Hancock	1	1
M. Veazey's ch. s. Herod	2	2
F. Pillsbury's Pedro	3	3

Time—2:25; 2:29.

Davenport Fair.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The third and closing day of the races of the Scott County Agricultural Society drew out a small crowd, though the races were the most interesting of the meeting.

The 2:48 trotting race, for a purse of $400, showed the following summary:

Flora Belle, b. m.	1	1	1
John Jr., ch. s.	2	2	3
Beatrice S., bl. m.	3	3	2

Time—2:46¼; 2:46¼; 2:47¼.

The pacing race for a purse of $500 gave the following summary:

Daisy D., b. m.	1	1	1
Billy Scott, ch. g	2	2	2
Silver Tail, g. g	3	3	3
Vosico, b. g	4	4	4

Time—2:26¼; 2:29; 2:30.

The 2:28 trotting race was for a purse of $400, and the summary is as follows:

Malvina, b. m.	1	1	1
Lee W., b. g	2	2	3
Gray Henry, g. g	4	3	2
Freewene, b. g.	3	4	4
Skipper, b. g	5	5	5

Time—2:29¼; 2:28¼; 2:30.

All pools sold on the 2:28 race were declared off by the judges, owing to the unfairness of the driving of Lee W.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, L. I., Aug. 31.—Following were the results of today's races:

Mile—Little Fred won; Frankie B. second, Palmetto third. Time, 1:43.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Knight Templar won; Plunger second, Hickory Jim third. Time, 1:29.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Maggie B. won; Montauk second, Bluestring third. Time, 1:29¾.

Three-quarters of a mile—Joe Murray won; Treasurer second, Retort third. Time, 1:18¾.

Mile and an eighth—Mattie Rapture won; Brunswick second, Red Fox third. Time, 1:55¼.

Flint Races.

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The following is a summary of the races today at Flint Driving-Park:

Two-forty-five trotters.

Prince Middleton	1	1	1
Little Dick	2	2	2
Norris Basbaw	3	3	3

Time—2:42; 2:40¾; 2:39.

Free-for-all trotters:

Dr. Frank	1	1	3	1
Waiting	3	2	1	2
Lady Brownett	2	3	2	3

Time—2:27¾; 2:27¼; 2:32; 2:30.

Northwestern Stallion Stakes.

The nominations in the Northwestern Stallion Stakes for 1884 and 1885 for 3-year-olds, given by the Chicago Driving Park, have just been made public. For 1884 twenty-seven nominations have been made, the get of Hyder Ali, Great Tom, King Ban, Wanderer, Enquirer, Aristides, Springbok, Buckden, West Roxbury, Brigadier, Trump, Norfolk, and Lucifer. In the stake for 1885 there are forty-six nominations, the sires represented being Harkaway, Algerine, Lochiel, Renown, West Roxbury, Enquirer, imp. Great Tom, Norfolk, Joe Hooker, Aristides, Foster, Alarm, Wanderer, Longfellow, Ten Broeck, Springbok, imp. King Ban, Fellowcraft, Lelands, imp. Buckden, Hyder Ali, Chariton, imp. Brigadier, imp. Thunderstone, Faustus, Ramadan, Grinstead, Trump, Flood, Shannon.

Central Park Matinee.

There will be a matinée at the Central Park track this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, three or four trotting and pacing races being given. A brass band will furnish music, and no admission fee is charged.

LOUCKS.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of the State's-Attorney of Peoria County on the Charge of Forgery.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—At a late hour tonight it was learned that warrants were out for the arrest of Alva Loucks on the charge of forgery to the amount of $5,000. Loucks is State's-Attorney for this county and he is also short in his county account $5,000 or $6,000, bringing the whole amount up to $10,000. This was all lost in gambling, in which prominent persons in this community participated. It will be a big sensation here.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Differences Between Employers and Workmen in the Window-Glass Trade.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Mr. John O'Leary, of O'Leary Brothers, window-glass manufacturers, who attended the meeting of manufacturers at Chicago, this evening made some important statements in regard to the proceedings which had previously been withheld. He said the action of the members was voluntary and unanimous, and all seemed determined to enforce the decision made. "In proof of this," said he, "is the fact that our entire session lasted only from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. There were 470 pots in the western district and 136 in the New York district represented. Each member signed an agreement pledging himself not to start his factory until these conditions are complied with. The reduction published heretofore was decided upon, but it is not upon this question that the main fight is to be made. First there comes the restriction of production, by which the rules of the workers' associations will allow them to make only forty-eight boxes of glass per week. Very few of them make that much, and none are allowed to make more. The capacity of a pot is sixty boxes of glass per week, and it costs us just as much to melt the pot out of which only forty boxes are taken as it does to melt the pot which nets us sixty boxes. There is a considerable loss, for the glass remaining has to be taken out of the pot and returned next day, thus making the manufacturer pay over and over again for melting the same glass. Then another matter is the question of 'spare' pots—that is: the pots left standing full of glass by a blower who does not choose to come to work that day. The manufacturer must pay extra for having it dipped out on the floor in order that all the pots may be given the same degree of heat the next day. I have seen glass-house men leave everything standing while they ran off to a fire which broke out in the middle of the night. All these abuses must be remedied, and we are determined that they shall be remedied. The men have become so bound up by the rules of their association that we are compelled to go into a struggle against them, and they may rest assured that we are in to win. The reduction that we propose does not amount to more than 5 per cent, while the changes in the tariff have reduced the duty on glass 25 cents per 100 feet. We understand that it was their intention to see that all distinctions in reference to quality be abolished—in other words, that we be made to pay as much for second-rate glass as we do for the best. We must have the power of the association restricted, or the members must become more reasonable. The entire body of glass-manufacturers are fully determined to have a change made in many of the usages about the factories. We meet again the 20th of September, and if they do not accept our terms by that time then comes foreign labor, as we can do nothing else."

A glass-blower who was talked to in regard to the situation said that they were determined to fight it out. "Glass-blowing," said he, "is the hardest business at which a man can be engaged. The strain upon the lungs is terrible and soon wears a man out. When a man leaves a glass-house he is fit for no other work. The heat is intense, and besides the chemicals used in the glass are injurious to the health. A blower must stand before a furnace, blow his very life out, and swing a heavy pipe with about seven pounds of glass on the end of it. The strain is so great that a halt is called at short intervals in order to give the workers a breathing-spell. The work is a great deal harder now than it was some years ago, when the rollers were very small. Men in a mill can stand the heat with the bare face, but in a glass-house it is necessary for the workers to place a board, through which two holes are made, before the face in order to enable them to look into the furnace. The window-glass men earn all they get, and they don't propose to work for any less."

Prospect of a Strike in the Massillon Coal-Mines.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—There is every indication of a strike among the miners of the Massillon district. The men made a demand for an advance of 10 cents per ton, which has been refused by the operators, who are determined not to grant the demand in any event. The miners are equally as obstinate in their determination to stop work. By a talk with the most prominent operators and dealers by the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE it was learned that they expect the strike and are prepared for it. All have a surplus of coal on hand, and can supply their trade for several weeks with their present stock.

Labor Notes.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 31.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor of the United States will begin a session of several days' duration here Sept. 4. It is estimated that from eighty to 100 delegates will be here from the various districts.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 31.—Suit has been brought against the Bethlehem Company by a large number of former employés to recover amounts deducted from their wages at the end of each month in payment of the bills incurred at the company's store. Judgment has been rendered against the company in two cases of more than $300. The total amount involved is very large. The question concerns all corporations of the State.

FINANCIAL.

A Notable Improvement in Fall Trade Shown by the Mercantile Reviews.

Fewer Failures Last Week than in Any Similar Period Since October, 1882.

Address of the Hon. John Sherman Before the Cincinnati Board of Trade Yesterday.

Depositors in the Indiana Banking Company Will Receive About Forty Per Cent.

Marked Improvement in Fall Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* this week state that a distinct improvement has taken place in the fall trade movement reported one week ago. At Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Kansas City the prospects are brightest for an early and full volume of trade. The call for dry goods from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia is a conspicuous feature of the week's export, and duplicate as well as new orders by mail are building up a large total of transactions. In the South the most favorable reports respecting general trade come from Savannah. Chicago, Louisville, Peoria, Ill., and Burlington, Ia., are enjoying a good, seasonable trade. Business is said to be steadily improving at all of the cities named, and the report is made that the outlook for the fall trade is very favorable indeed. At Cleveland and St. Louis but a moderate volume of business has been transacted of late, although there are no depressing influences perceptible. Pittsburg has been similarly affected. At Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, Evansville, and Topeka, but a moderate degree of animation has been observed. The general industrial situation has not changed materially, and the building strikes in New York continue. The wheat market has been dull and depressed. This has been caused by heavy receipts at the West, excellent harvesting weather, and lower cables from Europe. Corn, for similar reasons, has latterly shown some weakness, and speculation has been restricted. Provisions have been weak, after more strength and slightly higher prices earlier in the week. The neglect of consumers as well as speculators, and heavy stocks abroad, in connection with continued increased receipts of hogs at the West, are responsible for this. Anthracite coal has been advanced 10@25 cents per ton for domestic sizes for Eastern shipment. The consumption continues at about the average of the last month. At the West the movement is active and prices steady. Petroleum has been weak and lower in the face of the expected August report of operations from the producing regions, which turned out to be very bearish. Its effect had been discounted, however, before its publication. Ocean freights have been irregular at an average about equal to that of the preceding week. The wool trade has continued fairly active at firm prices.

There were 148 failures reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week, of which 126 were in the United States and twenty-two in Canada. The total in this country is the smallest number in any one week since Oct. 14, 1882, is fifty-three less than last week, but sixteen more than in the like week in 1881.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—In their weekly report R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, say: That the business of the country is flowing with a pretty full tide through its accustomed channels is indicated by the steadiness with which the figures showing bank exchanges at the chief centres are maintained. With depression in several prominent branches of trade, and only a moderate activity in most departments of speculation, it is rather surprising than otherwise that these figures do not show a marked decline. The trade of the week has presented no new features. In dry goods there is moderate activity, though prices are very low in consequence of overproduction. Grain, provisions, cotton, and petroleum have all declined more or less, but reductions in values on the whole have not been large. The stock market has continued weak and dull, the expected activity after the recent collapse having apparently been postponed, though there is reported to be steady buying for investment of good securities that are now very cheap. Money is still easy, and banks continue to report a large surplus. In speculative circles activity has been wanting, but so far as legitimate trade is concerned the outlook continues to be encouraging.

John Sherman on the Business Outlook.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman was elected an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce today. He was then introduced on the floor and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—I return to your officers and you my heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred on me in making me a member of so distinguished a body as the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati. I have not called on you for years. Although I have not been personally engaged in commercial pursuits as you have, yet my public duties have taken up much of my time. I have been called on to act in all questions in which you have been engaged. I have been interested in you, not in a personal sense, but in a national sense, in everything relating to the Valley of the Ohio or to the United States of America. [Applause.] At the end of harvest this year you will have to deal with a very good crop, and I need not tell you of the favorable prospects of the products around here. We have secured as the agency of your commerce the best currency on the earth. [Applause.] Then we have a commercial agency in the form of lands that in this country are better than in any civilized land. Gentlemen, I congratulate you on these things. There are some things also that ought to be subjects of warning and caution to business men. It cannot be denied that in the last four or five years in this country large investments have been made in property that does not pay now. It is true, therefore, that at this time there are a great many investments in the market that did not pay, and that declined in prices, causing hard times among business-men. We know from experience this is only temporary. There is another thing I feel at liberty to mention to you. At the last session of Congress I did my best for the bill on taxation of liquors—that is, the trade in spirits or liquors. After some considerable trouble, we were able to pass a bill in the Senate, but when sent to the House it was not acted upon. There may be according to the judgment of the legislator, and according to the judgment of the people, a different rule as regards the taxation of liquor. We know that the liquor traffic—I do not speak of it in its common sense—may be regarded in a somewhat different light as an object of taxation. Therefore, I was in favor of relief for the time being. As a matter of course, this property must pay its tax, and I say to you now that, while I expect the liquor men to pay taxes according to law, I will not myself vote for any law that means a confiscation upon any property that belongs to my fellow-citizens. Notwithstanding these drawbacks and the reduction of the prices of investments all over the country the prospects of business are good in this country, and you can go on and trade upon that basis. Since the last adjournment of Congress I have been traveling all over the country, and I find that, while there are some drawbacks and some troubles, yet, on the whole, I find an advance and increase in prosperity, encouraging men of business to go ahead and push things with all their might. Gentlemen, I return you my thanks as a member of the Chamber of Commerce. [Loud and continued applause.]

Statement of the Receiver of the Indiana Banking Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Dr. Levi Ritter, Receiver of the Indiana Banking Company, today submitted to the court a statement of the liabilities of the concern as follows:

Certificates of deposit	$356,866
Individual deposits	394,554
Banks and bankers	145,374
Cashier's checks	5,000
Total liabilities	$895,217

The interest due on certificates of deposit and on individual deposits not yet ascertained is to be included in the above, together with a contingent liability of the bank upon rediscounted notes. The amount of such notes is $302,917. It is estimated that $110,000 of this paper may be returned unpaid, upon which the bank is liable as indorser.

The assets have a face value of $609,894, but are appraised at only $406,530.

Dr. Ritter says: "It is my opinion that the money that will be realized from the real estate will fall short of the appraisement put upon it. The assets may be enhanced by what may be realized from the proceeds of certain mortgages executed by some of the members of the banking firm to John Landers as trustee. Said trusts, I am informed, are, first, for the benefit of individual creditors; and, secondly, for the creditors of the Indiana Banking Company. As it is impossible to ascertain the amount of individual debts thus preferred I cannot make any estimate of the value of these mortgages to firm creditors. The assets may be further increased a few hundred dollars from the proceeds of stock and grain from the Morgan County farms. Doubtless other items, both of liabilities and assets, will come to light, but it is believed will not materially change the above figures. It will be seen from the above that after expenses are provided for the depositors may not hope to receive more than 40 per cent of their claims."

Tennessee Bonds.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Up to date the Funding Board has receipted for State bonds valued at $1,530,000, and issued new bonds to the amount of $930,000. Fully one-half of the amount received are railroad bonds, 3 per cent, and the other half State debt proper bonds, 6, 5, and 5½ per cent, and new bonds have been issued accordingly. The Controller says there is a misapprehension on the part of the public with reference to the law pertaining to the funding of the railroad bonds. The holder of a $1,000 railroad bond imagines that when he comes to have it funded under the present law he will only receive $500 for it. The Controller says the law does not deduct the war interest from railroad bonds, while it deducts the war interest from State debt proper bonds. Hence, instead of the holder receiving only about $500 for his railroad bond, he receives about $750. The law under which war interest is deducted from the State debt proper bonds provides that such part of the debt as now bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum shall be funded by adding to the face of the existing bond the matured interest thereon evidenced by the coupons attached thereto, including the coupons maturing the 1st day of July, 1883, and from the total sum of the face of the bonds and matured interest thereon, evidenced by the coupons attached, 24 per cent will be deducted and the remainder funded in coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Failures.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The dry goods firm of Kloepfer & Bofinger, of this city, was today at noon closed up by creditors, and A. S. Thompson, of Plymouth, appointed assignee. It was one of the largest mercantile houses in the city, having also a large branch house in Plymouth. Both houses were included in the failure. The liabilities will amount to nearly $30,000, while the assets are approximately estimated at $25,000. There is a long list of creditors, J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, being the largest, having claims of $5,000 against the firm.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Gougeon & Roby, leather merchants, have failed. Liabilities, $15,000. They offer five cents on the dollar.

Affairs of F. Shaw & Bros., of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Members of the Advisory Committee of creditors of F. Shaw & Bros. are very reticent regarding their labors, but it is privately learned as the committee's investigations proceed the affairs become more and more complicated, and the committee cannot finish its labors for at least a month. New York creditors are firm still and refuse to unite with the remainder of the creditors, and are persistent in endeavors to obtain preference on New York property. It is thought the assets in the State of New York are ample to cover the liabilities in that State. Two members of the committee are in Montreal with Shaw.

Adams Earl Paying His Creditors.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Adams Earl, so far as can be learned this evening, has with one exception paid all those to whom he was indebted either with cash or property. The $36,000 due to Messrs. Blair, of Chicago, with whom the deal in pork was made, remains unpaid. Mr. Blair came to Lafayette today in response to Earl's telegram, but no settlement was effected—Earl offering property and Blair demanding money.

Prices of Coal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Delaware & Hudson Coal Company announce the prices of Lackawanna coal for September as follows: Per ton, of 2,240 pounds, furnace lump, steamer lump, and grate, each, $3.90; egg, $4.30; stove, $4.70; chestnut, $4.80; pea, $3.15.

A BANK PRESIDENT

Under Arrest, Charged with Aiding His Subordinates to Wreck the Second National, of Jefferson, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Hon. Stephen A. Northway, formerly President of the broken Second National Bank, of Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., O., who was arrested at the close of the preliminary trial of the ex-cashier, and his assistant, waived examination before United States Commissioner White, and this afternoon was bound over to the United States Circuit Court on the charge of embezzling $50,000 of the bank's funds. The arrest has created a profound sensation throughout Northern Ohio. Northway is a man of fine abilities, large fortune, and great influence. He represented Ashtabula County in the State Legislature, and has always been an important factor in politics. He led a bolt in the Republican party against Garfield, and came very near being the occasion of the latter's defeat for Congress. When Garfield resigned his seat in Congress Northway was one of the most prominent men named as his successor, and was only defeated by a spirited contest by Judge Ezra Taylor. Judge Dickey, who leads the prosecution against Northway on account of certain stockholders in the bank, has possession of letters written by Northway to the defaulting cashier, which it is alleged are most damaging and show complicity beyond the shadow of a doubt. The bank which he wrecked was first started as a savings institution fifteen years ago with a capital of $50,000. Five years later it became a National bank, and its capital was doubled. Matters seemed to proceed smoothly and righteously until 1882. There were eighty-six stockholders in the bank, their holdings ranging from $7,000 down to $300. This was mostly held by farmers, widows, and estates. The defalcation in the Warren Bank has not created as much excitement as the arrest of Northway.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Three Hundred and Seventeen New Wells Completed During the Month of August, Increasing the Output Two Thousand Barrels Per Day.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The monthly report of oil operations for August shows that 312 wells were completed during the month, giving a daily output of 4,257 barrels, with twenty-nine dry holes, being an increase of forty-eight wells and 459 barrels in the daily production over the record of July, with nine more dry holes. Warren and Forest show the greatest increase in production, and in this section the chief interest has been manifested during the month. In the Balltown section of this field the Porcupine Oil Company's No. 9 was completed about the middle of the month and made 1,975 barrels after being drilled through the sand. Its decline since then, however, has been rapid, and it is now gaged at 325 barrels per day. The remarkable output of the well during its first few hours' existence gave rise to a theory that the Balltown pool extended farther to the northeast than had been previously figured upon, but its rapid decline, taken in connection with a similar decrease in production of the cluster of wells surrounding it, would indicate that there is not a large body of oil to draw from in that section, although five more wells were completed in the Allegheny field than in July. The production is 200 barrels less, showing a marked decline in the average, and indicating that the sandrock is pretty thoroughly drained of its oleaginous wealth.

Bradford completes seven more wells than in July, and adds 200 barrels to its new production for August as compared with July. The lower field completes seven more wells than in July, but records fifty-one barrels less productions. In the way of new work there were 261 rigs up and building, and 316 wells drilling, against 230 rigs and 266 drilling wells the last day of July. In new work every field shows an increase except the lower country, where there is a falling off of nine wells, mainly owing to the deficiency of the Bald Ridge district and the cessation of work there. The total increase of new work as compared with last month is eighty-one, but as the greater part of this is in second-crop territory there is little prospect that the additional new work will add materially to the daily production during the coming month.

In the way of statistics of receipts of oil by the pipe lines, their shipments, and the charters on foreign shipments, the following official figures are given: The total receipts of oil by the various pipe lines in July were 2,012,000 barrels, making a daily average of 64,907 barrels with one day to hear from, which will show at least 50,000 barrels. The receipts for August are 2,050,000 barrels, a daily average of 66,971 barrels, or an increase in the daily average receipts of over 2,000 barrels. As these receipts in the present condition of the stocks at wells are believed to be virtually the daily production of the region, it would seem that the output of crude has been increased during the month of August at the rate of 2,000 barrels per day. As an offset to this strong bear argument, however, the figures show that while the shipments during July averaged but 50,054 barrels, those of August averaged 64,027 barrels, while the average daily charters or foreign shipments increased from 39,641 barrels in July to 47,689 barrels in August. The price of crude at the close of July and at the close of August was about the same. Refined was 7¾ cents July 31 and 7⅞ cents Aug. 30.

HATTIE JANE POWEL.

Search for a Wealthy Widow Whose Disappointment in Love Has Caused Her to Seek Seclusion—The Affair Involved in Mystery.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—[Special.]—The conduct of the person who is ostensibly in search of Mrs. Hattie Jane Powel, who is represented to have left Rochester recently on account of a forged letter, indicating that some person with whom she was in love had deserted her to marry another, has added mystery to the case. She passes under the name of Miss Jennie Daniels, and has caused advertisements to be inserted in various papers along the line of the Central Railroad calculated to attract Mrs. Powel's attention and induce her to return home. The advertisement says:

Hattie, the letter which caused you to feel so badly was a forgery. He will never marry any one but you. JENNIE.

A postal-card also has been extensively circulated offering $100 reward for information that will enable "Jennie D." to find Mrs. Hattie Jane ——. The card says that the missing person left Rochester Thursday evening, the 23d inst. Her two large trunks were checked for Syracuse, but as she mailed a letter stating that she was going to New York City she may have had her trunks rechecked before or after the train stopped in Syracuse. However, a person saw her get off at Syracuse and noticed her crying previously in the train.

Miss Daniels was seen today and positively refuses to give any further information than is imparted in the postal-card and the advertisements. She declines to say who Mrs. Powel is, why she has left her friends, or what are the circumstances surrounding the case. She has not asked the assistance of the police.

An unknown man who is accompanying Miss Daniels, however, said that Mrs. Powel was from San Francisco, and was well known in that city. She is a lady of wealth, and owns property, he said, in Buffalo, Rochester, and in the vicinity of Niagara Falls. For the last six months she has been in this part of the country attending to her property, and has sold $50,000 worth of real estate in this neighborhood. She also owns bank stock in Chicago and San Francisco. According to his story, Mrs. Powel is a widow, and was engaged to a gentleman to whom she was deeply attached. Mrs. Powel spent but a short time in Rochester, and while there received a letter which purported to be from her lover, saying:

"I must choose between love and duty. I cannot marry you, but must marry ——."

This mysterious man said: "This letter was written by a woman who was jealous of Mrs. Powel and wanted to marry her lover. This letter drove Mrs. Powel frantic. She said that she wanted to go to some secluded place and be away from everybody. We supposed she came to Syracuse, but now we do not think she is here. Very likely she has gone to Europe, for she talked of doing so. Miss Daniels used to wait on Mrs. Powel, and I am a friend of Miss Daniels. I don't think it any use to look for Mrs. Powel any more. She has probably gone to some quiet place or else to Europe, and I think that when she reads that letter more carefully she will see that it was a forgery."

HIGH LICENSE.

The Harper Law Working Admirably in the Town of Lake.

High license appears to be working admirably in the Town of Lake. Since the passage of the Harper bill there has been an absolute change of feeling among the saloonkeepers on the subject. At first they declared that they would not comply with its provisions, and subscribed money to be used in fighting the law, if the Town Board decided not to grant licenses at the old rate—$52 a year—and to insist on those fixed by the State law. Now, however, the Harper bill having been put in force in the Town of Lake, and the saloonkeepers having become acquainted with the practical workings of its provisions, they are reconciled to it. The 1st of June there were about 240 saloons in the town. Of these, 180 have taken out licenses under the new law—120 of them at the $500 rate and sixty at the $150 rate. These saloonkeepers, having invested these sums in their business, are now the ones who are the most eager to punish violations of the law, and are, of all others, the most persistent in urging the police force and the town authorities generally to prevent the sale of liquor by unlicensed establishments, and to prosecute and punish those who are caught in the business. The result of this is that within a very short time the law will be rigidly enforced in the Town of Lake; the number of saloons will be diminished one fourth, while the revenue gotten from them, instead of being at the rate of $12,000 a year, will be at the rate of $69,000 a year. The town authorities of Lake appear to be on the side of the law. Not only will they enforce the provisions of the Harper law, but they will also, it seems, refuse to amend or repeal the various prohibitory ordinances of the town. Among these is one which forbids the licensing of any saloon in the district just back of the packing-houses. A strong effort is making to repeal this, and a majority of the denizens probably are in favor of the sale of liquor there, but the authorities hold firm to the belief that the sale of whisky there might, in certain contingencies, be dangerous to the peace and property of the people; they regard the prohibitory ordinance as a police regulation, and there appears to be no reason that they will repeal it.

HER THROAT IS HER FORTUNE.

[Correspondence Boston *Herald*.]—I was chatting the other day with a gentleman in London about London footlight favorites. Among others we spoke of Violet Cameron, who has been doing something with the leading part in "Rip Van Winkle" at the Comedy Theatre for the last ten months. I say doing something, but I meant doing nothing. I said; "Why is she tolerated? She can't sing, and she is a worse actress than Mrs. Langtry (and that's strong). She is rather handsome, but why the reputation, and where did she get it?"

"Her throat."

"Her throat?"

"Her throat."

"But she can't sing. How? what? where?" I began. But he said; "I will tell you. If you will study Violet Cameron's throat, the setting of her head, and the noble and beautiful carriage of the same, you will acknowledge that you have never seen anything more lovely. She has lost a greater part of her voice and has become careless in her acting, but that marvelously beautiful throat remains. I am surprised that you, of all people, should not have noticed it. Go to the British Museum, select the throat of a Venus de Milo there out of the thousand or two—I will tell you the one—study it carefully. Go to see Violet Cameron, and there is the facsimile. I tell you Violet Cameron's throat has made her celebrated in comic opera. Even at her best she was never a high-class artist."

I did go to the British Museum. I did study the especial throat of this especial Venus. I did sit through "Rip Van Winkle." I did keep my eyes fixed on the Cameron throat, and I must admit that Mr. McNeil is right. She is one of the few women who can turn their heads over their shoulders without a strained look. When the "lime-light followed her," as they say in the "Silver King" burlesque, the round, column-like outline shone out like a pure marble. She sung and acted worse than ever, and often her chief solo didn't get a hand (in theatrical parlance).

MARINE NEWS.

The New Rate-Card Issued by the Marine Cargo Insurance Pool to Take Effect Today.

A Wide Discrimination Against "B1" Vessels—Trouble Among Sailors and Vessel Captains.

Carriers Continue to Obtain Good Rates on Grain Cargoes—Receipts and Shipments for August.

Marine Cargo-Insurance.

After suffering many losses on wet cargoes and wrecked vessels, the Chicago Marine Cargo-Insurance Pool has decided to raise the rates of insurance. That it has not done so long ago has caused considerable wonderment in marine circles, and has, it is said, been the source of much anxiety among the stockholders of the companies embraced in the combination. Last year the pool was a great success, and its net earnings surpassed even the expectations of the companies. This year it has been a complete failure from a financial standpoint, and there is no one to blame, it is claimed, but the agents. The history of the little game that has been going on since the opening of the season is well known to every one interested in marine matters, the papers having published the several developments as they transpired. Briefly, the representatives of twenty-six insurance companies held a meeting last spring and endeavored to form a pool. A Committee on Apportionment of Business was appointed, and at the next meeting notified the agents that they had been unable to arrive at a satisfactory understanding with all parties interested. It seems that four companies had already made season contracts at rates below those intended by the pool, and had secured the business. The upshot of this report was that a bad feeling was created and no pool was formed. What was termed the "Big 4" refused to comply with the conditions made by the committee. The other agents eventually formed what they termed a pool and then commenced a general slashing of rates. Rates were made on cargoes in "A" vessels at 20 cents to Buffalo. A wide discrimination was made against "B" vessels. The "Big 4" also reduced their rates to correspond with those of the pool. Later on a reduction of 50 per cent was made and again met by the "Big 4." Aug. 8 the outside companies refused to write any more policies at such rates. The pool, however, continued, but after sustaining several severe losses thought that, having frozen the "Big 4" out, it was about time to commence conducting business on business principles. A meeting was called and a new card of rates decided on. These rates will go into effect today, and from the discrimination made against "B" vessels it looks very much as if the pool is desirous of letting that class of carriers severely alone. The rates are on each $100 as follows:

From Chicago.	Sail. A.	Sail. B1.
To ports on Lake Michigan	$ .30	$ .40
To ports on Lake Superior	.50	1.00
To ports on Lake Huron, Sarnia, and Detroit River	.30	.60
To ports on Georgian Bay	.30	.60
To ports on Lake Erie	.35	.70
To ports on Lake Ontario	.50	1.00
To Ogdensburg	.60	1.20
To Montreal	.80	1.60

Add 10 per cent on B1, steam.

Striking Sailors.

Trouble has already commenced to crop out around the docks owing to the action of the Seaman's Union in ordering a raise in wages, and it is predicted that within a few days serious outbreaks will occur. Vesselmen are not as willing to accede to the demand as it was thought, and sailors are growing more importunate. Yesterday the schooner Emma C. Hutchinson was getting ready to leave port when she was boarded by a lot of union men and the Captain informed that he could not leave port. The patrol was called and the vessel guarded by policemen until she left. The trouble was not exactly one of wages, but grew out of an alleged non-fulfillment of contract. She came here from Cleveland, and her crew was shipped from that port for a round trip between Chicago and Cleveland. On arriving here the crew found that an advance in wages had been ordered, and, as the Hutchinson was chartered to take grain to Buffalo, they refused to go unless the Captain would pay union wages. This the Captain objected to, claiming that the men had shipped for a round trip and had the entire crew arrested. They appeared before the United States Commissioner and stated that the Captain had broken his contract with them by altering his course, but they were ordered to return to the vessel. They then saw an attorney in regard to the matter, who advised them to go with the vessel and if it went to Buffalo have it siezed at that port and make the Captain settle with them at full union rates. They acted on this advice.

The schooner L. B. Coates yesterday shipped a union crew and was about to tow out when several warlike sailors interfered on the grounds that the Captain was not paying union wages. Much bad language and numerous threats ensued, but, on the crew affirming that they were shipped at full rates the warriors dispersed.

Lake Freights and Charters.

There was a difference of opinion regarding rates yesterday, shippers bidding 4 cents on corn and 4¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo, and carriers demanding a quarter of a cent better. For that reason there were but three charters made up to the closing hour of 'Change, although there was a moderate amount of tonnage on the market. Later in the day several other vessels were engaged at Thursday's rates, although some carriers claim to have got a little more. Four cents on full cargoes of corn to Buffalo is considered a good profitable rate, even by that class of carriers known as "habitual kickers." It is equal to $1.80 per ton on ore from Escanaba to Cleveland, and that rate has not been paid this year. If grain freights continue as firm and cargoes as plentiful as at present the end of the season will find vessel-men engaged in the trade something ahead, unless they make the same mistakes that occurred last year and prolong navigation far into the winter season. There is now every indication of big grain shipments for some time to come. The receipts are large, and there is a good demand from the East.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Clarion, wheat	50,000
Propeller Wissahickon, rye	50,000
Propeller Boston, corn	70,000
Propeller John B. Lyon, corn	77,000
Schooner Masten, rye	42,000
Schooner C. J. Wells, corn	37,000
Schooner J. M. Hutchinson, corn	67,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Frank C. Leighton, corn	25,000
Total	418,000

LAKE COMMERCE.

The receipts and shipments by lake at this port during the month of August have been good, but by no means large. A great many vessels that came here early in the season are now engaged in the ore trade.

SHIPMENTS.

Grain.	
Wheat, bu	1,720,117
Corn, bu	7,494,808
Oats, bu	448,085
Rye, bu	480,866
Total	10,143,876
Miscellaneous.	
Flour, brls	114,000
Lard, tcs	11,616
Pork, brls	6,994

RECEIPTS.

Coal.	Hard, tons.	Soft, tons.
From Buffalo	66,169	.....
From Erie	4,350	3,085
From Oswego	10,501	.....
From Charlotte	3,578	.....
From Ashtabula	.....	6,945
From Cleveland	.....	26,625
Total	84,598	36,615
		84,598
Grand total		121,203

Salt.	Tons.	Brls.	Sacks.
From Buffalo	2,400	4,400	6,279
From Bay City	....	27,098	....
From East Tawas	....	6,304	....
From Montreal	....	....	13,876
From Kincardine	660	....	....
Total	3,060	37,802	20,155

Iron.	Iron, tons.	Pig, tons.
From Escanaba	7,613	....
From Marquette	2,515	....
From St. Ignace	4,717	....
From Charlesvoix	....	352
From Elk Rapids	....	101
From Buffalo	....	835
From Spring Lake	....	600
Total	14,845	2,188

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The receipts by lake at South Chicago during the month ending Aug. 31 were:

Iron ore, tons	26,843
Lumber, feet	2,380,000
Salt, brls	21
Shingles, m	500,000
Lath, pieces	700,000
Slabs, cords	185

Big Lumber Shipments.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—During the month of July lake shipments from East Saginaw were 32,023,000 feet of lumber, 1,140,000 pieces of lath, 7,072,000 shingles. In August, 34,034,000 feet of lumber, 3,392,000 pieces of lath, and 9,082,000 shingles. Shipped in July and August, 171,101,421 feet of lumber, 6,858,000 pieces of lath, and 32,315,000 shingles. The total shipments from the Saginaw River from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1 are 494,671,000 feet of lumber, 92,093,000 shingles, and 28,127,000 pieces of lath. Last year to date lumber shipments were 535,853,000 feet and 113,477,000 shingles.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Conemaugh, wheat corn; Milwaukee, corn, flour, etc. From Escanaba—Schooner Erastus Corning, ore. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Chicago, sundries; Starucca, sundries. For Milwaukee—Schooner W. H. Vanderbilt, coal.

LAKE RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST.

Wheat, bushels	4,691,120	Flaxseed, bushels	12,000
Corn, bushels	4,745,870	Flour, barrels	357,380
Oats, bushels	334,750	Lumber, feet	40,916,000
Rye, bushels	487,170		

LAKE SHIPMENTS FOR AUGUST.

Coal, tons	164,018	Railroad iron, t'ns	8,730
Cement, barrels	38,779	Salt, barrels	43,930

LAKE RECEIPTS FOR SEASON.

Wheat, bushels	11,762,250	Flaxseed, bushels	400,870
Corn, bushels	16,032,820	Flour, brls	1,187,630
Oats, bushels	2,429,400	Lumber, feet	127,768,000
Rye, bushels	1,557,260		

LAKE SHIPMENTS FOR SEASON.

Coal, tons	708,210	Railroad iron, t'ns	34,910
Cement, barrels	113,920	Salt, barrels	97,000

The canal shipments for this season amount to 24,558,060 bushels of grain, an increase of 7,862,870 bushels over last year. The total grain receipts by lake this year are 31,792,750 bushels, a gain over last year of 6,230,940 bushels. Coal shipments thus far this season are only 18,350 tons ahead of last year. Coal freights today were steady at previous figures and a good business was done. Engagements for Chicago—Steamers John Pridgeon, Argonaut; schooners R. B. Hayes, Nellie Gardner, F. A. Georger, Camden, coal at 70 cents. For Milwaukee—Steamer Gordon Campbell, schooners Annie M. Peterson, Melvin S. Bacon, coal at 70 cents. Canal freights were weak and off a fraction, the ruling rates being 5⅛ cents on wheat, 5¼ cents on corn, and 3½ cents on oats to New York. Shipments were light. The repairs on the Anchor Line schooner Allegheny have been completed, and she left tonight for Milwaukee with coal, in tow of the steamer Conestoga. The Annie Sherwood, which was aground here, will start up tomorrow behind the Conemaugh, both coal-laden, for Milwaukee.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Starucca, merchandise, Chicago. Freights are firm, but quiet. Charters—Propeller Ranney and consort, City of Cleveland, ore from Escanaba to Cleveland on private terms; Helvetia, coal to Chicago at 70 cents; Warmington, coal from Ashtabula to Milwaukee at 70 cents. The Ranney and consort are understood to get more than former freights. The crew of the schooner Dot have arrived down on the propeller Drake. They claim they did not refuse to pump, though they were exhausted. There was six feet of water in the hold and steadily gaining. They wind was blowing down the lake, and the crew did not see the Dot sink.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—An exciting race occurred on Lake Michigan during the last forty-eight hours between the new propeller Walter L. Frost and the propeller Boston. The Frost was several miles in the lead when the Boston left the straits, but the Boston gained gradually until this port was reached, the Frost being but a short distance ahead of the Boston on entering Milwaukee. The arrivals and clearances with their tonnage at this port during August were as follows:

ARRIVED.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	119	70,320
Propellers	276	269,620
Sail	314	61,638
CLEARED.		
Steamers	117	71,046
Propellers	276	273,067
Sail	403	65,209

There has been nothing done in grain freights at this port for several days. Coarse freights are firmer and shippers are paying a slight advance. The tug J. J. Hagerman left for Chicago tonight with the schooner Loveland, which is to load grain tomorrow. The yacht Wasp, of Chicago, on her return from Lake Superior ran in here tonight. Arrived—Steam-barge D. Ballentine and consort Northwest; schooner J. H. Foster, coal.

Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Arabia, W. H. Barnum, J. E. Mills and barge, Fred McBrier and barges, Raleigh and consort, and Niagara. Down—Propellers Rochester, P. Chamberlin and barges, Nelson Mills and barges, George King and barges, City of Concord and consort.

Passed up today—Propellers India, Agemaw, Alaska, Sanilac, Ohio and consorts, Fred Kelley and consort, Thomas Quayle, Cleveland and barges, Colonial and consort, Myles and schooner Guinair, Kincardine and scow, H. H. Hine; schooners J. H. Magruder, Delaware, Laura Belle. Down—Propellers Montana, "Erin Go Brah," Oscoda, Oceanica, Oneida, J. W. Bennett and barges, John Pridgeon and schooner Nellie Gardner, William Rudolph and barges, Michigan and barges, D. F. Rose and barges, Handy Boy and barges, Otsego and barge, D. W. Rust and consorts, H. A. Kent, S. Selden and consort. Wind southwest, light, clear.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Several steamers passed up today. Departed—Propeller Fountain City. Arrived—Schooner Parana, propeller Champlain. Northwest wind, fresh; weather smoky.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 31.—Passed up—Propeller Raleigh and consorts, 12; James E. Mills and consort, 3:30; Continental and consort, 6:30; steamer City of Cleveland, 4:35. Passed down—Propeller W. T. Drakes, Thomas Parsons and consort, 1:30; Yosemite and consort, 3; R. Wallace, Thomas Gawn, and A. B. Morris, 3:20; Keystone, 3:40; Alcona and consort, 8; C. P. Curtis and barges, 8:40; Fountain City, 8:15; Ontario, 7; steamer City of Mackinaw, 8:45; schooners Bessie Bawick, 1:30; H. W. Sage, R. Halloran, and William L. Preston, 4:35; Homer and Belle Mitchell, 6:35. Wind southeast; weather fine.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners M. F. Merrick, Lowell, Trenton, Jesse H. Farwell with H. J. Rutter and J. Godfrey. Cleared—Tug Sampson with Wabash, C. E. Johnson, and C. G. King; H. Lanfiss, Worthington with Shawnee; George T. Hope with H. J. Miller; Walter A. Shannon. Passed up—Arctic and Hodge. Passed down—St. Louis.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners T. R. Merritt, Kingston to Chicago, light; propeller Schickluna, Kingston to Toledo, light. Down—Steam-barge Bruno and consort, Duluth to Kingston, corn; tug Active and consort, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; propeller Canada, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Acadia, Duluth to Montreal, general cargo; California, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Europe, general cargo, from Montreal, and sailed for Chicago.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers Shickluna, Toronto to Toledo, general cargo; Tecumseh, Kingston to Chicago, light; Scotia, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo; Alma Munro, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Van Allan, Kingston to Cleveland, light. Passed down—Steam-barge Bruno, Duluth to Kingston, corn; schooner Laura, Duluth to Kingston, corn; propellers Canada, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Acadia, Duluth to Montreal, general cargo.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and departures of vessels from this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop William Edwards, Buffalo, salt.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Nellie Tarrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop F. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Milwaukee, Pine Lake, lumber.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Clarion, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Tug W. H. Ewing, Kenosha, towing.
Schr Planet, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr C. North, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr Dan Hayes, Onehama, lumber.
Schr America, Onehama, lumber.
Schr Annie Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr John Bean Jr., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. L. McLaren, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Golden Age, Buffalo, coal.
Schr M. W. Page, Buffalo, coal.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 2,000 brls flour, 16,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop James H. Shrigley, Manistee, light.
Prop S. C. Hall, Menominee, light.
Prop Monitor, Montague, light.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, light.
Prop Gazelle, Kenosha, excursion party.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, White Lake, light.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr J. W. Wright, Sag Bay, light.
Schr Ida, Manistee, light.
Schr Alice, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, light.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Manistee, light.
Schr Ray S. Farr, Muskegon, light.
Schr John Bean Jr., Muskegon, light.
Schr Adriatic, Clay Banks, light.
Schr City of Chicago, Clay Banks, light.
Schr George Sealt, Sarnia, 18,011 bu corn.
Schr Charles E. Wyman, Point Edward, 15,035 bu corn.
Schr J. I. Case, Buffalo, 52,000 bu corn.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr David Stewart, Buffalo, 35,000 bu wheat.
Schr Annie Thouine, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, light.
Prop Nellie Tarrent, Manistee, light.
Schr Annie Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. North, Kenosha, light.
Prop Jas. Fisk Jr., Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Cedar River, light.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, 30,000 bu corn, 3,900 brls flour and sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 33,271 bu corn, 5,750 brls flour and sundries.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.

LATE ARRIVALS.

Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Walter L. Frost, Ogdensburg, light.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hattie, Buffalo, 32,3 6 bu rye.
Schr E. C. Hutchinson, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary Nau, Muskegon, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Harris Pier, light.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.

If you want fine easy chairs at bottom prices, go to Holton's, 228 Wabash avenue.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN .... Manager.
SALE OF SEATS
Now in progress for the Farewell American Tour of
MODJESKA!
Supported by Mr. MAURICE H. BARRYMORE and an excellent company, under the management of Mr. CHARLES BOZENTA.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 3.
REPERTOIRE—FIRST WEEK.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Matinee } CYMBELINE
MODJESKA .... as .... IMOGEN.
Her first appearance in this character.
Wednesday Evening, Thursday, Saturday Matinee } CAMILLE
Friday } ADRIENNE
Saturday Evening } TWELFTH NIGHT
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION—AS YOU LIKE IT.

BASE-BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.
BASE BALL
LEAGUE GAMES.
CLEVELAND
(Last appearance here this season) vs.
CHICAGO,
SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3:40 p. m.
Avoid the rush at the gate by securing your tickets before 2 o'clock on the day of the game at
SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.
CLAYTON'S, 125 Madison-st.
MAYER'S, 125 Washington-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY .... Proprietor and Manager
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
LAST WEEK OF
"THE SILVER KING,"
PRESENTED BY
Miss Rose Coghlan, Mr. Osmond Tearle,
AND
WALLACK'S THEATRE CO.
Secure your seats during the day and avoid the rush at the Box Office every evening.
Next Week, commencing Sunday Evening, Sept. 2—The Popular Tragedian, THOS. W. KEENE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
STANDING-ROOM ONLY.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2,
TONIGHT AT 8.
M. B. CURTIS,
The Popular Comedian, in his novel life-picture,
SAM'L OF POSEN.
Sunday, Sept. 3—N. C. GOODWIN and Company in "TERRIBLE TIME."

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE,
Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.
Saturday Evening, Sept. 1,
BAYLIE'S & KENNEDY'S BRIGHT LIGHTS.
Great Show. Don't Miss It.

GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN (Cor. Throop).
The Greatest Amusement Resort in the Western Country. OPENS TONIGHT, Sept. 1, with Six Great Bicycle Races; finest track in the land.
Admission—Evenings, 10c; Afternoons free.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MISS MARGARET MATHER
Will appear at the Matinee Today as JULIET in
ROMEO AND JULIET.
This Evening at 8 o'clock as ROSALIND in
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Next Week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee—As JULIA in THE HUNCHBACK. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday as MARY STUART. Seats can now be secured.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MINNIE MADDERN
IN
"JUANITA."
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Curtain rises nights, 8:10; matinees, 2 sharp. A good coupon seat for 35 cents.

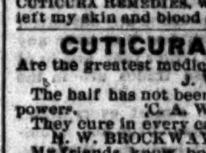
LAKE EXCURSIONS.
Excursion steamers Gazelle and Grummond from Clark-st. bridge at 9 a. m. Sundays to Waukegan and Kenosha (Grummond), round trip 50 cents. Tuesdays to Michigan City (Grummond), round trip 50 cents. Thursdays to Waukegan (Gazelle), round trip 50 cents. Every Friday to Milwaukee (Gazelle) at 9 a. m., calling at Kenosha and Racine, round trip, $1. Saturdays to Highland Park (Gazelle), at 9:30 a. m., returning at 6:30 p. m.; round trip 50 cents. Moonlight on the lake every evening except Fridays at 8 p. m.
For other days and places see programme.
H. BABY, Proprietor and Manager.

Itching and Burning!
Itching and Burning!
ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ITCHING HUMORS.
Baker's, Barber's, Grocer's, and Washerwoman's Itch, Itching Piles and Delicate Itching Humors, peculiar to both sexes, which are particularly distressing at this season, are instantly relieved and speedily and permanently cured by the above treatment. Now is the time, when the pores are open and the perspiration abundant, to cleanse the blood of impurities, and the skin of torturing and disfiguring humors.

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS
In our possession repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Humors; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars and got no real relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

CUTICURA REMEDIES
Are the greatest medicines on earth.
J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.
The half has not been told as to their curative powers.
C. A. WILLIAMS, Providence.
They cure in every case.
H. W. BROCKWAY, M. D., Franklin, N. H.
My friends know how I suffered from Salt Rheum until cured by them.
MRS. A. R. BROWN, Malden.
Cured me of a Scrofulous Humor of thirteen years' duration.
J. E. RICHARDSON, C. H., New Orleans.
CUTICURA REMEDIES at all Druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.


Sanford's Radical Cure cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption. Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

LOVELY
COMPLEXIONS
POSSIBLE TO ALL.
What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation.
Under these circumstances a faulty Complexion is little short of a crime. Magnolia Balm sold everywhere. Costs only 75 cents, with full directions.

GRAND
TRIPLE TRAIN
EXCURSION
TO
Washington,
Baltimore,
Harper's Ferry,
Luray Caverns,
Mt. Vernon,
Fortress Monroe,
Old Point Comfort,
AND OTHER POINTS OF
Scenic and Historic Interest,
FROM CHICAGO,
OVER
Picturesque B. & O.,
At the Remarkably Low Rate of
HALF FARE
Or One Regular Fare for the Round Trip from Chicago to Baltimore and Return.
Sept. 10.
First Train leaving Chicago at 8:30 in the morning.
Second Train leaving Chicago at 5:10 in the afternoon.
Third Train leaving Chicago at 9:40 in the evening.
All these trains departing from Chicago at such hours as to enable direct connection from the trains arriving in Chicago on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Wabash, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central, and all other lines from the
Northwest and Southwest.

No Change of Cars
OF ANY CLASS
FROM
Chicago to Washington and Baltimore.
Elegant New Day Coaches,
Magnificent Palace Sleeping-Cars,
Superb New Dining-Cars.
THREE ROYAL TRAINS
AND
LIGHTNING TIME.
The Baltimore & Ohio Company has determined to make these triple trains the grandest Excursion event in railroad annals, and to this end will call into play the enormous resources of its great system. The date of the Excursion is most happily timed, enabling all who participate to attend the remarkable series of
ORIOLE FESTIVITIES
AT BALTIMORE.
Embraced in the brilliant and unprecedented programme is one night of Unparalleled
Electrical Displays
And another night of Wondrous
MYSTIC PAGEANTRY
Never Equaled in the World.
On the Electric Night, Lord Baltimore will arrive in the Harbor of Baltimore upon one of the finest steamers afloat, and which will literally be a blaze of electrical illumination. The Royal Steamer will be escorted up the harbor by from sixty to eighty tugboats, four abreast, and each carrying electric lights in varied colors. The miles of the harbor. Fireworks in great profusion will be discharged from special barges stationed for such purpose, and the spectacle as a whole will be an unprecedented one.
Arriving in the city, Lord Baltimore, his Couriers, Household, and Officers will be escorted to the City Hall by a most novel Military Parade—a thousand Soldiers covered with Electric Lights in different colors; horses with electrical plumes, and the whole city presenting a scene simply indescribable.
ON PAGEANT NIGHT
Another remarkable spectacle will be witnessed, and effects produced never before attempted in any city of the world.
The parade will be the grandest in extent known in the history of mystic pageantry. The costumes, all entirely new, were made in Paris, and beyond all comparison the finest ever imported to this country. The unparalleled number of Forty Tableau Floats will be in line, and will be larger and more imposing in construction than ever before known. Some conception of the amazing extent of the pageant may be gleaned from the fact that upwards of thirteen hundred men, two hundred and thirty horses, six bands, and six hundred carried lights are required to place it upon the streets.
No advance will be made in the usual rates for Hotel Accommodations, either in Baltimore or Washington, visitors being enabled to stop in either city, the Baltimore & Ohio running
FIFTY-MINUTE TRAINS
Between the two cities. Trains run at least every hour.
HARPER'S FERRY
Is directly upon the line of the B. & O., only a little over two hours' run from Baltimore and one hour from Washington. The Old John Brown Fort still stands. As all the Parades, Displays, and Pageants at Baltimore take place at night, there will be abundant opportunities to visit Harper's Ferry.
OLD POINT COMFORT
AND
FORTRESS MONROE
Are but one night's sail from Baltimore or Washington on Magnificent Steamers. Excursionists so choosing can take the Bay Line Steamers at Baltimore, witness the grand electrical and pyrotechnical display in the harbor, arrive at Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe early the following morning, spend the day, and be back in Baltimore again bright and early on the morning of the night of the great Mystic Pageant.
MOUNT VERNON
Is but a few hours' ride on the historic Potomac from Washington. Splendid steamers leaving every morning and returning during the afternoon.
LURAY CAVERNS,
The most famous of all the subterranean wonders of the country, are readily within a day's time from Washington or Baltimore. Special fast Excursion Trains, making the round trip, with four hours at the caverns, which are now lighted throughout by Electricity.
WASHINGTON,
Ever a place of greatest interest to all, never looks more beautiful to the eye or offers more inducements for a visit than during the lovely weather always the rule in September. The B. & O. is the only direct line from the West to Washington, and the only line running
FIFTY-MINUTE TRAINS
BETWEEN
Washington and Baltimore.
No such an opportunity for a visit to the most attractive centre of interest in the East and South has been offered for years as this
Grand Triple Train Trip.
Write for full details and all information as regards Sleeping-Car and other accommodations to
T. H. DEARBORN,
General Northwestern Passenger Agent Baltimore & Ohio R. R.,
83 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

August Belmont Jr. is at the Grand Pacific.

Alfred Sartoris, of England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. George F. Brown, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

F. Fold Schuyler, of Nebraska, is at the Sherman.

Mr. W. D. Sanborn, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

Hugh McCardy, of Richmond, Va., is at the Leland.

W. D. Harmon, of Deadwood, Dak., is at the Leland.

Judge E. M. Payson, of Philadelphia, is at the Palmer.

Ex-Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is at the Grand Pacific.

Walker Blaine, a son of James G. Blaine, is at the Palmer.

Mr. J. L. Griswold and family, of St. Louis, are at the Tremont.

Dr. W. P. Read, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Sherman.

Charles Albert, the fireman who fell from a ladder Tuesday last, died yesterday.

W. J. McGarigle, the new Warden of the County Hospital, will relieve Warden Dixon today. An inventory of the stock was taken yesterday.

The Sheriff levied an attachment for $250 on Harris C. Hexman, lumberman, corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets, in favor of Hugh M. Boyce.

A week from next Friday the prisoners of war will elect delegates to attend the Convention of the ex-Prisoners of War to be held at Cleveland Sept. 19 and 20.

The jury in the case of John B. Vallequette, who was tried for insanity in the Probate Court, brought in a verdict that he was sane and competent to manage his own affairs.

John B. Waller commenced a suit against the City of Chicago to recover $50,000 for damages to his property on West Harrison street, caused by the erection of the Harrison street viaduct.

Edward Paradee, the youth who was shot in the back on South Park avenue night before last by Officer Patrick O'Brien, is not improving any as yet and the chances of his recovery are still doubtful.

Eli Solomon, a saloonkeeper at No. 110 South Desplaines street, was arrested last night on the complaint of S. G. Abbott, of the Citizens' League, charged with selling liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house.

Mr. J. J. McKeown and wife, Mr. James Maitland, wife, and two children, Mr. Robert Bruce, Mr. John Gilmour, and Miss Isabella Gilmour, from Chicago, are cabin passengers per Anchor Line steamer Ethiopia from New York today.

The many friends of Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, son of the deceased Senator, will regret to learn that he is lying seriously ill at his residence, 481 Wabash avenue. For several months he has suffered acutely from an abscess, and yesterday he was obliged to undergo a surgical operation.

Justice White fined Godfried Walsh $25 yesterday and two carpenters $10 each for violating the building ordinance at No. 29 Snell street, and Justice Ingersoll fined T. G. O'Connor $40 for violating the ordinance at No. 284 Congress street.

C. C. Bonney said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he had seen James L. High, his associate in the high-license fight, and that they would be busily engaged in conferring together for a few days before any new steps would be taken in their case.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 70; 9 a. m., 73; 10 a. m., 75; 11 a. m., 77; 12 noon, 79; 1 p. m., 80; 3 p. m., 81; 6 p. m., 78. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.67.

Adelaide Gulke, the young dressmaker from Washington Heights, who claimed to have been outraged by an expressman named James Dillon a few days ago, made out a very weak case against the defendant, who was promptly discharged by Justice Prindiville.

The Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, Philadelphia, has been chosen the chief orator at the Luther celebration Nov. 11, at Farwell Hall. Short addresses will be made by others in other languages. The Doctor was one of the speakers at the alliance in New York in 1873.

Henry Fairweather, a disconsolate vagrant, got very drunk Thursday night and threw himself in the lake at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, expecting to anchor himself at the bottom. But a policeman fished him out, and yesterday morning Henry was fined $25 by Justice Foote and sent to the Washingtonian Home.

George Crocker, who was lately released from the Joliet Penitentiary, and George Young were locked up at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday accused of stealing a lot of rubber hose and brass nozzles found in their possession. They are also wanted to answer to the charge of burglarizing Eckert's harness-shop at 283 West Madison street.

Scott Dillon and Lizzie Dade, a colored couple, were arrested on Fourth avenue yesterday at the request of an officer from Indianapolis, who says they are wanted in that city for the larceny of $100, on which money they have been traveling for several days. The prisoners were locked up at the armory, and will be taken back to Indianapolis today.

Louis Michel, a collector whose home is at No. 10 Mozart street, has, it is alleged, been neglecting his family of late in order to gratify his tastes for gambling. And it is also alleged that he embezzled about $100 which he had collected for L. Baumgardt & Co., No. 109 Wabash avenue. He was arrested yesterday by Detective Hartman and held in $500 bail to appear before Justice Lyon today.

Dennis Hayes, the alleged leader of the gang of gas-pipe thieves, waived examination yesterday before Justice Prindiville, and was held to the Criminal Court in $3,000 bail. John Blandet was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Foote. John Burns and J. McQuade, who helped haul the pipe away, convinced Justice Foote that they had simply been employed by Hayes and knew nothing of the thefts, and were accordingly discharged.

The war which is being waged by the Internal-Revenue Department upon the manufacturers of bitters does not include the druggists, all of whom have Government licenses to sell liquor and are classed as dealers. There are but few manufacturers in this city, and they have complied with the law by having licenses; consequently there will be no prosecutions in this district. The Inspectors, however, are watching closely for any breach of the law.

Ike Lindsley is 19 years old, colored, dishonest, and likes to enjoy himself. About two weeks ago he was intrusted with about $40 in cash belonging to Hunter, Mortimer & Fisher, of No. 2132 State street, but instead of delivering the money as directed he took it and purchased a ticket to Minneapolis, a revolver, and a traveling-bag. He remained in Minneapolis about ten days and then returned to Chicago. Yesterday he was arrested and locked up at the armory on the charge of larceny as bailee.

The report of the Custom-House for the month ending Aug. 31 shows that 180 cars containing 29,874 packages of imported merchandise were transferred; 10,149,000 pounds of tin-plate, leaf-tobacco, etc., weighed; 4,254 gallons of imported liquor gauged; 13,308 boxes of cigars imported; forty vessels containing 152,600 packages of imported merchandise discharged; 327 cars containing 38,805 packages of imported merchandise discharged. The total number of packages passed during the month was 244,294, and the total collections were $479,283.33.

L. H. Foster was driving near the Wabash Depot with a grocer's wagon yesterday noon, when he knocked down, ran over, and quite seriously injured Mr. L. H. Cook, who is employed in the passenger department of the Wabash Road, No. 109 Clark street. Foster was arrested and locked up at the armory charged with careless driving and assault. Thomas Shaw was turning the corner of Washington and Clark streets with a horse and buggy, when he ran over the 3-year-old son of E. J. Tomlinson, of 3122 La Salle street, injuring the boy severely. Mr. Shaw was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for his appearance before Justice Foote Sept. 4.

The first appointment under the new Civil-Service law was made yesterday by Collector Spalding. There was a vacant clerkship in the Custom-House in the Entry and Warehousing Department, and Mr. Spalding made a requisition on the local Civil-Service Board of Examiners of the Custom branch, who certified to him the names of the four highest men who had passed. Of this number the Collector selected John A. Scarlett, who stood the highest, his average being 98.25. A requisition was also made for six eligibles to fill positions on thirty-day appointments as temporary Inspectors. Ten names were submitted, but as all did not respond the appointment has been postponed.

William F. McKay, the curly-haired Canadian and lover of Mrs. Rymal, who made a desperate attempt to murder Detective George Hartman about three weeks ago, was again before Justice Foote yesterday on the charge of assault to kill. He took a change of venue to Justice Prindiville who reduced the bail from $1,400 to $500, and continued the case until today. McKay did not give bail, but then a $500 bond would be of little benefit to him, as he is held in $3,000 bail on a charge of embezzlement. Hartman, who thinks $500 bail too light, says he will allow the case to go by default before Prindiville today, having sworn out a new warrant before Justice Lyon for McKay's arrest in the assault case.

Some time ago the religiously-inclined colored people of Indianapolis were sorely shocked and greatly scandalized by the sudden disappearance of Scott Dillon, a negro exhorter of great repute, and when it became known that he had headed for wicked Chicago and was accompanied by a colored woman of loose morals named Lizzie Dake they were horror-stricken. The police authorities there were consulted in the matter and found that the woman of the case was charged with the theft of $90 from an Indianapolis restaurantkeeper named Washington Titus. The Chicago authorities were notified and Dillon was located. Yesterday Officer McKee, of the Indianapolis force, arrived in the city, and Dillon and the Dake woman, who had been living here as man and wife, were arrested, held until train-time, and last night started for Indianapolis.

Constable Michael Nicholson was brought before Justice Kistler yesterday charged with the embezzlement of $150 which he had collected for Timothy O'Shea. Justice Kistler fixed the bail at $500 and continued the case to Sept. 6. The prisoner sent for Mrs. Honora Murphy to sign his bond. Mrs. Murphy responded promptly and swore that she owned a certain piece of property on Ashland avenue near Thirty-first street that was worth $2,500 and not incumbered. She was considered to be good security and the court accepted her as such, but just as Nicholson was about to walk out a representative of the prosecution rushed in and said the bond was worthless—Mrs. Murphy's property was mortgaged for all it was worth. The court said if that was the case she would be committed for perjury. Then Mrs. Murphy began to cry. She said the property was mortgaged, but she had never signed a bond before, and didn't know the meaning of the word incumbered. She was let off with a severe admonition, and Constable Nicholson was taken over to jail.

A man named Brown, whose wife runs a hotel at No. 39 La Salle street, approached Officer Swanson on State street last evening and pointed out to him a woman for whom he said two Central Station detectives were looking with a warrant. Swanson took her in and locked her up at the armory, where she gave the name of Laura Dura. This is the same female who some months ago attempted to blackmail Henry L. Gay, the architect, and who finally escaped prosecution by signing a statement to the effect that she acknowledged that the prosecution of Mr. Gay had been malicious, and that, in consideration of a promise that she would not be prosecuted, she swore that she would never trouble him or his friends in any way, shape, or manner. She is widely known among prominent bankers and professional men to nearly all of whom she has applied upon some pretext or other. Her arrest this time is the result of a spiteful trick at the Brown House where she ruined a Brussels carpet when she was told that she would not be allowed to remain there. She is charged with malicious mischief.

A BOGUS PRIEST.

A man giving his name as John Vannier was arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station, charged with having fraudulently represented himself as a Catholic priest and having collected money in a number of instances from poor Catholic people ostensibly for the church. The arrest was made on complaint of Father Terry, of St. Patrick's Church, who states that he has had a number of complaints made to him of Vannier's operations. The prisoner claims to have come from New Brunswick. He also states that he has been receiving money from New Brunswick for his support for the last two months. His case will come up before Justice C. J. White this morning.

WRAPPING-PAPER GOES UP.

About two-thirds of the stockholders of the Consolidated Paper Company met yesterday at the office in the First National Bank Building for the purpose of fixing the price on wrapping-paper. While a few were opposed to an advance a majority were in favor of it, and the price was accordingly raised 5 per cent on common wrapping-paper. This does not amount to much of an increase, as it only advances the present price on the different grades about 10 cents per 100 pounds. For the last year or so the company has been selling paper at and below cost, which was necessitated by the overcrowded condition of the market. The Consolidated Paper Company has a number of mills located throughout the West. The advance in prices will not interfere with other manufacturers or in any way influence the trade.

THE CHUBBOCK CASE.

Miss Maggie Smith, of No. 207 West Van Buren street, to whom Judson Chubbock addressed one of the seven letters he had written Thursday night before attempting suicide at the Jackson House, on Clark street, made a statement yesterday which threw a little light upon that portion of Chubbock's open letter to the public in which he said "there are others who are the cause of this step." Miss Smith stated that Chubbock's wife died last winter at the house where the former was living. Mrs. Chubbock was possessed of considerable property in McLean County. Chubbock left for Dakota without taking steps to administer on his wife's estate. When he had been there for a short time Miss Smith states that he learned that his wife's relations had taken charge of her property and that he would get nothing. This made him despondent, and sickness was also added to his miseries, so that he determined to commit suicide. She still denies that Chubbock was infatuated with her. Chubbock is still at the County Hospital, and has about recovered from the effects of the poison, but not from the severe drubbing which was given to him to counteract the effects of the drug he had taken.

CHICAGO VS. ST. LOUIS.

THE WHOLESALE CLOTHING TRADE OF THE FORMER EIGHT TIMES THAT OF THE LATTER.

As there has been a discussion recently in some Missouri newspapers concerning the volume of business transacted by the Chicago and St. Louis markets, respectively, in the wholesale clothing and men's furnishing-goods lines, it may prove interesting to peruse a few bed-rock facts and figures on the subject, obtained from indisputable authority. It is well known by every reasonably well informed merchant in the whole country that Chicago's sales in those lines largely exceed those of the (possibly) Future Great, without consulting any statistics; but there are comparatively few who have any correct idea of how much larger they are, or of what a vast industry those trades are in the Already Great.

In this industry, as in almost every other, Chicago has a great advantage over her would-be rival in geographical location. While St. Louis is obliged to be content with the Southern and Southwestern trade, which requires fewer and cheaper goods, Chicago has become the recognized and leading market for the heavier and more valuable wear for the great Western and Northwestern territory, including Michigan, Indiana, and parts of the British Possessions.

In 1882 nine regular manufacturing and jobbing clothing-houses did business in St. Louis. The highest figures of sales claimed by any one of these houses was $400,000; the lowest $140,000, and the combined sales of all $2,295,000. During the earlier part of the year four houses in the same line discontinued business, two of which closed up on account of unprofitable trade; one went with the breakers, and the fourth removed to Chicago. Besides these "regular" houses, there were thirteen concerns engaged in manufacturing and jobbing cheap jeans-wear, most of them making specialties of pants, overalls, etc. The largest trade claimed by any one of these lesser houses was $125,000, the smallest $20,000, and the combined sales of such houses $720,000, making the total wholesale clothing sales for that year $3,015,000. Print those figures in your remembrance and then look at the Chicago column: In 1882 twenty-eight houses in Chicago were engaged in the regular clothing trade as manufacturers and jobbers. Four of those houses claim—and are credited—to have sold $2,000,000 each, and the lightest sales returned by any one of them is $100,000. With six exceptions no one of them did less than $600,000, and the combined sales reached in excess of $24,000,000! In addition to these there were ten houses manufacturing cheap goods, the combined sales of which reached $700,000, making the total wholesale clothing trade of Chicago for last year fully $25,000,000! Every one of these houses manufactures its own goods, and careful computations show that there are over 30,000 of Chicago's population employed in this branch of industry.

In men's furnishings, there are four wholesale houses in St. Louis which did a combined business in 1882 of $1,079,000, the highest sales among them being $700,000, and the lowest $35,000. In the same line in Chicago there are twenty-two wholesale and manufacturing houses, whose combined sales foot up for 1882 the round sum of $7,232,000, the highest among them being $1,500,000, the lowest $25,000.

These figures do not include the business done in either city by Eastern houses having branches or "sample-rooms" in them, the latter being numerous, and their respective sales of the two places are in about the same proportion as the figures above.

Thus it will be seen that Chicago's clothing trade is more than eight times as large as that of St. Louis; that there are four houses in Chicago that manufacture and sell every year each nearly as many goods in that line as the whole number of St. Louis houses together. It will also be seen that one house in Chicago sells about one-third more goods in the men's furnishing line than are sold in the whole St. Louis market. And over these ponderous facts stands the greater fact that the St. Louis trade decreased about one-third in '82, while Chicago trade has been steadily on the increase. There are several Chicago houses that have large buyers among the retail clothiers in St. Louis, none of the jobbers in that city carrying the finer grades of goods such as are required for city custom. There are also several Chicago houses that have branch sample-rooms at the Mound City in order to be nearer the Southwestern trade, some of which still persist in doing a part of their marketing there. It is hardly necessary to say that there are no branches of the St. Louis houses in Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

PROPOSED PERMANENT EXPOSITION OF BRICK, STONE, TERRA COTTA, ETC.

There is a movement on foot in this city, which will doubtless develop something substantial within a short time, to establish a permanent exposition of building arts and appliances. The projector of the enterprise is Mr. Henry Lord Gay, a local architect of established reputation, who has received the hearty support of many manufacturers. It is proposed that the exposition be opened for the permanent display of all kinds of building materials and appliances, and that it shall be free to the public every day of the year, excepting Sundays and holidays. It is intended that the management of the exposition shall remain impartial as to the merits of the exhibits, leaving the public to distinguish and decide. The exposition will be kept up to an honorable standard, no irresponsible firm or materials being admitted under any circumstances. The projector believes that the advantages of comparison and consolidation which will be given in the exposition will be clear to the minds of all, and that such a display of building materials of every character will act as an educator of the public, and will bring about a more universal demand for the best of its kind in all departments of building. It is proposed to make an exhibition only of materials, either natural or artificial, that are from the hands of the producer; accordingly a local trades exhibition is not sought after, nor is it desired to interfere with it, but rather to stimulate such trade by an exhibition of products that in detail form parts of construction and finish; and it is desired that manufacturers, inventors, and special agents of the same be only represented as covering the entire demand sought for by the exposition. A charge per square foot of $5 per year for floor space occupied will be made. Special subjects of invention requiring explanation to examiners (which in ordinary exhibitions of a temporary character is done by the inventor or his deputy) will be done here by instructed attendants; but the management will not permit any soliciting for such invention by its attendants, nor any partiality allowed to any one particular exhibit. The exhibiter shall have full right, however, to be present himself at any and all times, to obtain such advantage as he may in the furthering of his interests. The promoter of this project has obtained a building in the heart of the city, within four blocks of the Court-House, with a space of 12,000 square feet on a floor, containing elevators and all possible conveniences required. It is intended to fit the whole up in a style worthy of the high character of the enterprise.

Mr. Gay is a practical man, and it is generally believed by those who are acquainted with the character of the enterprise that it will be a success. In view of the extensive building operations that will probably be engaged in during the next decade, and the desire on the part of builders to obtain the best materials for construction, there is good reason to believe that such an enterprise will become very popular.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

BUSINESS TO BE RESUMED MONDAY—THE KEENAN MURDER CASE—OTHER IMPORTANT TRIALS IN PROSPECT.

Criminal Court will begin next Monday, Judge Smith presiding in the main room and Judge Rogers in the room on Dearborn avenue.

The first important case on Judge Smith's docket is that of John Keenan, charged with the murder of Hensley on De Kalb street in 1880. The case has been tried once. Keenan was found guilty, sentenced to be hanged, and the Supreme Court on a hearing remanded it for a new trial.

Keenan, "Whitehead" Connors, and Riley went to the saloon of Habbercorn, on Centre avenue, one night, got drunk, took a bottle of whisky each, and Habbercorn loaned Keenan a revolver. Thus equipped the two went out. They returned at 4 o'clock in the morning. Riley had lost a shoe and Keenan had lost a revolver. Habbercorn testified that Keenan said they had been out to commit a burglary, were chased by the police, and Keenan said he threw away his revolver. That same night Hensley was killed. A shoe was found at his house which corresponded with the one Riley wore. A pistol was found at the house, which Habbercorn identified as the one he had let Keenan have.

The defense was ingenious. Keenan took the stand. He said the night of the murder he and two others had gone to Oak Park to commit a burglary. They were frightened away, and ran over to the railroad track, where they boarded a freight-car, the door being open. Keenan said after he got in the car he noticed a lot of old stovepipe and two dead calves in the car. He was also particular to note the number of the car. This testimony was corroborated by some employés of the company who brought in their records, which showed that the same date the car having that number had come in containing a lot of rubbish and two dead calves. The State's-Attorney was nonplused. He went to the General Freight Agent of the road and found out from him that their invariable custom was to lock their cars with padlocks, or fasten the doors with tin strips, stamped. A further inquiry showed that when the car in question arrived at Western avenue on the date named that the tin strip was on the door and unmolested.

The defense set up that the tin strip had been put in its proper place after the men left the car. On this point the Supreme Court remanded the case, saying that the prosecution should fully establish the contrary before hanging. Keenan was serving one year in Joliet for burglary at the time he was indicted for the murder.

This case is set for Monday, but it will probably not reach trial for several days after.

The next murder case following this is that of Edward Meagher and Richard Friend, charged with the killing of Nick Mackin a few months ago in his saloon on Kinzie street. The men were there drinking. Friend and Mackin quarreled and squabbled, and Mackin was shot.

The first important trial in Judge Rogers' court will be that of Andrew Ryder and the Sheridan boys in the famous Stock-Yards hog-stealing case, in which Armour & Co. are the principal defendants. The case has been tried once and a conviction obtained, but Judge Barnum granted a new trial on a technical point.

Monday will be principally occupied in impaneling the grand and petit juries.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A PROPOSED ADVANCE IN SALARIES OPPOSED BY REFORMER MATTOCKS—IT IS MADE THE SPECIAL ORDER.

At the meeting of the County Board yesterday the Committee on Public Service made their report on salaries, the aggregate amount showing an increase over last year's salaries of 1½ per cent. Commissioner Mattocks presented a minority report setting forth: First, that the State's-Attorney was given $10,200 for the expenses of his office, whereas the law allowed him only $7,000; also, that his help should be paid from his salary and from fees collected, but he does not report the fees obtained from forfeited bail bonds, and, therefore, the Commissioners are left in the dark as to his income. Second, he objected to salaries being charged by the Recorder to the Abstract Department; "the law did not authorize the Recorder to obtain at the county's expense information beyond the records of his own office, and the Recorder had no authority to abstract records of court proceedings in the Federal, State, and other courts at the expense of the county." Third, the salary-list of the County Board last year exceeded $500,000, and he thought a reduction of 20 per cent could be made without impairing the public service. The committee in fixing the salaries had made no investigation, and consequently many inequalities existed.

After some discussion, in which Commissioners O'Neill and Sommer defended the majority report, the two reports, on motion of Commissioner Senne, were ordered printed, together with the list of salaries paid at present, and the matter was made a special order for a meeting to be held a week from next Monday at 3 o'clock.

A motion of Commissioner Albright, that the salary of the Warden of the County Hospital be increased $450 per annum, was referred to the Committee on Public Service.

A petition, which was also referred to that committee, was from the Sheriff's deputies, asking that they be given $300 per annum for expenses in view of "their arduous labors and the heavy bonds and liabilities under which they performed their duties."

ON THE BOARD.

CORN DROPS AND OTHER CEREALS FOLLOW—TRADING GENERALLY WEAK.

Weakness prevailed yesterday in produce circles. The downward dance was led by corn, and shared by everything else except flaxseed, which sold 20 cents higher for delivery yesterday than for the same thing today. There was a little flurry otherwise in August trading, but it was mostly the other way. Corn was heavy, selling at 51 cents early down to 50¼ by noon, under large offerings, with rumors of a good deal on track that could not be handled by inspectors before the regular time for making up their list for the day. There was not much doing in corn futures, though the weather invited selling, as all fears of a poor corn crop are rapidly melting away under the genial influence of a warm sun. The shippers of corn were lying back waiting to see what the crowd would do with futures. They took some towards the close after the August shorts were about all filled.

The wheat market followed next in interest. It was weak under rather heavy selling, which seemed to be mostly in sympathy with corn, but was partly based upon a depressed condition of things in the Old World. The admitted 50 per cent failure of the Canadian crop didn't seem to make any difference to people who looked for more wheat to be raised by the United States than could be gotten rid of. The rolling of the ball began with the selling out of about 1,000,000 bushels by Crosby & Co., which were bought Wednesday, as previously reported in THE TRIBUNE; and others followed their example with smaller lots, selling being a difficult operation towards the close of the day's trading.

The market for oats was chiefly occupied by the closing up of August trades, and there proved to be a much smaller shortage than many people looked for. The market dropped down to 27¼c, which was three-quarters of a cent drop from the closing of Thursday, but reacted to 28c at the close, with white oats selling at substantially the same figures. The August deliveries of oats were all made on 'Change after trading was over, and there was nothing left of the deal except a grease spot in the shape of a rumored failure to deliver a 5,000 bushel lot that had been sold at 32 cents. The reason why it was defaulted on nobody could discover.

The provision market was rather weak, but didn't break badly. It looked as if it would have been firm but for the downward movement in grain. There was a fair number of buying orders for pork and meats, and local operators were afraid that the packing company was running a rig on them for September in lard. The early decline was about recovered by the close. There was no other feature in the markets.

Trading was somewhat cut into by the Villard and Bunsen speeches, the members being called to order at twenty-five minutes to 1, and held together for a little over a quarter of an hour. A good many operators grumbled at the taking out of fifteen minutes right at the close of the month, saying that it was about the awkwardest time a suspension of business could have been called. Of course this grumbling did not involve any disapprobation of the gentlemen who were the innocent cause of the interregnum.

C. F. Dwight is back from his vacation.

George Arbuthnot Burns, of Scotland, was on the floor yesterday.

Charley Wachsmuth, who has been for many years past identified with the firm of Lyon & Co., died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 581 North Clark street. His disease was dropsy, and he had been ailing for some months, having unsuccessfully sought relief at the Hot Springs. Mr. Wachsmuth was one of the oldest members of the board and respected by all who knew him.

Y. M. C. A.

SUPERINTENDENT HEMINGWAY RESIGNS AFTER SIX YEARS OF SERVICE—HIS REASONS.

Mr. A. T. Hemingway, the Superintendent of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, has resigned his office, his resignation to take effect Jan. 1, 1884, the commencement of the association year. The resignation was tendered and accepted at a meeting of the Board of Managers held Monday, July 30, and a committee consisting of J. L. Houghteling, C. H. McCormick Jr., L. M. Johnson, J. V. Farwell Jr., and W. H. Rice was appointed to secure a suitable man to fill the place. They have decided to fill it with some man from another city, and one who has already had experience as an association Superintendent. They are in correspondence already with such a person. Mr. Hemingway was asked yesterday his reasons for this step, and said:

"I have just two reasons for resigning. One is that I must spend more time with my family. My children are growing up, and they and my wife begin to feel very badly about not having me with them in the evenings or Sundays. But the chief reason is that my health is very poor and will not admit of my continuing in the work. Some people think I have an easy time here, but I assure you that it is a position of infinit worry and constant anxiety; that it occupies a man day and night seven days in the week, sometimes until late at night, and that it is a very sedentary and confining work at that. Next January I will have been engaged in it for six years, and I am now so affected that I sometimes pass a whole night without being able to sleep. My physician has admonished me that I must give up my work or he will not be responsible for the consequences. The Superintendents of the associations in Brooklyn and Detroit and in other places that I might mention have the same experience with the work that I have."

"How does your work look to you as you leave it?"

"I feel pretty good over it. When I took hold we had 1,000 members, and now we have 3,000. Our annual outlay was $10,000, and last year, including repairs, it was $50,000. We occupied only four rooms, and now we occupy thirty. We had only one railroad secretary, and now we have three, and three assistants. The railroad companies then gave us only $500 a year, and now they give us $8,000. I might mention many other respects in which the work has expanded with the same rapidity. It was never so easy to get money for the use of the association as it is today. One thing that I have effected gives me especial pleasure. I think I was instrumental in inaugurating a new policy with reference to the composition of the Board of Managers. It was owing to my efforts that there have been put upon it so many young business men like L. M. Johnson, J. C. Dezendorf, W. C. Larned, John C. Buckbee, and others. Of course I do not leave such a good work without some sadness. If I did not know that some good man will be found to carry it on I couldn't leave it at all. And I do not mean to leave it altogether, as it is, for by the unanimous request of the Board of Managers I shall remain one of its members."

"What are your plans after Jan. 1?"

"I may take a trip to California this winter for my health, but my intention is to embark again in the real-estate business in Chicago, that being the business I left to assume my present position."

AN OLD MAN LOST.

AND THE TROUBLE A POLICEMAN HAD IN GETTING HIM FOUND.

Mr. S. L. Compton, a Washington boulevard policeman, whose beat is from May street to Ogden avenue, related the following story last evening:

"I was standing at the corner of the boulevard and Ann street on the sidewalk in front of Dr. Goodwin's church this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, and an old gentleman, who I afterwards learned was 85 years of age, came up to me and said: 'I believe I am lost. I went out for a little walk, and I can't find my way back.' He was elegantly dressed and wore a very costly watch. His right cheek-bone was abraded, swollen, and bleeding, and he said he had fallen down and cut it on a rock. He said his name was Hoge, and that he thought his boarding-place was at No. 400 West Washington place, but couldn't exactly recollect. As he walked very feebly, I asked him if he had been drinking, and he said he had not, and blew his breath into my face to convince me of it. I took him on my arm and led him to No. 400, rang the bell, took him in, and asked the people if they knew him. But they didn't know him, and he didn't know them. So I brought him away, and when we got out in the street I asked him to give me the name of any acquaintance he had in the city. He said he could not remember any one, but after awhile he said he knew Dr. Kittredge very well. As Dr. Kittredge was out of the city that was no help. However, Mr. Hoge said that if I would take him to Dr. Kittredge's church, he thought he could find the way home. So I walked him slowly to the church; but when he got there he did not recognize the church nor the neighborhood, and could not tell any more about where he lived than before. I then took him into the drug-store on the corner, and several gentlemen looked him over, but could tell nothing about him. One of them, however, suggested that I should walk him along Ogden avenue, and see what would happen. I did so, and when we got between Adams and Jackson streets a little girl ran up to him and says, 'Well, have you got back?' and soon afterwards an elderly lady ran up to him and kissed him. That was his home, and the lady was his wife. I went in, and had a long visit with them, and learned that Mr. Hoge was the father-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, and the father of the lady he married about a month ago. Mrs. Hoge insisted on my receiving from her a present of 50 cents. I threw it down several times, once on the sidewalk. But she picked it up and thrust it into my pocket, and as a matter of politeness I kept it."

"BUFFALO" MILLER.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN EXPORT ASSOCIATION COMPLETES THE POOL.

H. B. (Buffalo) Miller was in the city yesterday. Having knocked about town during the day he sat down in an arm-chair in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific last night, because, as he said, he knew the boys would hear he was here and would want to see him. So he concluded to stay in and give them a chance at him, as he had often accommodated them before.

"Now, then," he began, "I am not here for any special purpose. I have been around to most of the distilleries, but simply on a social visit. You know I am the President of the Western Export Association, which is composed of seventy-six distilleries in the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. We control the interest of the country with the exception of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. What is the object? To limit the supply to the demands. The total producing capacity of the pool is 130,000 bushels a day, capable of producing 500,000 gallons daily. The demand does not exceed 170,000 gallons per day. The pool cuts on the capacity to bring it inside of the demand. Each member is entitled to 25 per cent of his own capacity which is merchantable. He can either run himself or close up his house and sell its capacity and have it run in another distillery. A good many have done this. I have done so. I have been at work to perfect this pool for twelve years. Yesterday I was in Peoria, where there was one distillery which had been kicked out of the pool, but the trouble was adjusted, not, however, until today. Several came up with me, and this morning at the breakfast-table the trouble was found to be more of a fancied nature than anything else, and the distillery is now in the pool, which makes the compact solid, and every distillery in the association has been notified of the fact by telegraph. Kentucky is also in an agreement with us. We have pledged the association to help them on the Relief bill, and they have agreed not to glut the market with their goods as has been done. Some of the distilleries in Chicago have exceeded their capacity, but this they had permission to do, they paying a penalty of seven and one-half cents a bushel for so doing. Tomorrow being the 1st of September, I will receive their reports of the excess and make the collections, after which I will go to Cincinnati, where I have been making temporary headquarters.

"About politics? I have advised this association to tie onto no politician's coat-tail. It is not necessary. We now have the whisky-interest carefully guarded, and the Government cannot possibly lose a cent. There is no reason on earth why this whisky business should be dragged into politics, and the whisky man who thinks so will find out his mistake."

ELECTRIC CONDUITS.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHY NOW CLAIMED TO BE AN ESTABLISHED FACT.

Mr. William Hart, the Superintendent of Construction of the Chicago Sectional Underground Electric Conduit Company, explained the workings of the conduits to a number of insurance-men Thursday afternoon in front of the Post-Office on Clark street by having a section of wire drawn in from manhole to manhole. He convinced every witness of the operation of the perfect ease with which single wires or cables can be laid in the conduit, and be reached at any time and at any point with less trouble than is experienced in overhauling telegraph lines strung on poles. He also showed how perfect the insulation was, and satisfied everybody that underground telegraphy was an accomplished fact and no longer a matter of experiment. In conversation with a reporter, he stated that a number of private wires were now working satisfactorily in the conduit of the company from Washington street to the Stock-Yards, besides the large cables of the Postal Company. He said that within a few months all telegraph and telephone wires could be put under ground without injury to the service and without interfering to any considerable extent with the streets, and after the wires were once down there was nothing—no fire, no cyclone, no snow-storm—which could interfere with their working, nor would the laying of new wires or the making of connections necessitate any tearing up of the pavement. He ventured to say that the late fire in the Western Union operating rooms would hardly have happened, or at all events would never have become a large affair, had the wires been underground, as the network of wires surrounding the building had been the principal obstacle for the firemen combating the flames. He also said he expected to lay very soon new conduits to complete the system and to accommodate electric-light companies.

PARK CONCERTS.

PROGRAMS FOR THIS AFTERNOON IN LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON PARKS.

Following is the program for the concert this afternoon in Lincoln Park, between 4 and 7 o'clock:

1. March—"Maneuvre" ....Parlow
2. Overture—"Rienzi" (by request)....Wagner
3. Waltz—"Prinz Orlofsky"....Roida
4. Selection—"Heart and Hand"....Lecocq
5. Overture—"Nabuco"....Verdi
6. Grand introduction to "Parsifal"....Wagner
7. Fantasia—"A Concert Tour"....Reckling
8. Waltz—"Merry War"....Strauss
9. Fantasia—"Patience"....Sullivan
10. Czardas Hungarian dance (by request)....Hasselman
11. Quartet—"Rigoletto"....Verdi
12. Galop—"Heiter-Skelter"....Weis

Following is the program of the concert to be given at the Washington (South) Park this afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock. Park phaetons will run every ten minutes:

1. Front March....Herold
2. Overture to "Mignon"....A. Thomas
3. The Journalists' Waltz....Strauss
4. Selections from "Bohemian Girl"....Clement
5. Sextet from "Lucia"....Donizetti
6. Overture to "Poet and Peasant"....Suppe
7. La Coquette Polka....Neumann
8. Selections from "Girofle Girofla"....Lecocq
9. Reminiscences of "Tannhäuser"....R. Wagner
10. Fire and Flames Galop....Parlow
11. From Rock to Sea March....Faust

HERMAN RASTER.

HE IS GLAD TO RETURN TO CHICAGO.

"Yes, I am happy to be back in Chicago," was the uniform reply Mr. Herman Raster, of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, who returned Wednesday from a short vacation spent in Germany, gave to the greetings of his many acquaintances and friends who asked him in the usual German-fashion if he had had a happy return voyage. "I cannot say that I enjoyed my trip very much. The weather was against me, and the continual rain I had to endure made me sail the 12th, although I had engaged passage on a steamer leaving Aug. 24. I was at Marienbad in Bohemia in the hope of reducing my flesh and having a good time generally, but the water I drank and the diet I kept failed to give the desired result, and the rainy weather made the stay there anything but pleasant."

"What impressions did you gain while in Germany?"

"The rather humiliating conviction that they are very indifferent about the German-Americans in the old fatherland. Even the great gifts of money we have made them, when misfortunes befell them, have been taken without thanks and without awaking any special interest in us. They are not interested in American affairs over there, and are far more ignorant about us than the Anglo-Americans are about Germany. They are pleasant enough people, to be sure, but their indifference towards a country where millions of Germans have found a happy home is of so exasperating a character as to spoil all other agreeable impressions."

UNHAPPILY YOKED.

TWO DIVORCE CASES YESTERDAY—LADY TERMAGANT AND SIR JOHN BRUTE.

George A. Hans filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against his wife, Alice M. V. Hans, charging her with cruelty and adultery, and asking for a divorce. He says he married her Feb. 14, 1881, and soon found out she was possessed of an extremely hot temper, was extravagant, slothful, and devoid of all affection. She refused to get his meals, used bad language, and threw cups and saucers, scissors, pokers, and books at him when angry, until he felt he was even worse off than a native of Java in an earthquake. She cut him with a claspknife, punched him with her fists, kicked him, and abused him in other ways until June, 1882, when she partly atoned for her cruelty by running off with another man. He finds the relief caused by her absence so grateful that he asks to have her vacation indefinitly prolonged.

Mrs. Mina Saffron, who so effectually put a stop to the attempt of her husband, Julius Saffron, to get a divorce without publicity, as detailed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, went a step further yesterday and filed a cross-bill against her husband retorting that he had been guilty of cruelty. She claims that ever since their marriage he has been in the habit of frequently beating, slapping, and kicking her until it is impossible to live with him any longer. He has a house and lot at Colehour worth about $3,000 besides some personal property, and she asks that this may be equitably divided up when she gets her divorce.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

At a meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Lake yesterday morning the Committee of the Whole reported favorably on the petition filed some time ago for the closing of F. Osterle's saloon, at the corner of State and Fifty-ninth streets, on the ground that his petition for a liquor license was signed by parties who did not reside within the town limits. The report was adopted, and the Chief of Police instructed to close up the saloon on or before Oct. 1.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Police and Captain of Police, several changes were made in the police force.

Several persons were dismissed from the Fire Department, and the Fire Commissioner was authorized to fill their places.

It was ordered that Dearborn street, from Forty-third to Forty-seventh street, should be improved by straightening, laying sidewalks, and putting in sewers, the improvements to be paid for by special assessments.

Trustee Darlington moved that the report of the experts be taken up and acted upon, but the motion was lost by a vote of 3 to 2.

A NEW LINE TO AURORA.

On Monday, Sept. 3, 1883, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will open its new line from Chicago to Aurora and North Aurora for passenger and freight business.

Four passenger trains will be run daily (except Sunday), leaving Chicago at 8:30 a. m., 12 noon, 3:45 p. m., and 5:15 p. m.

Freight will be handled and carried with that care and dispatch which the first-class facilities of this road enables it to do, and will be received either at East Chicago or South Branch Stations. For rates and bills of lading apply to T. S. Rattle, Contracting Freight Agent, 60 Clark street (under Sherman House), and for passenger tickets apply at the Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets, 62 Clark street, 47 Monroe street, or at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

THE SCHOOLS ARE OPENING.

The first thing of importance with parents now is, "what school to select."

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College, Phonographic Institute, and English Training School is as popular as ever and bids fair to have a larger patronage this season than ever before.

It has twenty first-class instructors, sixty class recitations daily, and has all the modern improvements.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

The "Duplex" Roach Killer exterminates roaches, cockroaches, and croton bugs.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Skill, fair dealing, success; $8 best. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Franciszek Sjolzak, Chicago	27
Kalarzyna Szlachetka, Chicago	22
John Zell, Chicago	34
Honorene Huet, Chicago	21
Lewis T. M. Slocum, Chicago	26
Lizzie J. Gowdy, Chicago	26
Wlady Grabinski, Chicago	25
Annastazyla Kruszynska, Chicago	19
Charles Vennard, Chicago	40
Anna Sunderland, Chicago	35
John Henderson, Chicago	45
Margaret Henderson, Chicago	22
Frederick Hjerke, South Chicago	33
Maria Nordin, South Chicago	30
George Schuster, Chicago	26
Genevieve Bredenger, Chicago	22
John Kent, Chicago	30
Mrs. Augusta Hanneberg, Chicago	32
Thomas J. Hogan, Hyde Park	29
Mary Murphy, Chicago	21
Karl Jorgnian, Chicago	30
Franciszka Sweroz, Chicago	23
Giovanni Melillo, Pullman	27
Philomena Padula, Pullman	19
George Wilson, Chicago	31
Amalia Thorson, Chicago	23
Matthaus Fischer, Chicago	25
Kate Hoffmann, Chicago	23
Homee Des Brais, Chicago	28
Alsilda Patemande, Chicago	26
Henry Towne, Long Grove	25
Dora Merse, Long Grove	19
John Elendt, Lake View	21
Franceska Piosky, Lake View	24
Charles Lechleiter, Chicago	38
Mrs. Rosa Gunderberg, Chicago	48
Herman Ramelo, Chicago	23
Albertina Malzahn, Chicago	21
Gustav Schmerling, Chicago	35
Wilhelmina Herendorf, Chicago	29
Heinrich Holst, Chicago	23
Christina Singer, Chicago	32

DEATHS.

STIMPSON—At Maywood, Ill., Aug. 31, suddenly, Helen Bernice, youngest child of James M. and Theresa A. Stimpson, aged 9 months and 27 days. Remains to Graceland.

O'NEILL—Thomas O'Neill, aged 54 years, a native of Limerick, Ireland, a member of the Holy Family T. A. B. Society.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 2, at 9 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, 4009 Butterfield-st., to St. Elizabeth Church, thence to C. & N. W. depot and by cars to Calvary Cemetery. R. I. P. Friends are invited to attend.

HICKS—Aug. 28, at his residence at Parton Hall, Coffeeville, Kas., Philip Hicks, aged 71 years, formerly a resident of this city.

WACHSMUTH—Aug. 31 Charles Wachsmuth, aged 47 years.

Funeral from residence, 581 North Clark-st., Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2 p. m.

CONVERSE—Entered into rest, Aug. 31, F. A. Converse.

Funeral service at residence, 335 West Ontario-st., at 1:30 p. m. Sunday; thence to Graceland by carriages.

McGOVERN—Aug. 31, Mrs. Kate McGovern (nee Dollard), aged 38 years.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 2, at 9:30 a. m., from St. James' Church by carriages to Calvary.

CARLIN—Aug. 31, at the Mercey Hospital, Chicago, Bernard Carlin, aged 29 years.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 2, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. T. Dunne, 408 Morgan-st., by cars to Calvary.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kenzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE WIDEAWAKE PLEASURE CLUB will give a moonlight picnic at Garfield Park this evening.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution, No. 3111 Indiana-av., at 2 p. m. today.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL HAIR STORE.

LARGE STOCK,
NEW GOODS,
REASONABLE PRICES,
POLITE ATTENTION,
ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP,

Combine to make the Central Music-Hall Hair Store popular with ladies who wish latest styles in HAIR GOODS.

E. BURNHAM,
71 State-st.
Wholesale Department, 5 Washington-st.

Horlick's Food

"Has saved many lives."—R. M. Tooker, M.D., Chicago. Requires no cooking. It is free from starch. The best food in health or sickness for all

INFANTS

"It has given perfect satisfaction in every case."—J. W. Streeter, M.D., Chicago.

"We have never used any food that has proved so satisfactory as Horlick's Food." Geo. E. Shipman, M.D. Supt. J. P. Mills, Physician Chicago Foundlings' Home.

Best Diet for Dyspeptics and Invalids.

To give those interested an opportunity to test the merits of this wonderful food, a trial bottle will be given FREE by calling at Drug Store of E. H. Sargent & Co., 125 State St. Frank Pyatt, 438 W. Madison St. Lanz & Waltman, N. Clark and Centre St. Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All Druggists keep it.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEADACHE.
THE STOMACH, THE BOWELS, AND THE LIVER ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERY PANG THAT RACKS THE HEAD. REGULATE, TONE, AND HARMONIZE THE ACTION OF THESE ALLIED ORGANS WITH TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, AND YOU CURE THE COMPLANT AT ITS SOURCE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. H. R. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, 169 South Clark st.
Best Gum Sets....$8
Best Plain Sets....$6
Fillings, ½ usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted.

GUNTHER'S CANDY.
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for retail box, by express (charges light), of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

CANDY OLD-FASHION MOLASSES Caramels, fresh hourly, 25c for elegant 1-lb. box full of Candy. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

Dr. Henry Olin, Eye and Ear Surgeon. Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West. 126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Turkish ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

STOVES Maclean & Retterer, Wholesale Stoves, Ranges, and Furnaces. Crown Oil Stoves. Removed to 83 & 85 Wabash.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS Artificial Limbs, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Deformities. SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph St.

Annual Meeting—Mackinac Island Summer Resort Association.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mackinac Island Summer Resort Association will be held at the office in the company's club-house on the Island of Mackinac, Michigan, on Tuesday, September 4, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
W. H. McCOURTIE, Secretary.
Kalamazoo, Aug. 15, 1883.

"UNION" FOLDING BED, With Woven-Wire Mattress, takes all the bedding. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 73 to 83 Erie-st., Chicago. For sale by Furniture Dealers.

$1,000,000 Has been made by Agents selling our BEAUTIFUL OILGRAPHS—Enlarged and Painted Portraits from small pictures. Send for illustrated circular to Chidester & Co., 135 5th St., New York.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.,
Will sell at Auction
MONDAY, SEPT. 3,
Another large and very choice line of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.
Every good retailer cannot help finding many goods he needs in this sale.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, Sept. 4, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, Sept. 6, 9:30 a. m.
Twelve Hundred Lots in Each Sale!
SPECIALTIES:
By order of the Importers we shall make a Special Offering
Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves,
One, Two, Three, and Four Button Styles, Blacks, Whites, Operas, and Colors. Perfect. Warranted.
We also have a fine and well-assorted stock of
UMBRELLAS,
Consigned especially for this sale. We shall also sell large assortments of
Linens, Dress Plaids, Hosiery,
Underwear, Hats & Caps, Cutlery,
Laces, Dress Shirts, Quilts,
Embroideries, Overshirts, Overalls,
Dolmans, Ladies' Cloaks, Suspenders.

BANKRUPT STOCK
Clothing, Dress Goods, Cassimeres.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

When You Can Buy
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
At prices made by yourself, and sure to be
15 to 25 Per Cent Lower than the Jobbers,
Is it not worth your while to attend the
Auction Sale on Wednesday, Sept. 5,
MADE BY
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.?
They will guarantee every case sold to be regular sizes and perfect. The ASSORTMENT WILL BE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST.
Private Sale Department is now open.

Thursday, Sept. 6, at 9:30,
Regular Trade Sale
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
Decorated Ware, Lamps,
Chandeliers, Hanging Lamps,
Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By JOHN C. WILMERDING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF 18,000 Velvet Rugs and Mats,
Manufactured at the Glenham Mills, by order of Messrs. Sylvester, Hilton & Co., on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1883, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Through Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., at their salesrooms, 64 and 66 White-st., on a credit of three months, consisting of

100	54x84	Velvet Sofa Rugs.	
418	54x80	"	"
725	30x68	"	"
483	30x64	"	"
3,368	27x58	"	"
2,350	23x47½	"	"
4,250	30x17	"	Mats.
3,788	31x16	"	"
600	36x18	Wilton	"
1,800	36x18	Brussels	"

ALSO
200 Pieces Glenham Mills Extra Super Carpets.
ALSO
4-4 & 3-4 Ingrain Stairs & 2-4 Ingrain Borders.
N. B.—The attention of the entire trade is called to the above large and important offering, which will include the entire stock of Rugs and Mats manufactured by the Glenham Mills to date, and there will be no more produced this season. Every lot will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE OF SIXTY-FIVE HUNDRED CASES
Nine-Quarter to Fourteen-Quarter
BLANKETS,
HORSE BLANKETS,
AND
LAP ROBES.
MITCHELL BROS. will sell without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, on a credit of four months, through Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., 64 & 66 White-st., New York, the entire production to date of the following mills: Winthrop Mills, Clinton Mills, Saxe Hook Mills, Waumbeck Mills, Norwich Woolen Co., Norway Plains Co. A large proportion of these Blankets are all wool.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
General Household Goods, General Merchandise,
ONE BASKET PHAETON,
—GO TO
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.'S AUCTION
9:30 THIS MORNING,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

KAEMPFER'S
Mocking-Bird Food
At Birdstore, 127 Clark-st.

GAS FIXTURES. Large variety and very low prices. J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

HATS 90c to $2.50. Over 10,000 FINE HATS. All the New Fall Styles and Colors.
LESTER'S, 10 NORTH CLARK-ST.

P. GORE & CO.
...GORE & CO.,
...216 Madison-st.,
...ll sell at Auction
...AY, SEPT. 3,
...e and very choice line of
...S, SHOES, AND
...PPERS.
...y cannot help finding many goods
...TRADE SALES
...GOODS,
...4, 9:30 a. m., and
...sday, Sept. 6, 9:30 a. m.
...ed Lots in Each Sale!
...CIALTIES:
...porters we shall make a Specialty
...Gents' Kid Gloves,
...d Four Button Styles, Blacks, ...Colors. Perfect. Warranted. ...e and well-assorted stock of
...BRELLAS,
...for this sale. We shall also sell
...ress Plaids, Hosiery, ...ats & Caps, Cutlery, ...ress Shirts, Quilts, ...vershirts, Overalls, ...adies' Cloaks, Suspenders.
...RUPT STOCK
...ss Goods, Cassimeres.
...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
You Can Buy
...oes & Slippers
...by yourself, and sure to be ...nt Lower than the Jobbers,
...h your while to attend the ...on Wednesday, Sept. 5,
MADE BY
...GORE & CO.,
...6 Madison-st.
...every case sold to be regular. The ASSORTMENT WILL BE ...T AND BEST. ...rtment is now open.
..., Sept. 6, at 9:30,
...ar Trade Sale
...KERY AND ...ASSWARE,
...Ware, Lamps, ...s, Hanging Lamps, ...Plated Ware, &c.
...country merchants.
...O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...C. WILMERDING, Auctioneer.
...ION NOTICE.
...PEREMPTORY SALE OF
...8,000
...Rugs and Mats,
...the Glenham Mills, by order of ...lvester, Hilton & Co., on
...PT. 4, 1883, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
...Hoguet & Co., at their sales- ...60 White-st., on a credit of ...months, consisting of
...Velvet Sofa Rugs, ...Mats, ...Wilton ...Brussels
ALSO
...ham Mills Extra Super Carpets.
ALSO
...in Stairs & 2-4 Ingrain Borders
...ORY TRADE SALE OF
...E HUNDRED CASES
...er to Fourteen-Quarter
...ETS,
...E BLANKETS, AND
...ROBES.
...N, FLERSHEIM & CO.
FOR
...NITURE,
...ARPETS,
...d Goods, General Merchandise,
...ASKET PHAETON,
—GO TO
...RSHEIM & CO.'S AUCTION
...THIS MORNING,
...Randolph-st.,
...EMPFER'S
...g-Bird Food
...store, 127 Clark-st.
FIXTURES
Large variety and very low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO., 51 Randolph-st.
...N'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
90c to $2.50.
Over 10,000 FINE HATS.
All the New Fall Styles and Colors.
...10 NORTH CLARK-ST.

NOW READY.
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AN IDEAL FANATIC.

A Novel by HESTER EDWARDS PORCH. 325 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.
"A PASSIONATE LOVE STORY."

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G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
27 and 29 West Twenty-third-st. New York,
PUBLISH SEPT. 1:

I. A History of the Northern Pacific Railroad, from the inception of the enterprise, in 1834, to the opening of the line from Lake Superior and the Mississippi Valley to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, in 1883. By Eugene V. Smalley, with maps and 40 full-page engravings from original sketches. Octavo, cloth extra, $3.

The work treats of the early explorations and discoveries in the Northwest; the effort to open a commercial highway by the route of the Missouri and Columbia Valleys, begun in President Jefferson's time; the formation, progress, and vicissitudes of the Northern Pacific Company, and the building of its line across the Continent; and includes chapters devoted to descriptions of the new, fertile, and picturesque regions traversed by the road, and now inviting the settler and the tourist.

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This fascinating and valuable book is now within the reach of all, and no citizen who does not already possess it should deny himself this rare opportunity of securing this best work by "America's First Writer" upon America's Noblest Hero.

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The healthiest and most wholesome French novel since M. About's "Roman d'un Brave Homme."—New York Evening Post.

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2. The Amazon. By Franz Dingelstedt.
3. Six to One: A Nantucket Idyl. By a new writer.
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5. A Man's a Man for a' That.

*,*Putnam's New Catalogue forwarded upon application.

Music Teachers, Choir Leaders,
School Teachers,

For Common Schools SONG BELLS. (50 cts.) By L. O. Emerson. GOLDEN ROBIN (50 cts.). W. O. Perkins. WHIPPOORWILL (50 cts.). MERRY CHIMES (50 cts.). SONG ECHO (75 cts.). All are good, cheerful, genial collections of school music.

For High Schools WELCOME CHORUS ($1). By Tilden. LAUREL WREATH ($1). By Perkins. VOCAL ECHOES ($1). Female Voices. WELLESLEY COLLEGE COLLECTION ($1). HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR ($1). HOUR FOR SINGING ($1). All are excellent books by the best compilers.

For Singing Classes THE SINGER'S WELCOME (75 cts.). By Emerson. PEERLESS (75 cts.). By W. O. Perkins. THE IDEAL (75 cts.). Classes with either of these books are sure to be successes.

For Musical Societies REDEMPTION ($1). Novello edition. This new remarkable work is well worth practicing. Also, the easy RUTH and BOAZ (65 cts.), and the fine scenic Cantata, JOSEPH'S BONDAGE ($1). Also all the Oratorios, Masses, and a large number of Sacred and Secular Cantatas. Send for lists!

For Choirs SHEPHERD CHURCH COLLECTION ($1). TEMPLE ($1). HERALD OF PRAISE ($1). ANTHEM HARP ($1.25). EMERSON'S BOOK OF ANTHEMS ($1.25). CHURCH OFFERING ($1.25). GEM GLEANER ($1), and many others. Send for descriptive lists.

Any book mailed for the retail price.
Lists free. Inquiries cheerfully answered.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

A NEWPORT AQUARELLE.

First Edition, Second Edition, Third Edition, have all been called for within a fortnight. Price $1.00.

"A Newport Aquarelle will be found the breeziest, the brightest and the cleverest of summer novels, . . . charmingly true to nature and admirable, as a bit of highly finished art, it cannot fail of achieving a wide reading among people of taste and cultivation."—Boston Saturday Gazette.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid by the publishers. ROBERTS BROTHERS. Boston.

THE GIANT RAFT.

Its Successful Passage from St. John to Brooklyn.

[New York Times, Aug. 26.]—The largest string of logs ever made into a raft was towed into the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, at daybreak yesterday morning by the tugs Cyclops and Haviland. The raft is 1,200 feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and twelve feet deep. It is composed of eleven sections, each of which contains about 500 logs, ranging in size from the diameter of a wagon-wheel down to that of a telegraph pole. The logs are piled into huge bundles and strapped together with chains strong enough to tow the Great Eastern. These sections were placed in a string and fastened with a strong hawser to the Cyclops, which was itself fastened to the Haviland. Each vessel had its own master, Capt. Ellis having charge of the Cyclops, and Capt. Gally of the Haviland, while the entire expedition was piloted and managed by Capt. Rufus Patterson, of St. John, New Brunswick, the veteran skipper of the Providence. The logs were bought by Mr. James Murray, of No. 26 Burling-slip, in New Brunswick early this summer. The distance which they were towed is 650 miles, as the ships sail, and the freight would have been very heavy. Mr. Murray accordingly consulted with Capt. C. C. Ellis, of No. 60 South street, a brother of the master of the Cyclops, who undertook to tow the raft to New York at a saving of 50 per cent in freight rates. The raft was constructed, and Aug. 7 was started from the harbor of St. John. The trip was made without serious accident. The first three days were as calm as could be desired, but on the fourth day Capt. Patterson was obliged to seek shelter in Booth's Bay, where the raft was detained for three days. Pleasant weather was experienced after the storm until Newport was reached last Thursday night, when a strong gale separated the crib attached to the Cyclops from the remainder of the string, which was sent adrift. This was a serious predicament, and the raft was in great danger of going to pieces on the beach at a loss of many thousands of dollars. The Haviland was immediately detached and sent to the rescue of the lost raft, and in the morning the two vessels came together with their charges and resumed their original positions, which were maintained during the remainder of the voyage. The passage through Hell Gate was easily accomplished, Sand's Point was passed without any difficulty, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the great raft was securely anchored in the Erie Basin, where it will remain until it can be disposed of.

The voyage of the raft has occasioned great interest among shippers, as such a trip has never been made before, and it is the general impression that this mode of transporting timber will supersede the shipping on schooners to a very large extent. The Cyclops is the largest tug in the harbor, being 128 feet long. She is owned by Capt. C. C. Ellis.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby from His Retreat at the Corners Reviews the Situation.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), Aug. 17, 1883.—[Toledo *Blade*.]—For the first time in twenty-five years the Dimocrisy hev it in ther power to rise from the ashes uv defeat and attain the hight and summit uv polittikle power. For the fust time sence its star sot in gloom in 1860, and kept sot while we wuz fitin to defend the eternal and unquenchable doctrin uv States' rites, darin on the field what we hed enunshiated in council, we kin, ef we are wise, resoom the ranes uv power and controle the destiny uv the kentry.

The last 20 yeers hev bin sole-depressin and spirit-sinkin to the avrige Dimocrat. We hev bin kep out uv offis, and hev bin compelled to subsist ez best we cood, on sich lokie triumfs ez the folly uv our enemies throwd in our way. We hev drunk uv the waters uv hoomiliashen, and fed on the husks uv politikle helplisness.

But even adversity hez its yooses. Sampson diskivered honey in the carcass, and everything evil hez something uv good in it. Had the Dimocrisy bin in power for the last twenty years, the Government wood not now hev bin wuth plunderin, for it wood hev bin milkt to the degree uv makin it hardly wuth while hevin controle uv it. The only excuse ther is for drinkin is to hev suthin to economise on when you need to economise. We hev bin kep out uv place, it is troo, and the Republikins hev bin in power; but while we wuz starvin they wuz nussin in the Government and keepin it to that pint uv fatnis that it will stand vigrus milkin for a number uv yeers. With a Treasury full and overflowin, with a system wich will bring any amount more than they may want, it is well for those who hev outlived the hunger uv twenty-five years that we hev bin kep out.

Wat we want to do is to drop a tear for them wich hez bin starved out and hev died uv hunger; and let us wich hev hed facilities for borrerin enuff to sustain us, so manage that we kin take advantage uv the new condishuns, and emansipate ourselves from the thraldom of chance livin, and fasten ourselves upon the Government permanently.

I don't know whether the Dimocrisy hev got sense enough or not to run the campanes between now and 1884 with enougn discreshun to win the great fite ahead uv us, wich is to determine whether our leaders are to revel in the fat pasters of official life or continyoo to eggist on the barren stubble uv non-offishal position. It has been our fate, thus fur, to kick over our kittle of fish jist when we had the fire bilin under it, and I presoom it will be so this time. We are the most gifted kickers-over uv kitties uv fish uv any organizashen that ever existed. Power ruther hurts us. When we git into posishen to do suthin, we invariably commit some lunacy wich makes it impossible for us to do it.

I notis with alarm that many uv our noosepapers and speekers are bawlin for free trade, and that when it is necessary for us to carry Pennsylvany, Connecticut, and the Southern States which are gittin into manoofactrin. Wat loonacy! Them zealots don't seem so understand that the first and prinsiple thing for us to consider is the postoffises and custom-houses. That is the reel ishoo with us wich hev bin out in the cold for 24 weery yeers, and that is the *only* thing to consider. The pint is to beet the Republikin party, and wrest from their keepin the pleasant posishens they hev held so long and put ourselves into them for four yeers anyhow.

To do this we must hev votes, and to git votes we must accommodate ourselves to the wishes uv the individual voter. Ef it wuz practicable we should hev a platform in Pennsylvany wich wood declare for a high protective tariff, and another for Illinoy wich wood be Free Trade—that is ef we diskivered that Illinoy wanted Free Trade. But inesmuch ez the people uv Pennsylvany read Illinoy Dimocratic papers, and vice versa, that wooden't answer; and likewise it wood be ruther renchin on a Dimekratic speeker who hed bin howlin for Free Trade in Illinoy to howl ekally for Protection in Pennsylvany. We must be akoot enuff to make a platform on wich all kin stand, and wich all will be satisfied with, and one that kivers all sides uv the whole ground.

That platform is simply one demandin sternly a Tariff for Revenoo. A Tariff for Revenoo means sothin, or nothin, jist ez you are a mind to take it. It is a convertible ijee. In Pennsylvany it kin be explained—and rite here I want to say that a platform ain't wuth a *soo markee* for our purposes wich don't hev to be explained. Ef it hez to be explained, then yoo kin explain it in any way yoo choose, and kin make it soot all latitudes and longitoods. For instance, "A Tariff for Revenoo" wood be explained in Pennsylvany to mean perteckshun uv the most perteckinest kind, one which wood give every workman big wages and plenty uv work.

In Illinoy, on the other hand, it wood be explaned ez meanin a reduckshen uv the tariff to jist the bare pint uv pervidin revenoo for the Government, practically free trade, wich is to say ez near free trade ez it wood be safe to go under eggistin circumstances.

In mixed deestriks wher the sentiment is about ekally balanced it wood be explaned ez meanin war upon monopolies—that bein alluz a safe cry, jist the same as reform.

Wich is to say, in protective States the platform wood be twisted over to protection, with a howl for reform, candidly admittin that the tariff shood be lowered on all the artikles wich that seckshun don't perdoose, but holdin sternly for protecksbun on all the artikles that that seckshun does perdoose. In seckshuns where the sentiment runs to free trade it wood mean tariff reform, with a leanin toward absloot free trade. In both seckshuns we shood look wise and remark, "We are with yoo, but go slow."

In Ohio, where the likker question is the disturbin element, and where we hev to deside betwixt the people and the s'loons, the same thing must be done. We can't indorse the Scott law, wich inikitusly taxes the s'loons, without offendin the s'loon people, and we can't oppose it without offendin the people at large. Wat we want to do is to howl for a stringent license law wich don't commit us to anything. License is in the fucher, and wat the Democrisy promise shood alluz be a long way in the fucher. It's the present that we want. While license wood soot the majority ov the people, the s'loons know it can't be had, and a agitashen for license kills the Scott law wich is onto em now. The people can be satisfied with the promise uv a stringent license law, and the s'loons with the promise uv the repeal uv the Scott law, wich is grindin. Ther ain't nothin easier than to promise—afore an eleckshun.

Ov course somebody is goin to be swindled, but it won't be our successful candidates, nor them wich grabs the appintments after the eleckshun. It won't be them wich gits the post-offises and the custom-houses. That nigger, Lubbock, wich hez held my post-offis at the Corners for eight long yeers, may howl, but he can't howl the seat off my comishun nor keep me from drawin my salery regerly and payin cash for my likker, inshoorin me a constant and regler supply. No matter who is fooled, we hev the power and are sekoor for four yeers, anyhow, and by that time the most uv the old guard will hev gone hence where post-offises don't trouble nobody.

The pint is to win the fite ahead uv us, and to do that acootnis is nessary. The Radikels must be retired to the rear and men uv sense come to the front. We must wipe off uv our banners the old motto uv "Free Trade" and inscribe in its place "Tariff for Revenoo Only," or "Tariff Reform," and under that march confidently into Pennsylvany jist the same ez in Illinoy, and win. Any other path than this leds to certin defeat.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY (Statesman).

LITERATURE.

A New Biography of Mozart—Dooryard Folks.

From the Pyrenees to the Pillars of Hercules.

Photo-Micrographs, and How to Make Them.

A Hand-Book for Hospitals—Dynamo-Electric Machinery.

Alexander II.'s Gifts to the Public Library at St. Petersburg.

Mozart.

A new volume of the series of biographies of the great musicians, edited by Francis Hueffer, has just made its appearance. It is Mozart, by Dr. F. Gehring. It may sound like harsh judgment, but it is nevertheless true, that this book is better printed than written, and can hardly be considered a valuable addition to Mozart literature. The author evidently did his work to order, and was confined to a certain number of pages. When he started he did not realize the limit, and devoted more space to the juvenile period of his subject than the given size of the book justified, and was therefore compelled to boil down the rest of his material. In consequence, the most interesting and important period in Mozart's life, his Vienna period, which gave life to nearly all the works that have secured him undying fame, has been condensed into forty-one pages, while ninety pages are devoted to the preparatory stages of the great composer's development. By way of comparison it may be mentioned that Nohl's Mozart devotes only forty-seven pages to Mozart's life before he settled in Vienna, and eighty-six pages to the Vienna period.

But the most serious defect of Dr. Gehring's work is its failure to show Mozart's inner life. Mozart's father is put in the foreground throughout, and we learn far more of his views of his son's surroundings than of Mozart's own observations on the same subject. The portrait Dr. Gehring draws of Mozart is in stiff outlines, without coloring, and the book gives but a very faint idea of the world in which Mozart moved. His sunny, cheerful disposition, his love of pleasure, and his genial, Bohemian ways are hardly indicated; and yet they were the main traits in Mozart's character, and in them is to be found the clew to many of his works. Nor has the influence of Aloysia and Constance Weber on Mozart been sufficiently pointed out; and especially must readers of other biographies of Mozart miss a picture of Mozart's married life. Dr. Gehring even contradicts himself when in the same paragraph he says that "Constance's intellectual influence upon Mozart was not important"; and, later on, "that she took great delight in the fugues of Handel and Bach, and animated Mozart to write down fugues which he improvised at the piano." In doing the latter, Constance exercised certainly a most important intellectual influence over Mozart; for the great finale of the Jupiter Symphony or the wonderful score of Don Giovanni was only possible after the animation of Mozart "to write down the fugues he improvised at the piano." Nor should Constance's influence on Mozart's work be underrated when Dr. Gehring himself mentions how Mozart loved to have her tell him bright stories and fairy tales while he composed. We might go through the whole volume and find on nearly every page instances of our author's incapacity to estimate the effect of influences and conditions upon the plastic mind of Mozart. A further defect of the work is its lack of system. It is not divided into chapters, but presents an unbroken tale, which is too sketchy and prosy to keep up the reader's interest. We miss, so to speak, the mile-posts in Mozart's life, because they disappear in the mass of small incidents. A biography should be either an interesting story or a valuable book of reference. Dr. Gehring's book is neither. It is simply an elongated encyclopedic article, and not a skillfully-written one at that. (Mozart. By Dr. F. Gehring. New York: Scribner & Welford.)

Dooryard Folks.

This series of sketches is written in playful fashion, and evidently by one imbued with a tenderness for God's creatures. Those who have watched the outdoor life of intelligent children, and know how much information Nature yields up to them even in the smallest domain, will find this book in perfect sympathy with the juvenile spirit of investigation—never too scientific, and always humorous. The interest of the narratives, like the subjects treated, is cumulative; and, from Sculpus the mole to Jack the pony, our entertainment is ever on the increase.

The fishes become dooryard folks by virtue of their residence in the well. The incredible age to which they attain is thus commented upon:

> Is it, I wonder, because they have such a meagre allowance of brains and are so bloodless?—because they are not troubled with nerves, and have no mechanism for worrying? Several times a trout came up in the bucket; but, after being well looked at and admired, was lowered to the bottom again. The wonder was, that, in the thousands of pailfuls drawn, the trout should have escaped, even for a single day, one of those ascensions—which must have been to them what going up in a balloon would be to us. The last which came up was discovered in season in the water-pail. He was very large. There was the making of a good breakfast (for one) in him; but who so bold as to dare propose such a thing as eating that household, dooryard trout—that trout of the well? The mere mention of it would have called forth such protests as the old Egyptians made if the life of one of their sacred cats was threatened.

We are made acquainted with the "Mischievous Mink":

> One was picked up in the field when but a few days old and passed over to the cat for her supper; but pussy developed the unexpected by taking the foundling carefully by the neck and stowing it away in the midst of her family of new-born kittens. Before long it was found that she was neglecting them, and finally starving them, for the sake of the newcomer, which she grew jealously fond of. As for the mink, he was full of antics, and played with her in a kittenish way, though often savagely biting his foster-mother. He soon proved to have such a ravenous appetite—after the nature of his kind—that she had a hard time of it to find food enough. She hunted out all the rats and mice, and, when the supply was exhausted, began on the chickens. That the family could not put up with, and they sold the expensive pet, declaring that a butcher might be able to support a mink, but they could not afford to. The purchaser was delighted with his new acquisition, for the mink had become such a beauty—being nearly grown, and his fur of the glossiest brown—that he was much admired, and his tricks were very cunning and amusing. . . . Everything went well for some time, and he seemed perfectly satisfied with the food that was provided for him. You would not have thought that he had ever so much as suspected that chickens were good to eat, so innocently did he go about. Meanwhile three or four hens had been doing their utmost to advance the growth of as many fine broods, which were believed to be safe from harm. But it soon began to be noticed that one after another of these Dame Partlets wore an anxious and frightened air, and that the ranks of their downy followers were thinning fast. Things looked dark for the mink. Suspicion pointed to him and his movements were watched; and when, one night, it was reported that he had killed nine chickens within as many hours, there was a verdict rendered without jury. The summing up of the whole matter was brief but to the point: Caught in the act; found guilty; condemned to be shot.

These compassionate lines strike the keynote of the book: "The pain, and anguish, and fright of dumb animals is so acute, as it is strongly manifested by them, that our care and our sympathy and reassurance ought never to fail them." The helpless misery of some family pets is a heartrending sight, whether it be the result of overfondness or of cruelty. The absolute ownership of living creatures has as demoralizing an effect upon the undisciplined master as the holding of slaves, and a wise supervision of children should shield their dumb playmates from oppression. Miss Harris' book, with its alternating merriment and pathos, will be a help to the watchful mother. Several chapters at the close of the volume are devoted to winter-gardening, a taste for which Miss Harris would like to cultivate in young people. The book is tastefully illustrated. (Dooryard Folks, and A Winter Garden. By Amanda B. Harris. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.)

Observations on Spain.

The debt of gratitude which the New World owes to Spain, the munificence of one of whose Queens led to its discovery, has always been easily borne. It seems now, however, as if Spain were to receive some part of the interest at least which is her due. Of this country, with its grand and romantic history, our author says, "less is known than of any other European State." A hunting-ground for the imagination, her shores unvisited by the starving Bohemian seeking the manna of novelty, her soil untrodden by the hoof of the Philistine tourist, she stands wrapped in a mantle of silence, proudly endeavoring to hide her poverty and desolation. With the past of Spain the works of Prescott and Irving have made us familiar; but it was not until Mr. John Hay reproduced for us the atmosphere of Castilian life that popular interest in her present began to awaken. That it is now fully aroused several volumes recently published and numerous magazine-articles abundantly testify. In his deprecatory preface Mr. Day disarms criticism by the frank avowal of his obligation to "Ford's Book on Spain." "Facts," he undeniably adds, "are not manufactured." Of these he has given us a fairly-written and apparently trustworthy statement, which he has enlivened by brief historical references. It has evidently been his purpose to present a true and honest picture of Spain as she is. We are spared all rhapsodies and lengthy dissertations on speculative subjects—such, for example, as the influence of Catholicism and the integrity of the priesthood—are withheld. Mr. Day embarked at Marseilles, and, proceeding from Barcelona, his first stopping-place, visited in turn all the principal Spanish cities. His round also included Gibraltar, Tangier, Morocco, and Malaga. By way of Avila he went to Irun, whence he journeyed back to Marseilles, stopping en route at places of minor interest. Of all the places visited we have graphic descriptions; and the people, dress, manners, bull-fights, politics, Carlist troubles, and so forth, receive due attention. An interesting account of the culture of the cork-tree and the manufacture of corks is given. Such is the hatred of the natives for labor-saving machinery that they threaten "to lynch any one who introduces a cork-cutting machine in their midst." Hydrophobia is prevalent among the Spaniards. They seldom wash; and it can hardly be doubted, much as their appearance is against them, that the peasants who swarm in the streets during the wine-season, and whose "legs are stained to the knees with grape-juice," are the most cleanly among them. "The wines are generally thick and black as ink, and called black-strap. They are exported largely to Bordeaux to enrich poor clarets prepared for the American and English markets." In view of this fact, it becomes a question whether we should not, in the interest of self-preservation, try to introduce and popularize among the Spaniards either the wine-press or the bath-tub. Mr. Day describes at some length the haciendas, or olive-farms; the immense wine-vaults of Jeres; the great cigar-factories, and other prominent industries. All this would seem to indicate wealth and prosperity; but we are told that "the Spaniards are eminently a nation of cavaliers, despising trade."

For one about to visit Spain the present volume would prove an excellent companion. The subjects are well chosen, and the book is carefully written; but, so far as individualism or unique personal experience is concerned, the author might as well have taken his journey as we build our Chateaux en Espagne. He has collected and arranged his materials with some skill, but he has failed to breathe into his creation the breath of his own life. (From the Pyrenees to the Pillars of Hercules. By Henry Day. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

Photo-Micrographs.

Workers with the microscope are to be congratulated upon the appearance of this volume. The use of the photographic art for the purpose of preserving and disseminating scientific facts has long been recognized as most valuable; but until today, with the exception of a small and incomplete foreign book, no legitimate treatise upon its application to microscopical work has been produced. Information as to the intricate methods and technology has hitherto been obtainable only through contributions to periodicals which have appeared now and then from the pens of investigators in this line of research, among whom the author of the present volume, Dr. Sternberg, has ever been a prominent contributor.

When we consider the utter inability of a large proportion of those interested in the microscope to draw what they see, and the consequent desirability of an easy and quick mode of recording observations for comparisons with later works and with the studies of others, there can be but little doubt of the coming universal use of this method, which is to a large extent free from the "personal equation" of the observer. It is true the investigator may resort to the use of the camera lucida, by which he may trace a tolerably accurate outline of the objects seen; but even this method requires long and patient practice, with also a considerable expenditure of time, and the resulting picture seldom represents correctly the field of the microscope, because always more or less diagramatical in consequence of being tinged with the imagination of the draughtsman. On the other hand, with the photographic method we can obtain an absolutely exact reproduction of the image as thrown upon the ground-glass screen, and in much less time than it would take to make even a comparatively simple drawing by any other means. A book, therefore, which would give an idea of the methods to be employed to obtain a photographic picture of a microscopic object has long been looked for by every microscopist. To this end the treatise in question, though incomplete, is of considerable value, especially since it is strictly elementary, and calculated by its simple methods and formulæ to arouse the interest of amateurs.

The author has divided his book into two parts—a large proportion of the first being devoted to the feature of the art of making photo-micrographs, which are strictly the work of the microscopist, the reader being referred to the nearest practical photographer for detailed instructions in the "wet-plate" method and silver-printing. Directions, however, are given sufficiently complete for the "dry-plate" process, which offers especial advantages for this purpose from the fact that plates can be purchased in quantity ready for use, do not deteriorate with age, and may be developed at any time subsequent to exposure. The writer candidly admits that very many objects which, seen under the microscope, are very instructive, cannot be successfully photographed. This unfortunately is true of a majority of the histological preparations not mounted especially for the purpose. In short, success in photo-micrography, as at present developed, depends to a considerable extent upon the selection of suitable objects, and upon preparing them in the best possible manner for the purpose in view. Many general hints and valuable suggestions are given in regard to this important matter in the latter half of the first part, together with a complete account of the methods of preparation with which the author has obtained his best results. It is to be regretted that more space is not allotted to the artificial-light problem, instead of to an almost exclusive account of the methods employing heliostat, collimator, and other expensive apparatus for the use of sunlight—processes which require special rooms for the purpose, and other means not at the command of the ordinary worker. Probably a considerable majority of those interested are persons otherwise employed through the day, who can only devote their evenings to photo-micrography. To these the text lacks the explicit directions in the use of lamplight which are always invaluable to the novice.

The second part includes a considerable collection of photo-micrographs reproduced and printed by the heliotype process—arranged not only for the purpose of showing what good work with the camera is, but also with a view to conveying by the pictorial method, in conjunction with a copious text, some elementary biological information. For this reason the volume may prove useful, not only to those who propose making pictures, but to those also who are seeking general instruction, and to whom the wonders of the microscopic world are comparatively unknown. It is to be hoped that the book will clear up many of the problems of photo-micrography which amateurs so often encounter, and foster a more careful and thorough method in this interesting department of scientific research. Certain it is that the subject demands more extended notice than thus far has been its share. (Photo-Micrographs and How to Make Them. Illustrated by Forty-seven Photographs of Microscopic Objects. By George M. Sternberg. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $3.)

Handbook for Hospitals.

Science is progressive, and the Turk is no longer the only sick man who shuns the hospital. Alcohol is a stimulant of the imagination, but, strangely enough, has failed to suggest to the somewhat active brain of the ward-politician that hospitals are for the cure of the sick. Pasteur discovers in their walls the germs of disease; the caucus scientist merely the vibrios of "a job." Philanthropists supply the red Indian with hoopskirts, but not the pale sufferer with trained nurses. Esthetic young ladies smother the patients with sunflowers, but no one contributes fresh air.

That a volume for hospital-visitors, like the Handbook, has been written, is prima facie evidence of hospital-abuses. The author, however, has not written a series of philippics; he merely enumerates a few hundred of the possibilities that may be realized by examining committees visiting the institutions at *unexpected times*:

> Too often a site [for building a hospital] is chosen by political scheming, or a public building is made unsuitably massive and ornate; . . . while, behind the ambitious front, foul air breeds disease, and scanty, unclean, and unwholesome rations are served to the sick and infirm poor by untrained, insufficient, unhappily sometimes vicious, attendants.

An epitome of the delightful features of some hospitals may be made from the book as follows: Long usage of a building; improper classification and aggregation of too great a variety of cases under one roof; dirty walls and ceilings, and old floors; too many beds in a ward; beds unaired, uncleansed; carpets and stuffed furniture; insufficient bathing of patients, and too infrequent changes of linen; imperfect washing of bed and body linen, bandages, and towels; choked air-flues; bad ventilation; bad drainage; wrong position of the water-closets; failure to isolate *nurses* as well as patients during and after infectious cases; lack of thorough personal cleanliness on the part of attending physicians; failure to disinfect their hands, nails, hair, and clothing; carelessness in cleansing instruments; the indiscriminate use of sponges for surgical cases; dangerous nearness of the post-mortem rooms and unchecked communication between post-mortem rooms or the outdoor sick department and the wards; among minor matters, dirty towels, wet umbrellas, muddy boots, apple-skins, dead flowers, old poultices, and oiled rags stuffed out of sight into hot closets; the loud, sharp stroke of the pianoforte played in season and out of season, and played in the false and slipshod manner common to such places; the all-pervading odor of dirty dish-towels, "marble halls and sloppy floors"; caucuses of refuse-pails in the dumb-waiters; bandages, cloths, and dressings from paitients with erysipelas, pyæmia, gangrene, cancer, and puerperal fever, put into any pail or box that comes handy; economical use of the same disinfecting fluid *a second time*; promiscuous association of persons of different sexes; violent sweeping with brooms; belief that blankets have antiseptic powers and need not be washed; general bribery of everybody; nurses who report patients as "kind o' middlin'"—who speak of a patient with a scalp wound as "the party with the head"—who describe in portentous whispers all the diseases of their own friends and relatives who fail to connect with other nurses, leaving the nose of the paralytic at the mercy of the torturing fly; all these peculiarities, and many others not agreeable to mention, render the average "job" about as enjoyable a place of residence as a seaside hotel in the hight of the summer season.

> Bricks and mortar will not make a good hospital; neither will half a million of money. The factors are: clean air, clean water, plenty of clean bedding and clothing, well-cooked food, enlightened medical care, trained nursing, and a pure and cheerful moral atmosphere; above all, and including all, skilled, honest, intelligent, humane superintendence.

The author's point, that cleanliness is better than disinfection, is well taken. Old hospitals, whose walls are saturated with disease-filth, cannot be disinfected, except temporarily and at enormous expense. "The services of a Professor of Chemistry and three tons of chlorine gas" were requisite to produce even a transitory "disinfection" of the old surgical wards of Bellevue. In regard to fumigation the author waxes classical, and refers us to the Odyssey, book xxii., 480. Koch, however, differs from Homer in regard to the antiseptic power of sulphur, notwithstanding the fact that the latter scientist has received the support of the American National Board of Health.

The book is clear, concise, and patiently exhaustive; almost every possible evil that may befall the hospital is foreseen, and the remedy for it plainly and practically described. (Handbook for Hospitals, State Charities Aid Association. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.)

Dynamo-Electric Machinery.

No. 66 of Van Nostrand's admirable Science Series is by Prof. Thompson, well known as one of the most expert of living electricians. In this small work he deals concisely with a large and most important subject. Within a few years the dynamo-electric machine has achieved a most astonishing development, and the applications of electricity to the arts and sciences are almost countless. While the general principles of these machines for furnishing electricity in large quantity are fairly well understood, there are still certain features about them which almost defy mathematical calculation or accurate physical investigation. One step in advance toward their better appreciation is a proper classification of machines already made in connection with certain typical forms, each easily comprehended; and here, perhaps, lies the greatest value of Prof. Thompson's work. He has analyzed the fundamental principles upon which each inventor has based his machine, and has done this so logically that the work must be a great aid to every student of the subject. While the work is that of an expert, it does not bristle with mathematical formulæ to such an extent as to frighten off the amateur investigator. Directions, concise but explicit, are given for avoidance of errors in construction, as, for instance, in size of the poles, construction of the magnets, winding of the spools, arrangement of the commutators and collectors, magnetization of the magnets, etc.—so that would-be inventors or manufacturers can avoid the mistakes which others have made. Descriptions of the most successful machines are given, and the little work is profusely illustrated. While the author seems quite conversant with American machines, an occasional foot-note by the American editor, Mr. Pope, enables the reader to consult the specifications of various United States patents of recent origin.

It is easy to see that Prof. Thompson believes that dynamo-electric machinery has a great future before it, as steam machinery had fifty years ago, and we think with reason, too. What we most need now is a means of distributing the electric current from headquarters all through towns and large cities, just as water or gas is distributed. "When once we get a proper system arranged for the general distribution of electric currents in a regular town supply, we shall begin to realize the hundreds of ways as yet undreamed of in which electricity may be utilized to meet our wants and to subserve the ends of civilization."

The work is the best yet published on the subject of which it treats, and will satisfy the needs of the student better than the works of Gordon, Hospitallier, Du Moncel, or any of the large manuals. (Dynamo-Electric Machinery: A Series of Lectures by Sylvanus P. Thompson. New York: D. Van Nostrand.)

Literary Notes.

A memoir of Mrs. Ann Radcliffe, the author of "The Mysteries of Udolpho," is being prepared by Miss Christina G. Rossetti.

Harper & Bros. have just published Prof. W. G. Sumner's book, entitled "What Social Classes Owe to Each Other," the several chapters of which appeared some time ago as articles in *Harper's Weekly*.

Macmillan & Co. will publish in England a new novel which has just been completed by Miss Julia C. Fletcher, the author of "Kismet" and "Mirage." Roberts Bros. are Miss Fletcher's American publishers.

Roberts Bros., who are Edwin Arnold's American publishers, have just received from him the original manuscript of his new "Indian Idyls," with the request that the book should be promptly put in type and the proof sent him for revision previous to his visit to the East. The volume will be about the same size as "The Light of Asia," and is to be published simultaneously in England and in America.

Miss Blanche W. Howard's new novel will be entitled "Guenn: A Wave on the Breton Coast"; and will be freely illustrated by Edward E. Simmons, a clever young American artist, now living abroad.

Prof. Arthur S. Hardy has just returned to Dartmouth College from Germany. He went away just as his novel, "But Yet a Woman," was published, and comes back to find the fourteenth thousand on the press.

The father of the Goodale sisters, the poetesses of Sky Farm celebrity, has gone into business in New York City. The girls and their mother remain on the farm, and it is understood that they will have a new volume of poems ready for the holidays.

"Altiora Peto," the new story by Laurence Oliphant, the author of "Piccadilly," "The Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy," and other works which have created sensations, is to be published this week by Harper & Bros. in both editions of their Franklin Square Library.

Henry James declares that "The temptation to 'put people into a book' is one of which every writer of fiction knows something, and that to succumb to it is not only legitimate, but inevitable. Putting people into books is what the novelist lives upon. The only question in the matter is a question of taste. The operation must be judged by the manner in which it is performed."

"The Recollections of a Naval Officer," by Capt. William H. Parker, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. Capt. Parker, at the outbreak of the War, resigned his commission and entered the Confederate naval service. He describes the battle of Elizabeth City, the battle of Hampton Roads, the Merrimac and Monitor fight, the attack by Dupont on Fort Sumter, and other memorable engagements in which he was present.

Macmillan & Co. announce that their new periodical, which it is intended will enter into direct competition with *Harper's Monthly* and the *Century* in both England and America, will be called the *English Illustrated Magazine*. The chief element of success will, of course, consist in the excellence of the illustrations; and, while acknowledging the fine qualities of American wood-engraving methods, the publishers believe that the new magazine will contain cuts equal to any produced in this country. That the most delicate and finest work may be properly brought out, special machines for printing the magazine have been erected. Mr. Comyns Carr is the editor, and the price will be 20 cents a number in America and sixpence in England.

Among the many benefits bestowed upon Russia by Alexander II., prominent rank must be given to his contribution to the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg. A catalog of the gifts to it made during his life has just been published. It forms a remarkable memorial of the taste and culture as well as of the public spirit of the dead Emperor. First on the list is the celebrated "Codex Sinaiticus"; and scarcely less valuable is the Tischendorff collection of palimpsests and Greek and Oriental manuscripts. Of the Czar's other gifts the most noteworthy are a collection of Oriental manuscripts brought together by Prince D. Dolgourouki, collections of Hebrew manuscripts, some ancient Slavonic manuscrips, a collection of very ancient Cufic copies of the Koran, a collection of Georgian manuscripts, the well-known Adelung library of manuscripts and ancient printed books, a copy of the Gospels dating from the Eleventh Century, a copy of the Gospels in Syriac and Arabic dating from 1466, a magnificent example of Firdusi's "Shah-Nameh," the original score of Weber's "Oberon," a large collection of Samaritan manuscripts, M. Tobler's fine collection of works on Palestine, Count Simonich's collection of Oriental parchments, and an almost perfect medical library purchased from Dr. Lauth, of Strasburg. The late Czar also handed over nearly all the literary treasures of the Hermitage to the Public Library, in the extension of which he took a keen and unflagging interest up to the day of his death. Under these circumstances, it is satisfactory to find that the generosity of Alexander II. is fully appreciated by foreign scholars as well as by the inhabitants of the Russian Capital. The number of readers in 1881 was 115,985.

Books Received.

JACK'S HORSESHOE; OR, WHAT THE "WAUGOO BITTERS" DID. By Edward S. Ellis. New York: National Temperance Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. New York. 50 cents.

BYRON'S WIFE AND SISTER.

Important Correspondence Between Them Made Public—Lord Byron's Last Letter to His Wife—Scandalous Legends Finally Dissipated—Light on an Old Subject.

Public interest in the unfortunate domestic affairs of the late Lord Byron has been kept alive by many devices—by the friends and by the enemies of that illustrious poet. The publication a few months ago of Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson's book, called rather significantly and audaciously "The Real Lord Byron," has brought to light an immense amount of criticism, much of it directed savagely against Mr. Jeaffreson, whose book is undoubtedly open to hostile opinion. Mr. J. A. Froude disposed of Mr. Jeaffreson, apparently, in one of the London reviews; but the author of "The Real Lord Byron" has not shown any willlingness to be disposed of. He has fought his critics with much vigor, and he has carried on the Byron controversy—which, it is evident, is now formally opened again—with the help of all the documents that he could scrape together. In the number of the London *Athenæum* for Aug. 18 Mr. Jeafferson prints a letter, written by Mrs. Leigh, Byron's sister, in which that lady explains how the memoirs of Byron were destroyed. They were, indeed, destroyed at the suggestion of Hobhouse, Byron's intimate friend, who described them as "foolish documents." But the *Athenæum* furnishes a far more valuable contribution to the elucidation of Byron's relations with his sister and wife than Mr. Jeafferson's discourse against a critic. That journal prints many of the letters which passed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh. The letters cover nearly five pages of closely-printed type. Their effect upon any candid reader's mind is hardly doubtful. They carry a clear impression that the scandalous tale in which Byron and his wife and sister have long been disagreeably mixed up has no basis of truth. They reveal the precise relation between the two women. There are several sets of letters in this important and interesting series of correspondence. The opening set passed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh, and extend from the time of their first acquaintance till Lady Byron's separation from her husband, written after she had left him, and then Lord Byron's final letter to her. This is followed by two letters addressed by Mrs. Leigh to Mr. Wilmot Horton during the period when the separation between Lord Byron and his wife was imminent. These are followed by letters addressed by Lady Byron to the Hon. Mrs. G. Lamb, containing remarks on her husband's character and on Lord Melbourne. Next come the letters that passed between Lady Byron and her sister-in-law regarding the appointment of a trustee for the latter. The concluding letters are those which passed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh before and after their interview at Reigate in 1851. Some of these letters are preserved at the British Museum, and of them a few were printed four years ago by Mr. E. M. Thompson, keeper of the manuscripts, but the most important are not in the museum, and have not been published before.

In a letter dated in August, 1815, Lady Byron addressed Mrs. Leigh as "dear Lei," and goes on to tell her in affectionate terms that Byron had provided amply in a will for his sister's children. In a later letter, dated from Kirkby, Lady Byron declares:

> You cannot know the feeling with which I receive every mark of your affection, because you will not allow, what I shall always feel, that I have much to repair in my conduct towards you for having ever pained you by mistrusting your kindness after such an experience of it. No, if all the world had told me you were doing me an injury, I ought not to have believed it. My chief feeling, therefore, in relation to you and myself must be that I have wronged you, and that you have never wronged me. You will wish to contradict this, but my impression is not to be changed, so it is useless to say more of it than that it makes me feel I have no claim to what you give.

In a letter written a few days later Lady Byron confesses her condition:

> I have had worse than my usual waking today, Augusta. I am not fit to have the management of myself, nor to be let alone. But Heaven will take care of me. I have not deserved to lose its protection. And perhaps all this must have been its mercy. I have been endeavoring to work off some of my agonies, and have addressed them to B. in the inclosed, which I wish you to read attentively. . . . God bless you and him.

Jan. 5, 1816, Lady Byron writes that she is better, and begs Augusta not to fear for "my peace and preservation." And she adds: "My own mind has been more shaken than I thought, and is sometimes in a useless state for hours." Jan. 25 she asks: "Shall I still be your sister? I must resign my right to be so considered. But I don't think that will make any difference in the kindness I have uniformly experienced from you." She adds:

> I follow my duty, and look to that peace which it alone can insure—here or hereafter. It would have been deception and inconsistency in me to give advice or opinion to B. I have written to you the few lines in the envelope to be shown if you please. I am sorry, very sorry, to have occasioned you or other friends more than necessary uneasiness by the weakness of my mind during that struggle which is now past. I will not renew your anxiety in the same way.

The marked change in the tone of Lady Byron's letters is now observed. The day of Feb. 14, for example, she writes:

> Now, in answer to yours. Happiness no longer enters into my view. It can never be restored, and the greater or less degree of misery I must endure will depend on the principles of my conduct, not on its consequences. Now, independent of any advice whatever, I deem it my duty to God to act as I am acting, and I am resigned to the misfortunes that may flow from that source, since by any other course I should forfeit my peace of conscience—the only good that remains to me. No temporal advantages or privations will have the least weight. In regard to him, it is my decided opinion there will be no fatal event, and I think it a great error to regard "worldly disgrace" as serious evil compared to some that must ensue with his character from worldly prosperity. If pride be not expiated on earth, but indulged, who may dare to look beyond it? The lessons of adversity may be most beneficial when they are most bitter.

From another letter, written Feb. 19, this significant extract is taken:

> I have received your very painful letter, and am truly sorry that you should be so much alarmed, though I think without a cause. On the mysterious subject on which I am ignorant, I can only say that, if the report allude to anything I know to be false, I will bear testimony to its falsehood.

Lady Byron's letter to her husband, sent after she had quitted his house, reveals undoubtedly her actual feelings toward him. In the course of this correspondence she says:

> My parents, under the same impression communicated by me, felt the kindest anxiety to promote my wishes and your recovery by receiving you here. Of all this my letter of Jan. 16 is a testimony. If for these reasons (to which others perhaps were added) I did not remonstrate at the time of leaving your house, you cannot forget that I had before warned you, earnestly and affectionately, of the unhappy and irreparable consequences which must ensue from your conduct, both to yourself and me—that to those representations you had replied by a determination to be wicked, though it should break my heart.

Byron's last letter to his wife, in which he makes reference to his sister, contains, finally, this passage:

> And recollect that, though it may be an advantage to you to have lost a husband, it is sorrow to her to have the water now and the earth hereafter between her and her brother. It may occur to your memory that you formerly promised me this much. I repeat it, for deep resentments have but half-recollections. Do not deem this promise canceled, for it was not a vow. I have received from Mr. Wharton a letter containing one question and two pieces of intelligence. The carriage is yours; and as it only carried us to Halnaby and London, and you to Kirkby, I hope it will yet convey you many a more propitious journey. The receipts may remain unless you find them troublesome. If so, let them be forwarded to Augusta, through whom I would also receive occasional accounts of my child. My address will be left with Mrs. Leigh. The ring is of no lapidary value, but it contains the hair of a King and an ancestor, and I wish it to be preserved to Miss Byron. With regard to a subsequent letter from Mr. Wharton, I have to observe that it is the law's delay, not mine, and when the tenor of the bond is settled return him and Mr. H. I am ready to sign.

In the course of letters written to Mrs. Lamb Lady Byron refers to the fact that Lady Westmoreland had urged her to corroborate public opinion bearing upon the Byron scandal; and she suggests very plainly why she had not undertaken to corroborate public opinion. Speaking of her private letter, which was printed without her consent, and apropos of Moore's journal, she explains her position. She states, for instance, that after her separation it was necessary for her personal security and for the interests of her child that every communication made by her to Lord Byron should be revised or dictated by her legal advisers. The letter was no more her own in style than any deed or will drawn up by a lawyer with her concurrence.

The final correspondence between Mrs. Leigh and Lady Byron is based upon the fact that Lord Byron's trustee for the marriage settlement, Mr. D. Kinnaird, had, after behaving in a most extraordinary manner about a mortgage which he had himself accepted, just resigned his post. Mr. Kinnaird had held out to Mrs. Leigh the expediency of investing the trust fund on mortgage. Lady Byron had expressed her willingness to agree to any measure of the sort, and had stated that Mrs. Leigh was "entitled to it."

> On Mr. K.'s resignation Mrs. L. made it her particular request to Lady Byron to see Col. D'A., also went down to Hanger Hill for that purpose, and read to her the whole of his correspondence with Mr. K. and the statement of what had occurred; and Lady B. was also informed that Messrs. Capron had expended between Two and Three Hundred Pounds on the writings and other Preliminaries of the proposed Mortgage, and, besides this, had advanced £3,000 on bills due the 10th, 15th, and 20th of January, 1830, to the Borrower, who conceived himself ill-treated by the vexatious delays, and who had already borrowed £20,000 of the £25,000 elsewhere, to induce him to await the completion of the business and not borrow the remaining £5,000 in some other quarter. Upon Mr. Kinnaird's resignation it appeared, on reference to Lady B.'s Marriage Settlement, that had Lord Byron been alive the appointment would have been a joint one; in the event of the death of either party the right of appointment remained with the survivor.

The correspondence between the sisters-in-law is at first cordial and friendly. But a misunderstanding which neither seems to be able to set right arises, and their letters are thereafter informal. But Mrs. Leigh tries with fervor and every show of affection to right her position. Her chief desire, apparently, is to hold the friendship of Lady Byron, who, on the other hand, thinks that Mrs. Leigh does not tell the whole truth. For example, Mrs. Leigh writes:

> You say from my representations and the conclusions I draw it is evident my mind is not in a state "to admit the truth." I answer, if my representations are incorrect (which I declare most solemnly I am not aware of) point out where I am mistaken and I shall be happy to rectify them. If my conclusions are unfounded, show me where I am wrong and I shall be delighted to withdraw them. Surely this does not savor of a mind unwilling to admit the truth or undesirous to obtain it, when all I ask is to know it and to be governed by it entirely. When you tell me that "you decline any further discussion of facts, which are already well known to me as yourself," you more than convey an insinuation that I have willfully misrepresented motives. I deny having done so, and I repeat that I have spoken to you openly and fairly without one word of intentional subterfuge or evasion.

To this Lady Byron replies categorically, which brings out another dissenting letter from Mrs. Leigh. The quarrel is entirely outside of any sentimental motive. The question is one of facts touching Lady Byron's marriage settlement. The last letter is by Mrs. Leigh, after the rupture between the women had become decisive, and the chief part of this is worth quoting:

> I feel sure that you would not willingly be unjust, and therefore, after much perplexing and deep consideration, I have determined again to address you. My great wish for an interview with you arose partly from a secret desire to see you once more in this world, and still more to have the means of convincing you that accusations which I had reason to believe had been brought against me to you were unfounded, and at this, if only from the recollection of the affection that once subsisted between us, you cannot be surprised. I had not, and never implied that I had, anything to reveal to you with which you were not previously acquainted on any other subject. Nor can I at all express to you the regret I have felt ever since those words escaped you showing that you imagined I had "encouraged a bitterness of feeling in Lord Byron toward you." I can as solemnly declare to you as if I were on my oath or on my death-bed that I never did so in any one instance, but that I invariably did the contrary. I have letters from him, and of my own to him (and returned to me after his death), which would bear out this assertion, and I am ready at this or any other moment to make the most solemn asseveration of this in any way that you can devise. I would willingly see your friend, Mr. Robertson, and afford him every proof of my veracity in my power.

A SUMMER'S ROMANCE.

HE WRITES:

What would I give to be with you, my love!
Kingdoms and palaces many, my dove!
Silver and gold would I give without end,
If even one hour with thee I could spend.

SHE WRITES:

Take the first train and come up to the Springs;
Then you can see me without all these things.
As far as I know, there's naught in the way.
The board here is fair at four dollars a day.

HE THINKS:

I'd fly on the wings of the morn—if I could;
But the wings of the morn will do me no good.
"Four dollars a day!" did you say, my adored?
I just lack four dollars to pay a week's board.
—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Dandruff is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine,
And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

ST. BERNARD.

Return of the Sir Knights from Their Pilgrimage to the Pacific Coast.

They Are Met on the Road by a Delegation of Admiring Home Fraters.

At the Depot They Are Given Fifteen Minutes to Kiss Wives and Sweethearts,

And Are Then Escorted Through the City by Knights Mounted and on Foot.

The Prizes Won, Their Value, and the Manner in Which They Were Selected.

St. Bernard Commandery, leaving Council Bluffs at 10:15 p. m. Thursday, an hour late, ran directly through, making no unnecessary stops, to Burlington, where they arrived at 9:55 o'clock yesterday morning. Here the party were met by a delegation of Chicago Knights representing the several local commanderies, under the direction of Sir Knight J. J. Badenoch, St. Bernard Commandery, Chicago. The delegation consisted of Past Eminent Sir John A. Crawford, Sirs William B. Main, G. B. Coffin, H. R. Shaffer, J. R. Wilkins, C. T. Gurne, John S. Zimmerman, and others, numbering in all twenty-one.

The reception accorded the pilgrims there was unmistakably a cordial one. Sir Knight J. R. Wilkins, M. D., the chosen orator of the occasion, welcomed home the returning fraters in fitting words of commendation, which were delivered in verse. Following this Sir Knights John S. Zimmerman and Gorham B. Coffin sang a parody on a familiar Irish song, the chorus of which was partly enacted in pantomime, calling, as it did, for an elaborate display of silk handkerchiefs that were deftly applied at the proper time, with accompanying notes of apparent grief.

LEAVING BURLINGTON.

At 10:30 a. m. the train moved out of the depot. The party being in excellent spirits, caused by the assurance of a truly fraternal greeting on their arrival home, a fact somewhat questioned heretofore, the run to Aurora was made less fatiguing and, if possible, more pleasant than any other during the eastern-bound trip. The Aurora Sir Knights, in honor of the St. Bernard delegation, very considerately and handsomely decorated the engine which was to draw their train into Chicago. On leaving Aurora Eminent-Commander Moulton appointed a committee who drafted appropriate resolutions thanking the Burlington Road and Percival Lowell, the General Passenger Agent.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE.

Monroe street between Clark and State began to fill up about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Knights Templar, who gathered there from all parts of the city in order to march to the Union depot on Canal street to welcome the returning pilgrims. One of the first commanderies on the ground was Montjoie, thirty strong, on horses, with Eminent-Commander Warren Purdy at their head. They are an exceptionally fine body of men, and have the honor of being, as a whole the best-looking Sir Knights in the city. The other commanderies—Chicago, Chevalier Bayard, Siloam, Apollo, the "Stay-at-Homes" of St. Bernard and Siloam, of Oak Park—soon joined them, and, at half-past 4, accompanied by two bands of music, the 300 odd Sir Knights proceeded on their way to the depot, followed by a large crowd. The line halted on Clark street, opposite the Grand Pacific, for the purpose of picking up the "San Francisco Club," composed of Sir Knights of Philadelphia, and escorting them to the depot, as they were to take the 5:15 train East. Reaching the depot the commanderies marched under the shed, halted, and faced to the front. The principal officers of the different bodies then took the Philadelphians along the line, the Chicagoans saluting as they passed, and when the former boarded their train the latter bid them good-by with three cheers.

THE ARRIVAL.

The special train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from the West was behind time, and, to relieve the monotony of waiting, the bands played almost constantly. The music and the Sir Knights together filled the depot full of people, and when the train came in a few minutes after 5 the pilgrims must have imagined that a pretty large section of Chicago had turned out to receive them. There was great cheering all along the line. Among the spectators were the wives, sweethearts, and female relatives of the drill corps, and as soon as the train stopped the Sir Knights jumped off and ran to them. Next they turned to friends and shook hands, but did not kiss them. These individual welcomings took up fifteen or twenty minutes, and were ended by a bugle-call—the signal to assemble in line. This was quickly accomplished by all the bodies, and they were soon on the road to St. Bernard's Armory on the North Side, marching in this order.

Squad of police.
Montjoie Commandery, No. 53.
Nevin's Band.
Chicago Commandery, No. 19.
Apollo Commandery, No. 1.
Second Regiment Band.
Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52.
Siloam Commandery, No. 54.
Lyon & Healy's Band.
Delegation.
St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35.
Em. Com. George W. Moulton.
Drill Corps.

LINE OF MARCH.

The route was Canal to Adams, to Franklin, to Monroe, to State, to Kinzie, to the asylum. The delegation being in citizens clothes and wearing hats alike, were mistaken by many for the pilgrims, and they were frequently applauded by the crowds on the sidewalks, but the onlookers discovered their mistake when the drill corps came along, marching and executing every movement like one man, though tired out. Capt. Purinton showed what they were in part capable of, the formations including a Greek cross, Patriarchal cross, a hollow square, and two movements which excited great applause—odd sections right and left wheel, even sections forward, and a double-rear movement. All, however, were executed in a perfect manner.

On reaching the asylum the escort halted and opened ranks for the drill corps to pass through, the commanderies saluting; then the latter returned to their asylums. As soon as the drill-room was reached, Eminent Commander Moulton thanked the corps for faithfully discharging their duty while away, and then dismissed them.

It is understood that some of their fraters here have gotten up a handsome banner, which they will present to St. Bernard some day next week.

WHY THEY DIDN'T WIN.

"What kind of a time did you have?" said THE TRIBUNE reporter to Capt. Purinton, commander of the drill corps.

"The finest in the world."

"How came you to miss taking the first prize?"

"On account of our formation. That was the principal thing. We were not scored in my judgment—were like a horse barred out for having a bad record or too good a record."

"Were the judges unfair?"

"No. They were impartial. We have no complaint to make against them. The trouble was simply this: Our formation has always been twenty-four or thirty-six men and one officer. The tactics provide for a formation and drill for a certain number of Sir Knights and three officers—the commander and the right and left guides—to take charge of the platoons. Our commands are given from the right of the platoons, and the tactics provide for that, but the judges, being regular army officers, decided that we should have guides; that is, two of them did, while the third admitted I was right. So I told them we would be obliged to withdraw, but they asked us to go on and drill, and they would settle the matter afterwards. They settled it by giving us third place. Our Past Commander, Woodman, who was a member of the Prize-Drill Committee here, went to the Chairman of the Prize-Drill Committee and wanted to know how the conclusion had been arrived at, claiming that our drill was as good as that of either of the other commanderies, but he could get no explanation. He asked for our score, but was given that of DeMolay 8¾ and Raper 7¾. In these drills everything is in the hands of the judges. It does no good to protest. We were satisfied, and, as I said, have no complaint to make. But I think we drilled well enough to have earned at least the second place. Our formation and manuel was equal to that of the others, as was acknowledged by the judges and everyone else. We had one or two bad breaks, but altogether too much stress has been laid on them. We were not used to the ground. It was soft soil, and that made it difficult for the boys to march on. The other commanderies were used to it, as they drilled two or three hours every morning, while we didn't, owing to the reception work we had to do at headquarters, which kept us up until 1 or 2 o'clock, and we were out of bed again at 5 or 6."

"Too much reception had a bad effect?"

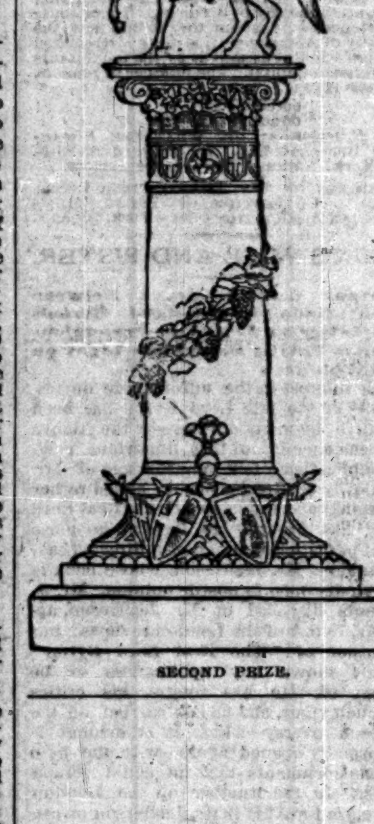
"No. It was simply because we drilled without guides, and the army officers were not satisfied with the formation, ruling that it was incorrect. Some of our men felt sore because we got beaten, and started the story that we had not attended to business, but there was no foundation for it. There was not a member of the corps who was any the worse for the reception—all behaved themselves like gentlemen. We gave exhibition drills in the pavilion, as did the other commanderies, and all admitted that ours was the best."

GENERAL GOOD FEELING.

As an indication of the feeling of the corps it may be stated that, claiming to be still the champions of the United States, they are willing to put up the banner they now hold, and let De Molay, Raper, or any other commandery in the country compete for it.

One word of praise is beyond question due Eminent Sir George M. Moulton. It is with a considerable degree of feeling that each and every one speak of this gentleman as having been continuously engaged in looking to the welfare of each one accompanying the party. It is stated that in every possible detail the pledges made by this gentleman were accurately carried out.

FIRST PRIZE.



SECOND PRIZE.

The first prize was awarded to the De Molay Commandery of Louisville, and in accordance with the rule laid down it was given the first choice. The commandery chose the "Vase and Miner." The vase is of polished silver, standing eleven and a half inches in the body and twenty-four inches in circumference. The only ornaments on the body of the vase are the coat of arms of California on this side and the coat of arms of the Grand Commandery on the reverse, both in fine enamel. The handles, which project some fourteen inches, bear groups of gold and silver armor, and are made up each of eighteen compartments containing gold quartz and silver specimens. The cover to the vase is a cylindrical mineral cabinet, made up of twenty-six compartments, containing granulated particles of classified California minerals. As a crest to the cover is a Knight on horseback, in gold and silver harness. Looking to the base, the vase is seen to be resting on two cornucopiæ of gold and silver, the one blossoming forth with the fruits of the farm and orchard, the other pouring out mineral treasures. Standing in front and between the two on this side is a miner examining a specimen, while on the other side is the corresponding figure of a farmer grasping a plow. The base-plate is of highly-polished silver, with a deeply-beveled edge, in which are set eight inlaid Templar crosses and about four score shield-shaped specimens of quartz. The whole rests on four bears' feet, stands twenty-four inches high, and weighs about 200 ounces, and cost a little over $1,000.

The Raper Commandery of Indianapolis, which came out second in the tournament, selected the "Equestrian Statue," which is valued at $2,800. What first attracts the attention of the spectator is the purely-cut shaft of California onyx, around which is twined a wreath of silver vines, the grapes and leaves oxydized to the natural colors. The capital is Ionic, the annulet beneath being composed of four shields of gold-bearing quartz and specimens of the minerals of California, alternating with four medallions in silver and gold representing a mining scene, Yosemite, the Big Trees, and insignia of the Grand Commandery of California. At the base are banners and Knights Templar arms arranged trophy fashion and made of silver and bronze. Attractive as is this column and ornate as are its accessories, however, it is the figure of the Knight on horseback, surmounting the whole, that merits most attention. The horse is made of chiseled bronze of beautiful quality. The attitude of the horse is full of life, with a wonderful absence of the stiff, hard quality so often seen in bronzes. On its back is seated a Knight in full panoply of war. The face is bronzed, as it should be, the mustache is silvered, the breastplate and casque of gold, the armor of burnished silver, and the plumes of the same metal, of a charmingly light appearance. The figure of the horse and rider stands fifteen inches and the hight of the whole trophy is four and a half feet.

THIRD PRIZE.

The St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago, which won the third prize, selected the "Globe and Knight in Armor," costing about $2,000. The globe, representing the world of course, is ten inches in diameter, of burnished silver, except where California is laid down on the engraved map, that favored State being of solid gold. Erect on the globe stands a Knight Templar in armor of silver and gold, with drawn sword and guarding-shield of argent. The miniature castle to the right, below, is built up of tiny blocks of polished, gold-bearing quartz, with silver flag and porteullis. To the left are three tents of dull silver, of an almost cloth-like texture. Between these rise two crossed beauseants of plain and enameled silver, and in the centre the standard of the order, headed with the triple-cross of the Grand Commander. The base is of bronze and silver, the front medallion being an engraving on gold of three Crusaders; the two ovals on each side being inlaid emblems, and the grapes at the angles being of oxidized silver. On each side of the base are two crouching grizzly bears of oxidized silver. The piece rests on a pedestal of maroon velvet and stands two and a half feet high.

CONTEMPLATED MARRIAGE OF DWARFS.

[Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial*, Aug. 18.]—A novel wedding will take place the evening of the 28th inst. at the Buckingham Theatre. The contracting parties are Mr. John Smeirix, better known as "Major Mike," and Miss Mary Lail, two of the smallest people in the world. The Major is forty-two inches in hight, while Miss Mary is but thirty-one inches. They claim to be the smallest people in the world. The Major says that Tom Thumb was almost a head taller than he, while Miss Mary says that Minnie Warren overtopped her by half a head. The Major was born in Moscow, Russia, in 1853, and has been in America about ten years. In 1876 he traveled with Barnum for a short time. His intended bride was born at Mocksville, N. C., in 1850, and is consequently three years older than the Major. She has been on the road for seventeen years, and has traveled the world over.

AN ARAB WELCOME.

Because thou com'st, a ready guest,
Unto my tent, I bid thee rest;
This cruse of oil, this skin of wine,
These tamarinds and dates, are thine;
And, while thou eatest, Medjid there
Shall bathe the heated nostrils of thy mare.

Allah il Allah! Even so
An Arab chieftain treats his foe;
Holds him as one without a fault
Who breaks his bread and tastes his salt;
And in fair battle strikes him dead
With the same pleasure that he gives him bread.
—*Aldrich.*

WESTERN UNION.

Second Day of Dr. Norvin Green's Testimony Before the Senate Labor Committee.

He Says All Messages That Come into the Company's Possession Are Absolutely Sacred.

Wages and Brotherhoods—Rival Organizations—Wine for Legislators—The Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Senators Blair and George were the only members of the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education at the continuance of their investigation today. Dr. Green again took the stand. In reply to a question as to a statement he made yesterday that a telegraph system in the hands of the Government would be more expensive and less efficient than under the control of a corporation, witness said that under the English system appointments were not made from partisan considerations as they were in this country. France even presented a stronger instance, as the system of non-partisan appointments extended to the army and the police. The postal telegraph might become acceptable if such a system could be adopted in the United States.

SANCTITY OF MESSAGES.

Witness at this point, in reply to a question, spoke of the sanctity of all messages which came into their hands, and which had been preserved as far as possible with regard to all parties in any way concerned. During the Hayes canvass a complaint was made against the operator at Tallahassee by prominent Democratic leaders. Witness immediately suspended the manager in that district; but, upon investigation, it was found that he was not to blame, and he was reinstated. The company could not, he said, afford to have any person in their employ whose integrity could at all be questioned. The sanctity of every message given into their hands was as much assured as the communications made to a lawyer, a priest, or a physician. None of the officers of the company had access to the messages. There was a great accumulation of messages as a matter of course, and they were destroyed at the expiration of every six months. In Pennsylvania the time for keeping messages was fixed by statute at three years. Witness thought that this was done in the event of litigations arising. The messages received in the New York offices ranged from 80,000 to 85,000 a day.

In answer to a question by Senator Blair, Dr. Green said that there were about 2,000 stockholders in the company, and that the largest stockholder held about $30,000,000 of stock.

In answer to Senator George, witness said that when the strike occurred it would have been fatal to the interests of the company to have yielded, as it would have been an admission that it would be in the power of the operators to dictate terms. The company would never consent to any such conclusion.

WAGES AND EMPLOYES.

Senator George then questioned the witness as to the sufficiency of the wages paid by the company to telegraph operators.

Dr. Green replied that the relation between the company and its employés was regulated strictly by the law of supply and demand. The salaries paid were equitable and just, and that was proven by the fact that no other telegraph company that paid similar wages ever made any money.

Senator George—Is it or is it not the policy of the Western Union to break up combinations of employés organized for the purpose of securing an advance of wages?

Witness—We would not admit the right of a few men to dictate to the many on what conditions they should work. I have the statements of several of our employés that the few who constituted the so-called committee of the brotherhood had no right to speak for them.

Question—Is it, then, the object of the company to protect the free will of the employés?

Answer—Exactly; to the extent I have mentioned.

Question—Do you mean to say that there is no ulterior object in your policy toward those employés who belong to the brotherhood outside the benevolent feature of their organization?

Answer—The fact that there were over 300 applications in the office for employment showed that the rank and file had not entered willingly into the strike.

The subject was here changed, and, in reply to other questions, witness said that they had expended $20,000,000 in cash, and there was an issue of $23,400,000 in stock. Shortly after 1868 the total issue of stock was about $39,000,000.

RIVAL COMPANIES.

The witness was asked whether it was not the policy of the company to crush out all rival organizations, and he replied that the lines purchased by the Western Union were worth more to them than they were to the companies who sold them.

Question—Is it not the policy of the company to absorb all the other lines of the country?

Answer—We mean to cover the entire country—the telegraph business of the country. Take, for instance, the Mutual Union, which was earning $100,000 a month and spending it. We could earn it and keep the most of it. I think there was some talk of buying up opposition lines, but I advised against buying up any more. We had to buy the Mutual Union, as they were formidable competitors, and controlled extensive railroad lines. The Western Union Company did not buy up lines to prevent competition. When the lines were purchased the profit consisted in the ability of the Western Union to do the work of both with little more than the expense of one. The consolidation of telegraph companies has not been followed by an increase of rates, except in cases where competition has brought the rates down below cost, making an increase of rates absolutely necessary. Rates have been reduced generally. All of the $80,000,000 stock of the company is distributed, except about $30,000 to $60,000, which is still the property of the company, because in making the division it was not possible to divide the fractions. Some railroad companies have sold to the company the exclusive right to build and operate telegraph lines. Other companies had granted the privilege, with the reservation that it should be only as far as they had the right to grant such privileges. We have always had competition. We control the business, because we have the longest lines. There is 5 per cent advantage in having a telegraph on a line of railroad. Rates are constantly being reduced. The 25-cent area is now extended, and a message can now be sent 4,000 miles for $1.56. There is no substantial consolidation, combination, or union of the railroad and telegraph companies.

EXPERIENCE WITH LEGISLATURES.

Witness, in the further course of his testimony, said that they had sometimes found it necessary to secure legal services in the matter of negotiations. He laughingly alluded to his experience with Legislatures, remarking that he had to take the Legislature down in the lunch-room and open a bottle of wine so that they would wait long enough to hear him on the subject of free passes. The witness said: "We have given out a large number of telegraph passes to legislators and various high executive officers. They were merely of a complimentary character, as there were many prominent men who desired to let the people know of their movements and to send messages to their families or personal friends. Inasmuch as a number of these complimentary passes had been returned, the company was not particular about issuing them unless they were solicited.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

In regard to the relationship existing between the Western Union and the Associated Press, Dr. Green said it was purely of a business character, and as it was an exceptional business it required a special contract. The Associated Press claim the right of property in the news which they obtain, as they have their own methods of getting it.

The committee have adjourned until Monday next, when Dr. Green will be further examined.

A MURDER CONFESSED.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 31.—King and Evans, two of the negroes sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Shapard, have confessed they saw the third, Tawney Younger, shoot Shapard. King says they saw, as he was driving along the road, Shapard counting money. They took a by-path and got ahead of him. Younger asked Shapard to let them ride, and when he refused fired at him five times. Then they ran off, and as they went Younger threw the pistol away in the bushes. Evans at first denied he knew anything about the murder, but afterwards admitted he was along with the others. Both declare Younger has told them he had run away from West Virginia because he had killed a man there.

RELIGION.

Dr. E. P. Goodwin Cordially Welcomed Home.

The parlors of the First Congregational Church last evening were the scene of a joyful ovation on the part of the congregation to their newly-returned pastor, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin. Dr. Goodwin left Chicago Feb. 26 for a tour in the West for the benefit of his health, and arrived here again yesterday by the Burlington Road at 2:15 p. m. The intervening time has been spent by the Doctor almost altogether in California, beginning with Riverside in the south, and ending with Mount Shasta in the north. His arrival yesterday was expected, and it was decided to give him a public welcome. The parlors were beautifully decorated for the occasion. On the dais was a perfect mountain of evergreens, in the centre of which was a field of arbor vitæ, on which was embroidered in red and white roses in large letters "Welcome Home." The room was festooned with trailing arbutus, and hung everywhere with flower-baskets and bird-cages.

A large congregation, composed entirely of the church people, assembled about 8 o'clock, and Prof. Bartlett was in attendance with the choir. At 8:30 o'clock Dr. Goodwin entered the room and took a seat in front of the dais, while the choir and congregation sang a hymn of welcome written especially for the occasion. The Rev. C. Frank Gates in behalf of the company extended a cordial greeting to the Doctor, assuring him that the prayers of his people followed him when away, and that their hearts welcomed him on his return. Dr. Goodwin then made a reply, speaking about twenty minutes. He apologized for the gray clothes he appeared in. He said he had not worn a black coat for three months. Still, he would have worn one last evening were it not that he thoughtlessly packed a few of his sermons in the trunk with his other clothes, and the weight of the sermons had, he supposed, stalled the train on which his baggage was. But they need not fear that a rattlesnake would jump out of his pocket at them. He had been spending a good deal of his time lately 8,000 feet up on the side of old Shasta, which was 14,440 feet high, and sometimes clambered 3,000 feet higher into the region of perpetual snow. The scenery filled him with glorious thoughts of Deity, and whenever he thought of God he had thought also of his dear people. Few people knew how it made a man feel to know that while he was away from home he lived in 1,000 human hearts, that bore him constantly up in their prayers before God. As to the future, no one knows what lies beyond, but he knew this much, that every man's labors end at the right time and place, and for his part the sentiment of his heart was, "Thy will be done."

When he had concluded his remarks a few verses of the hymn "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" was sung, after which the congregation passed in order before him and Mrs. Goodwin, and gave them a personal greeting.

According to Dr. Goodwin and his wife, his health is perfectly restored. To a casual observer, however, he does not appear to possess the strength and buoyancy that he once did. He is so deeply bronzed by the sun that he looks like a hardy farmer, but his voice is not so ringing as one would expect, he seemed a little inclined to pensiveness, and he does not appear to have gained flesh.

Other Religion.

The New Church Temple on Van Buren street will be reopened with sermon by the pastor, the Rev. L. P. Mercer, tomorrow.

The regular Saturday and Sunday services at Dr. Hirsch's Sinai Temple will be resumed today and tomorrow. Services beginning at 10:45 a. m.

The Rev. R. A. Holland, S. T. D., will preach in Trinity Episcopal Church next Sunday morning. The Sunday-school will resume its sessions at 3 p. m.

The Rev. Arthur Little, pastor of the New England Church, has returned from his vacation and will preach in his pulpit tomorrow, morning and evening.

Dr. William M. Lawrence, of the Second Baptist Church, will return from his trip to the White Mountains this morning, and will occupy his pulpit morning and evening tomorrow and thereafter. There will be a sociable at the church this evening in honor of his return.

Bishop Cheney, who has been enjoying his summer at Cape Cod, New London, and Saratoga, having returned to the city, will preach in Christ Church, Michigan avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street, Sunday morning. During the Bishop's absence extensive improvements and alterations of the church have been inaugurated, and, being as yet unfinished, services will be held in the large and pleasant Sabbath-school room of the church until their completion.

Sept. 9 Grace English Lutheran Church expects to lay the corner-stone of its new edifice at the corner of Chicago avenue and Franklin street. The program will consist of an address by the Rev. Dr. S. A. Ort, President of Wittenberg College and Professor in the theological department, Springfield, O.; another by the Rev. S. B. Barnitz, Western Secretary of the Home Mission Board; also brief addresses by the Revs. J. D. Severinghaus in German, C. A. Evald in Swedish, and J. Z. Torgersen in Norwegian. It is intended to hold the exercises on a platform or on the foundation, where at about 4 o'clock most will be shaded by the high building at the west side. Ministers of the other denominations will be invited.

The Rev. William Cuthbertson, B. A., the new pastor of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, who will begin his labors today (or tomorrow), was born in Ayrshire, Scotland. He received his early education in Ayr Academy, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, afterwards, in preparation for the ministry, pursuing his theological studies for six years at the celebrated Spring Hill College. His first pastorate was in West Bromwich, near Birmingham. During the first three years of his ministry there he received calls from churches in London, Edinburg, Reading, and Adelaide, all of which he declined, but after repeated solicitation accepted a call to the Pitt Street Congregational Church of Sydney, the largest church in Australia, where he remained five years. Returning to England, he received calls from churches in London and Bristol, which he declined, but accepted one from the church of "Bishop Stortford," in Hertfordshire, where he remained seventeen years, leaving there to become the pastor of the Markham Square Congregational Church of London, of which he was the pastor until he left to visit the United States last year.

Mr. Cuthbertson occupied a prominent place among the leading ministers of the Independent churches of England and was the recipient of the highest honors, having been unanimously elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He is 55 years of age, a man of commanding presence and dignified bearing, and possessed of great power as a pulpit orator, preaching without notes. He will be a welcome addition to the Chicago pulpit, and the Leavitt street people are to be congratulated on having secured a pastor who will attract the church-going people in that rapidly growing section of the city.

A TRAVELING INCIDENT.

The following story was told us in the strictest confidence, and we don't wish it to go any further: An invalid gentleman and his lady had engaged a berth in the Pullman car of the Northwestern Railway; towards midnight the patient awoke with a severe pain in his back, and asked his wife to apply a mustard-plaster as quickly as possible. His better half at once got the plaster ready, and then ran to the other end of the carriage to warm it at the lamp to make it draw all the better. Returning to her sick husband, the little woman unfortunately went to the wrong bed, which happened to be occupied by a stout wine merchant, who was fast asleep. She quickly drew the curtain, lifted the bedclothes, and in a twinkling clapped the plaster on the traveler's back. At that moment the sick husband called out from his berth, "Mary! what a long time you are!" Now the poor woman first became aware of her terrible mistake. Hurrying to her husband, she told him in a whisper of what she had done. The poor sufferer could not help laughing in spite of his pain, and he laughed until his pain had left him. Then all was still for a while, until suddenly loud cries and imprecations were heard proceeding from the wine traveller. "Herrgottsmillionendonnerwetter! What is that I have got on my back? Himmelbomben-granaten-elements-donnerund Hagelwetter! Whew, how it burns! Water! Fire! Ah! Oh! my back! The bed is on fire! Thunder and lightning! Water! My back!" etc. We draw a veil over the sequel of the story.—*Der Gastronom.*

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

The Second Illinois Brigade Encampment at Springfield a Grand Success—Obituary.

Supposed Case of Asiatic Cholera at Milwaukee, Wis.—Congressman Cutts, of Iowa, Dying.

ILLINOIS.

SECOND BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Second Brigade have had a highly successful day in camp. Regimental drills occupied a large part of the forenoon, and this afternoon there was a brigade dress-parade, which was witnessed by 5,000 persons, including a number of prominent citizens of the State, members of the last Legislature, politicians, etc. The encampment has brought to the city a good many persons connected with party manipulation. The officers of the brigade are greatly pleased with the result of the day's work, and particularly with the compliments tendered them by Capt. Hampsen, of the regular army, on the general good conduct and proficiency of the command. Capt. Hampsen has called for copies of all orders issued, and will make a somewhat elaborate report to the War Department on the condition of the brigade. There has, however, been some insubordination. A Sergeant of the Eighth Regiment is to be court-martialed, and the provost-guard tonight arrested a number of enlisted men absent from camp without leave. The camp was visited this evening by hundreds of ladies, and the field and line officers have received marked attention, bouquets and delicacies being numerous at headquarters. The camp has thus far been kept in excellent sanitary condition, but twenty officers and men are on the sick list. Elaborate preparations have been made in the city for the grand parade through the streets tomorrow. Half a dozen excursion trains will arrive early in the day.

OLD SETTLERS.

The old settlers of Sangamon County have been holding a reunion for two days at Laomi. It was very largely attended and pronounced a great success. The time was devoted chiefly to rehearsals of events "before the deep snow" and reminiscences of pioneer life in the county. The principal speeches were made by ex-Gov. John M. Palmer and Judge Mathery of this city.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

The books in the Internal Revenue office here were closed up this evening preparatory to turning the business over to John W. Hill tomorrow morning. The footings show that Col. Merriam, the retiring Collector, in the ten years of his service has collected a little over $17,000,000. The only changes that will occur in the force in the district are in the case of W. H. Post, on duty at Pekin, and G. O. Copeland, District Deputy here, who will retire voluntarily to engage in business at Peoria.

DEAD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The sad intelligence was received this morning of the death of Miss Julia Gardiner, a former and well-known and greatly beloved resident of this city, at Litchfield, N. H. She was the youngest daughter of the Rev. A. S. Gardiner, who was for many years a highly respected and esteemed citizen of Rockford. The announcement of her death will be read with the deepest sorrow by the large circle of friends which the deceased left behind. Upon taking her departure for her Eastern home she had hosts of friends in this and Stephenson County.

ATTACKED BY A ROUGH.

HAVANA, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A driver bottom desperado attacked Frank Lally, a grocer, yesterday with a long cheese-knife. Lally escaped through a screen door. The knife was thrown after him and cut a gash a foot long in the wire. When pursued he knocked two men down and struck the officer, but was secured. He will be held to the November court and will probably be sent up.

HYMENEAL.

BUREAU, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Married last evening, at the residence of the late Verry Aldrich, six miles from here, his daughter, Mrs. Amanda Clark, and James Yarrington, one of Bureau County's most prosperous and influential farmers. A grand reception will be given at the groom's home this evening.

SUDDEN DEATH.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Lawrence Offenhauser, an old German citizen of this city, was found dead in his bed this morning, having died some time during the night. He was 50 years of age, and was for a number of years engaged in the grocery business here.

RESIGNED.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Dr. C. T. Wilbur, for eighteen years Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, has resigned, to take effect when his successor is chosen. The board are trying to employ Dr. Fish, of Elwyn, Pa.

BURGLARS' RAID.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The town was raided by burglars last night. Five residences were broken into and an attempt to gain entrance to a sixth failed. The only one whom they deprived of any valuables was a Mr. J. D. Preston, who missed a watch and $7 in money.

WISCONSIN.

TERRIBLY BEATEN BY HIS SONS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Morris and Timothy Collins were arrested by Officers Oelschlaeger and Piszezek today for committing a terrible assault at 12 o'clock last night upon their father, James Collins. His first wife died several years ago, and in April last he married a lady considerably younger than himself, and this provoked the ire of his two sons. Last night, after Mr. and Mrs. Collins had retired, the boys repaired to the house and gained admittance by breaking the lock of the front door. They then barred the doors and proceeded to Mr. Collin's bedroom and beat him unmercifully over the head and shoulders with a stick of cord-wood. Mr. Collins' injuries are pronounced by physicians as exceedingly dangerous, and may eventually have a fatal termination.

A DRUG CLERK'S MISTAKE.

Suit has been commenced in the County Court of this city against Louis Meyer, the Twelfth street druggist, to recover $25,000 bor damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff through the mistake of a clerk of the defendant in furnishing him with a glass of spirits of ammonia when the plaintiff had ordered gin. The complainant in the case is Richard Vanpieterson, a cigar manufacturer. The accident occurred about three weeks ago and the plaintiff's throat is alleged to be still raw from the effects of the burning draught, while he has been during the interim and still is in great bodily anguish.

SUPPOSED CASE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Much excitement was created in certain quarters of the city this morning by the circulation of a report that a case of genuine Asiatic cholera, resulting in the horrible death of the patient, had developed in the Eleventh Ward. The rumor in the shape in which it reached the public was as follows: Early yesterday morning Dr. Zelowski, a South Side physician, was called to attend a man named Wotchky who resided on Muskego avenue, near the pest-house. The sick man was suffering with some unknown malady, and the neighbors feared that he had been poisoned. The Doctor, who is said to have had experience in treating Asiatic cholera in the Turkish hospitals, at once determined that the man was suffering from that fell disease, and called Dr. C. E. Richards in consultation. In spite of their combined skill, however, the patient, after enduring great agony, died in eight hours from the time when medical assistance had first been summoned. Late this afternoon Health-Commissioner Martin made examination into the case and came to the conclusion that while there were some symptoms of Asiatic cholera it could have been nothing more than a severe case of cholera morbus. There is, however, a difference of opinion among the doctors who saw the case.

SECOND REGIMENT REVIEW.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Today was Governor's day at Camp Brasted. The Governor and staff arrived last night and were tendered an informal reception at the camp of the Second Regiment. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Governor and those of his staff who were present reviewed the regiment on the parade-grounds in the presence of a very large number of spectators. The reviewing party consisted of his Excellency Gov. Rusk, Commander-in-Chief; Gen. Chapman, Geo. Palmer, Col. Watrous, Col. King, Col. Britten, and Capt. Curran. Following the review the regiment made a street parade. The city was beautifully decorated, and everything put on a sort of Fourth-of-July appearance.

MICHIGAN.

DIED FROM A PECULIAR CAUSE.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Miss Fannie Strickland, an estimable young lady of 17, died at the house of her aunt, Mrs. D. C. Hardy, last night, after a very brief illness, of what appeared to be a low type of typhoid blood poisoning. A post-mortem, held this afternoon at the request of relatives, showed the entire abdominal cavity to be filled with pus, the difficulty having its origin in what appeared to be a piece of grape stem an inch long, which had lodged low down in the intestinal canal, inducing fatal ulceration.

AN ODD-FELLOW DEAD.

COLDWATER, Mich., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Dr. Henry Baker died at his residence in this city last night. He was born in 1812, was an early settler here, and at the time of his death was Noble Grand of the Coldwater Lodge of Odd-Fellows, by whom he will be buried next Sunday.

SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN PARTY.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—An unknown person shot Arthur Tullon yesterday. He was working in the field when the shot was fired from the bushes near by. No clew has yet been obtained of the party who did the shooting.

IOWA.

CONGRESSMAN CUTTS' CONDITION.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The Hon. M. E. Cutts, member of Congress of the Sixth Iowa District, is now dying in this city from tuberculosis. He was elected to Congress in 1880, and reelected in 1882. He was Attorney-General of Iowa for several years, and noted as one of the strong men of Iowa and the Republican party. He can at best linger but a few hours.

DUST TO DUST.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The funeral of Mr. Jacob Holderread took place this afternoon from the M. E. Church. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. T. J. Coultas, of Clinton, assisted by the local clergy. The funeral was very largely attended by all classes, as the deceased was well known and highly esteemed here.

MRS. HELEN FINLEY.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Helen Finley, widow of the late Dr. Finley, died last night, aged 71 years. Deceased has resided in this city since 1839. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was highly esteemed for her Christian character. Her death was caused by paralysis, with which she was stricken last Monday. Her maiden name was Covell, and she leaves two brothers and one sister, Mrs. Rachel Wright, to whom her property, which was considerable, will probably revert.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Duty Will Be Charged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you tell me if duty will be charged on a bicycle from Dublin (Ireland) to Chicago if the owner is bringing it for his own use, and oblige
A READER.

September 18, 1873.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To decide a bet, please state whether the panic, that is, Jay Cooke's failure, occurred in September or October, 1873. Truly yours, P. S.

(1) Peru—(2) No.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions: (1). Where was the common potato first discovered? (2). Was the potato seed or potato introduced into this country from Ireland? CONSTANT READER.

No Regular School.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me if there is a cooking school in the city or any place where a lady can learn to cook. SUBSCRIBER.

[The best place to learn cooking is under the eye of an experienced housekeeper.]

McClellan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To whom did Gen. Scott refer, or in whose album did he place his photograph and write on the fly-leaf these words: "Presented to —— from the oldest to the ablest General in the world." Was it McClellan or Grant? CITIZEN.

Yes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is there any difference between a muskmelon and a cantaloupe? W. L. E.

[A cantaloupe is a muskmelon, but a muskmelon is not necessarily a cantaloupe. In other words, the cantaloupe is a variety of the muskmelon.]

Acting Vice-President.

WILLIAMSVILLE, Mich., Aug. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was ex-Senator Ferry ever Vice-President? C.

[Senator Ferry, being President *pro tempore* of the Senate at the time of Vice-President Wilson's death, became Acting Vice-President and remained as such until March 4, 1877.]

A Disgusted Democrat.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a resident of the Eleventh Ward, and, while I have always voted the Democratic ticket, I am sick and disgusted now when I see the party run entirely in the whisky interest, and I am only one of thousands who will vote this fall for good, clean Republicans for Commissioners, provided they are not saloonkeepers. And if the Republican party runs Aldermen on the platform of free water and let high license pay for it it will sweep this city.
DEMOCRATIC BARBER.

Dirty Street Cars.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The street cars of this city are in a horribly dirty condition, and have been for two months, and a woman cannot enter one without danger of ruining her clothes. Cannot you say something that will induce the street-car corporations to look a little after the interests and comfort of their patrons? Besides that there is not one in twenty of the conductors who calls out the names of streets in an audible tone, and passengers are constantly carried beyond the place where they wish to get off.
A FEMALE PATRON.

The Cruel Check-Rein.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My heart aches for the great number of horses whose drivers are so cruel as to check them up during "fly time," so that they are unable to fight the hungry blood-suckers from head, breast, and sides, as they always will when they are not tortured with check-reins. Surely every person must know that checks, blinders, and cruppers are cruel and useless. Think of the brightly-polished metal plates on head-stalls for drawing the heat of the sun to the horse's brain! Many a horse has his tail girdled with a raw space under the crupper. A man who puts a blinder over a horse's eye should have one over his own! L. G. S.

Abolish Water Taxes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Since the free-water movement was started I have talked to a great many persons on the North Side, and I have yet failed to find the householder, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, the barber, or any other person of any nationality, except saloonkeepers, who does not favor it. Let some Alderman introduce an ordinance making all saloon licenses $1,000, put the Aldermen on record, and keep doing it every meeting. There is no need of waiting for the courts to decide upon the Harper bill. The Council has the power, and let us see who are opposed to it. I predict that the Alderman who becomes a conspicuous champion of free water will be elected Mayor of this city by 20,000 majority. The saloonkeepers by their open organization, insolence, and defiance of law have brought this on themselves. Who wants to be Mayor? EIGHTEENTH-WARDER.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Alice Burrus, colored, was tried today on the charge of attempting to smother to death her 4-year-old child, and, being found guilty, was sent to prison for two months. The evidence showed that she brutally beat the boy, then tied his feet and hands, and wrapped his head in an old sack, after which she administered another beating and threw him into a cellar of water. The witnesses in the case will go before the grand jury and indict her for attempted murder.

AGRICULTURE.

The Process of Recovering Sugar from Beet-Root Molasses.

Peanut Culture—How to Prepare Soil for Winter-Wheat Seeding.

Rotation of Crops—A New Use for Peat-Moss—Sheep-Farming—General Notes.

Sugar from Beet-Root Molasses.

The increase in the consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom during the last ten years, writes a correspondent of the London *Times*, is immense. In 1843 it was about 200,000 tons. In 1854 it was doubled, being equal to 400,000 tons. In 1874 it amounted to 850,000 tons, and in 1882 to 1,000,000 tons. Of these quantities, in 1870 185,000 tons were beet-root sugar, and in 1882 over 400,000 tons beet-root sugar, the whole of which was imported from Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France. The value of the beet-root sugar imported into England is now about £10,000,000 per annum. The manufacture of beet-root sugar is entirely neglected in this country, although it has been proved that sugar-beets can be grown to advantage. When the cultivation of the sugar-beet first assumed importance on the Continent (about 1850) an official inquiry was ordered by the then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Clarendon, and the report was presented to Parliament in 1852. A series of trials was made in different parts of Ireland with sugar-beets, the results of which may be summed up as follows: 78 per cent of the beets grown in Ireland, 75 per cent of those grown in England, and 70 per cent of those grown in Belgium were rich enough to be worked. Notwithstanding this favorable report, nothing was done, as no capitalists took up the idea. The West Indian sugar had then the command of the market, and those engaged in the trade saw no necessity for a change. Since then the trade has been revolutionized. The continental growers have improved the sugar-beet, and, assisted by Government bounties, have ruined many of our largest refineries. An economical process has recently been discovered in Germany for the recovery of sugar from beet-root molasses or any solution of sugar by the use of strontia, which is the alkaline earth of which strontium is the metallic basis. The process was secretly worked in Germany for some years until recently, when patents were taken out for its working by Dr. Scheibler, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Agricultural College, Berlin, and chemist of the Beet-Root Sugar Institution. By the use of this process very large profits are now being made in Germany, and refineries in different parts of the Continent (notably France and Russia) are adopting the process rapidly. A large deposit of strontia has been proved to exist in this country. By the new process referred to the prospect of beet-root cultivation and the manufacture of sugar therefrom in the United Kingdom is greatly enhanced. To produce one ton of beet-root sugar one acre of land is required. The imports are 400,000 tons of beet-root sugar per annum. The crop of sugar-beet can be taken every three years. If, therefore, 1,200,000 acres of suitable land could be brought under beet cultivation, the whole of the beet-root sugar consumed in the country could be produced at home. A large proportion if not the whole of this land could be obtained in Ireland. The advantages which may accrue to Ireland from the establishment of the manufactured sugar from beet-root appears to be not only that it will create a new and extensive source of manufacturing employment, but that, as the material used can only be profitably obtained by means of improved agriculture, the manufactories of beet-sugar should exercise a powerful influence on the agriculture of that country.

All About Peanuts.

A representative of a New York house which deals extensively in peanuts gives the following information about this toothsome dainty:

The nut comes from three sections in the South. One is in Virginia, one in Tennessee, and the third in North Carolina. The nuts are grown more or less all over the South, but not in quantities of commercial importance. Kansas raises some very good ones, which are disposed of in Kansas City market. Some are grown in Mississippi, which go to New Orleans. They are dirty, rough-looking, and almost unsalable up here. The Virginia-grown are the most valuable now. Formerly those which came from Wilmington were so, but the method of handling has deteriorated. This high rank they owed to a man named Nixon, who took great pains in picking, grading, and packing. He prepared four brands. The same process is now adopted in Virginia with gratifying results. By the best handlers, dark or discolored nuts are thrown out; they are nearly uniform in size, and care is taken to prevent dirt getting in. The districts which produce them in that State is Norfolk and east of Petersburg, and is chiefly comprised in the Counties of Prince George, Surrey, Isle of Wight, and Southampton. The production depends upon the soil, and the limits of growth in these and adjoining counties can be traced with definiteness on a geological map. When a certain soil ceases the growth of the peanut stops. Until 1870 there was a very small quantity of this nut in the market, nor did its sales begin to increase much until 1874. Tennessee has a region of about half way between the north and south lines of the State, lying on the Tennessee River, where a great deal is grown. It includes much of Perry, Humphreys, and Hickman Counties, besides some in other counties. They are nearly all shipped from four landings on the river—Dennison, Britt's, Mouse Tail, and Cuba. I have seen brought down to one of these landings in one night 3,000 bags, each holding five bushels. The crop is chiefly grown there in the valleys of the small creeks which run into the Tennessee. Every season they are inundated by the back-water, which deposits its solid particles on the soil, thus acting as manure, and on these bottom lands the plant is grown. It requires a soft soil and a good degree of moisture, but not too much, otherwise the nuts become puffy. These farms are perhaps 150 yards wide by three-quarters of a mile long. The floods come with much regularity. In North Carolina the crop is grown in the neighborhood of Wilmington, lying along the sounds or inlets there, in New Hanover, Pender, and Brunswick Counties.

The crop is very impoverishing to the soil. The system of husbandry down there requires improvement. In Tennessee the plants are placed so that they can be artificially cultivated, but this is not the case in Virginia and North Carolina. Hoeing is done by hand and at a great expense. The crops are large and bring the farmer more than he can get from anything else. They raise in Tennessee from twenty-five to 135 bushels an acre, and seventy-five is a frequent crop. In Virginia many produce 100 bushels. At from 75 cents to $1.25 per bushel you will see that this is a very profitable crop. It is three times the quantity you can obtain of wheat, and at something near the same price. One expense of the farmer in Virginia is hand-picking. This costs him 10 cents a bushel, and is necessary in order to get the best price, but it is likely to be superseded by other processes. He puts the nuts up in four-bushel bags instead of using five-bushel ones, like the Tennessee planter. The crop is first touched the 20th of September, and down to that time nearly the product can be injured by frost. They are plowed up and children afterwards stack them. They stand five or six weeks, when they are picked. Some come into the market about the middle of October or the 1st of November. When first picked they are very oily, but gradually dry up, and the process of desiccation keeps on as long as the nuts last. In the South they are generally eaten raw, but in the North they are commonly roasted. The former way is certainly the most wholesome. No injury will result to the stomach after eating a large quantity of the unroasted, while those which have been submitted to the fire are indigestible. Their use is rapidly extending. A few years ago there was but little of this commodity eaten except in the cities, but now it is devoured everywhere. Circuses need a great many, and confectioners make much peanut candy. The small towns and cities of the South are beginning to consume them. They are known as ground nuts and ground peas in North Carolina, in Georgia and Alabama they are called pinders, and in Tennessee goobers. The plant was imported originally from Africa, and Tennessee obtained them from emigrants from the Old North State.

No other products are made from the plant except oil, and even that has not been extracted for the last four or five years. Cotton-seed oil has entirely driven it out; it was used as a substitute for olive oil, to which it did not bear much resemblance. During the late War it was largely used as a lubricant by the Confederate States. Their supply of other oils was cut off, and they were forced to take peanut oil, which was manufactured by one person in North Carolina. There are five kinds of peanuts known to the trade—the Virginia, white Tennessee, North Carolina, red Tennessee, and Spanish. The latter is grown in Virginia, and has nothing Spanish about it but its name. Its fruit is small, regular, and pretty. The white Tennessee and the Virginia are almost exactly the same. These are further varied in price by the fact whether they are hand-picked or not. The difference between Virginia and Tennessee peanuts is that the latter are worth a cent to a cent and a half less per pound than the former. Twenty-two pounds make a bushel. Peddlers find they can get more quarts to the bushel from Virginia goods than from North Carolina. There is a peculiarity of the peanut shell which is worthy of remark. There is so much woody matter to it, of so permanent a nature, that it is almost impossible to incorporate it in the soil within a few years, and it is consequently valueless as manure. It is used for a mechanical separator of the earth with good success.

Preparing the Soil for Wheat.

Owing to the extreme wet of the spring and early summer, says the Detroit *Post and Tribune*, all heavy soil is hard, and when plowed is lumpy and difficult to pulverize. Such land will require considerable working to put it in good condition for sowing, especially if it continues as dry as it now promises. Should a moderate rain occur prompt advantage must be taken of the right time when the lumps are moistened through to pulverize them by using the roller and harrow. If the rain is not very heavy the time when this can be done may be very short, and the work must be active. The soil cannot be too soon prepared for wheat. If it is all ready and is worked with cultivator and harrow it will be improving all the time. Besides, if there is time there is usually manure in the yards that can be applied just previous to sowing with great advantage to the wheat crop, and also to the seeding, which may be sown either this fall or next spring. On a field surface manured at the time of sowing there will seldom be a failure of the clover seeding, no matter what the season. Even if the manure is a little coarse, if it is well spread it will do the wheat no harm, and will afford some protection in winter from the cold winds, and be a greater protection by causing a strong growth this fall.

Where there is not much to fear from the Hessian fly we prefer early sowing, because so far as our observation goes it gives a good crop more certainly. Not later than the 10th of September should be the rule unless the fly abounds, and then the chances are about as good with wheat sown at that time as that very late sown. It is true that many times wheat sown late will in favorable seasons produce a fairly good crop, but the large crops come from that sown earlier. The thorough preparation of the soil is, however, the great secret of wheat growing. The ground should have been well plowed and be thoroughly worked, and yet for the wheat plant may be somewhat firm. If it is worked frequently before sowing it will retain and absorb moisture, and if dry weather continues will be in better condition for the seed, and will be sure to grow with even moderate rains. Very much of the failure of the last crop was due not so much to winter-killing as to lack of seed germinating last fall, owing to dry weather, and who knows how much to poor seed from sowing grown wheat, which, though recommended by so good an authority as Prof. Beal, we do not believe is a judicious use of it, and would much prefer to feed it if not marketable, and sow only sound wheat as seed. There is a point in sowing wheat which deserves attention. It is that of the depth of sewing. On mellow land much of the seed is buried too deep for the most successful germination and growth, as experiments have determined. One and one-half inches in depth seems to be the best for wheat, but varying from one to two inches seems to meet all requirements. It will grow if planted deeper, but not so quickly, and if buried shallow does not obtain sufficient moisture if the ground is at all dry.

We know of a few farmers who last fall rolled their wheat fields after sowing, but it will not be repeated this year. It might be a good plan to roll immediately before sowing, compacting the soil and helping to deposit the seed at a more uniform depth.

The Best Rotation of Crops.

Mr. T. O. Nourse, in his prize essay written for the Massachusetts Agricultural College, discourses as follows on the rotation of crops:

There was an old practice of following to give the land rest and thereby enrich it. This, however, is going out of practice, from the fact that it gives so great a chance for loss by drainage. Now a general farmer does not offer the same chance for losses, for it is very easy to adopt a system so that a crop may be kept growing all the time; for if a crop comes off early in the season, but not early enough to allow another crop to ripen, it is very easy to sow rye and either feed it off in the fall or spring or plow under for green manure. It has been found from repeated experiment that one crop will not grow on a piece of land for a long series of years and give good results. This is probably due to the fact that a large proportion of the particular elements needed by that plant are exhausted, while if these are rotated with those of another nature the former will again soon grow as well as ever. For a rotation of crops the following may be a good one in many locations: First year, corn; second, roots; third, oats; fourth, wheat; fifth, clover; and sixth, clover. This is for a six-year rotation, and can, of course, be modified to admit it to the circumstances and location, as, for instance, in Canada, peas may take the place of corn, for there a large crop of peas may be grown, and make a very valuable one, too, while further south this would not be possible on account of the pea weevil. The Norfolk rotation, which is theoretically a perfect rotation, is as follows: First, wheat; second, turnips; third, oats or barley; fourth, clover. This is, however, hardly admissible in most locations, for so large a proportion of turnips would not be fed to advantage, and might well be modified by placing the barley before the roots and inserting a wheat crop between the roots and clover.

Peat-Moss for Stable Bedding.

[*American Dairyman.*]—One of the first requisits of a well-ordered cow-stable is a good supply of bedding. Nor do we propose to confine ourselves to the cow-stable, for bedding is more requisit to the horse-stable, but it is an absolute necessity in a stable where the largest possible returns are expected from the stock in care. We have often thought it was impossible for cows to make pure milk when there was a neglect to bed them. The effluvia which arises from the floor that is saturated with liquid manure not only has a certain deleterious effect upon the health of the cow, but it penetrates the hay and fodder which she eats, and to a greater or less extent must have a bad effect upon the character of the milk she yields. Then it seems impossible for a cow to keep in robust and perfect health if the air she breathes is not entirely free from every character of taint, and unless she is in perfect health the milk she yields cannot be perfectly pure and harmless. For these reasons we strongly urge our readers to be certain and bed the cows. Again, the largest milk yields cannot be looked for unless the cows are perfectly comfortable, and this cannot be unless they have something softer than hard boards to lie down upon. The necessity for bedding cows we believe is conceded by all men; the only question about it is the one of economy. What shall we use? Sometimes common road-dust is recommended, but this is sure to make mud if not too often removed to make it practicable to use it. Tan-bark and sawdust are admirable articles when they can be had without too much trouble and expense, which with the majority of dairymen is not the case. The common article in use for this purpose is straw. This is a cumbersome and troublesome article to handle, and is but an indifferent absorbent after all. It is, indeed, so much trouble to handle straw that few dairymen will use it even if the cost is not enough to scare them off. A new substitute, however, has been invented, called "peat-moss," that lessens the trouble of handling to the minimum, and the cost is just about what it is worth for manure. Owing to its wonderful absorbing power, the amount to be renewed every morning is insignificant. This peat-moss has been used in Europe with entire satisfaction for many years, and Mr. John I. Haliby, President of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, have been using it with their cattle and are highly delighted with it. The cost of peat-moss and straw is just about the same, while the absorbing qualities of the former are far greater than straw, and it is more elastic and contains fine disinfecting qualities. We could not do our patrons a greater service than to advise them to give this new bedding a trial, for we are sure the increased comfort to the cows will make them pay the cost of the experiment.

Sheep-Farming.

[*Farm and Garden.*]—Despite the constant attention which is called to the value of sheep, not only as improvers of the land, but as profitable farm animals for wool and mutton, there are many farmers who have never raised or kept a single sheep, though their farms are adapted to raising sheep largely and profitably. Why this is we cannot imagine, for facts and figures can be had by the score to prove the profitableness of sheep-breeding, if necessary, and about the only drawback in many localities is the loss occasioned by the dogs. Many a rough, worn-out, or neglected farm might be brought up rapidly and be made paying land by breeding sheep thereon, as the manure from the sheep is one of the most enriching of manures, and is evenly and finely distributed. Of course they may not do this without being fed something besides what they can get in the fields, yet this additional food works to the profit of the breeder in two ways—it not only insures good and profitable growth of flesh and wool, but it makes the manure richer and more valuable. Even poor farmers can give sheep a trial by commencing in a small way, and then, as means and experience are gained, the flocks can be gradually increased by purchases, though the natural increase from a small flock of sheep is by no means inconsiderable if properly managed and cared for as they should be. Like any other kind of stock, they must have good care and food to secure the greatest measure of profit.

The Future of Sorghum.

Henry Stutniczka, the St. Louis sugar expert, in a recent letter to Prof. Silliman on the subject of sorghum, says:

The beet-sugar industry in its incipiency had not one-half the promise of success that the Northern cane has today, but it did have all the fostering care of the respective Governments within whose territory it found a footing; hence its cultivation was promoted, not only as an agricultural and manufacturing enterprise by individuals whose sole desire was financial success, but by the Government, whose aim was the good of the whole people; and today such is the success attending past fostering care that every pound of sugar made pays a tax to the Government. With this tax incubus on its home manufacturer, large quantities of it are shipped by Austria, Germany, and France to England. The only doubt I ever had of the success of this cane industry in the North was the possibility of its maturing in sufficient season to secure its crystallizable sugar before frost. There is no difficulty in the manufacture of the juice of any sugar plant into crystallizable sugar, if the juice, on ripening, contains from 8 to 12 per cent of crystallizable sugar, and the impurities not more than from 2 to 3 per cent.

The recent history of sorghum, Mr. Stutniczka adds, has done much to remove this doubt and to make the future of sorghum even more promising. The Northern cane-sugar industry, in addition to the fostering care referred to, requires, he says, proper land, good cultivation, and the right kind of fertilizers to fully ripen the cane, the extraction of as much juice as possible, courage under apparent failure, and such State and Government aid as so important an industry is entitled to.

California Chicory Farming.

[San Francisco *Chronicle.*]—Chicory farming promises to be one of the coming industries of California farming. Chicory was first planted in that State about fifteen years ago, but since that time it has been extensively raised on the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers. Chicory is cultivated on a small scale in some of the Eastern States, and in some places in that section grows wild in abandoned fields and orchards. It grows very luxuriantly on the bottom lands of Louisiana and Texas. The root of the plant, when being prepared for use, is cut by a machine into small square blocks, then placed in the sun to dry, afterward roasted, and finally ground in a mill. Chicory possesses few elements in common with coffee, and yet it imparts a taste to it greatly fancied by certain coffee-drinkers in Europe. In France and Belgium the common people have been so accustomed to mix chicory with the coffee they drink that they prefer it so prepared to the beverage in its pure state. Travelers in those countries, even when they purchase pure coffee for their private consumption, find that the cooks will mix chicory with it even after having received strict orders to the contrary.

How to Cut Corn.

[New York *Times.*]—Corn should be cut as near the ground as possible. This is not so much for the sake of the stalk that is saved as to avoid the troublesome stubs which cannot be covered in the next plowing, and thus remain upon the surface for years, a disagreeable nuisance in a meadow and among the hay. In setting up the shocks it is preferable to make large ones, and to take at least ten rows each way, by which the shocks will stand firmly and will not break down or tumble over. A large shock will dry quite as well, although somewhat more slowly, as a smaller one, and can be more easily preserved from damage by storms. The shock should be put up so that the centre is open below and air can pass freely through it, and should be bound securely just above the centre and at the top with straw bands. It is very important that the top should be closely bound, so that rain may not enter. Corn-fodder so put up may remain a long time without injury, but the husking should not be postponed any later than when the corn is dry, because husking corn in a snow-storm is neither convenient, agreeable, nor healthful.

California Agriculturally Considered.

[In a recent interview in THE TRIBUNE, Mr. John A. Tyrrell, of this city, gave his impressions of the country west of the 99th parallel of longitude for farming purposes, based upon observations he made in a recent trip to California through Southern Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. One of the San Francisco papers took him severely to task for his conclusions, and roundly abused THE TRIBUNE for publishing them. Mr. Tyrrell has received scores of letters from other travelers through those arid regions fully indorsing his statements and conclusions. A city paper publishes the following letter, bearing on the same subject, which we refer to the attention of the San Francisco *Chronicle*:]

SAN JOSE, Cal., Aug. 10.—[Editor of the Chicago *Times.*]—As I am continually in receipt of letters from my many former friends of Indiana, my old home, I thought that the following might be of value to some of your many readers: I have traveled over nearly the whole of the State and have had excellent opportunities for observation, and you may depend on my remarks being strictly accurate. California has posed long enough as the land of Paradise and the poor man's Elysium. If you will spare me the space I will state a few facts, free from the halo thrown around them by the glowing accounts of the land agent. The plan is and heretofore has been for a shrewd capitalists to buy a tract of land, start a colony and a newspaper, and in the newspaper to publish fabulous accounts of grain and fruit yields, and laud the place to the skies as a health resort. This is the method that made the miserable little adobe Village of Los Angeles the beautiful city it now is, and built in almost a single season the Town of Riverside. These newspapers are mailed broadcast to wealthy citizens or farmers throughout the land. Now, in the few months I have been here I have visited the best of California, having been the length and breadth of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Napa, Russian River, and Santa Clara Valleys, and I know whereof I speak.

Los Angeles has always posed as a health resort and citrus fruit point, and is the most "puffed-up" place in the State. Fabulous tales of orange yields have filled the Eastern papers. Enthusiasts have said: "Bring here the sick of the nation that our glorious climate may make them whole." To the Eastern emigrant emerging from the hot, sandy deserts of Southeastern California or the Mojave desert, the green trees of Los Angeles are a welcome sight. The abundance and cheapness of the oranges delight him, and he thinks that the accounts must all be true, but ere he is long there he finds that Los Angeles has its drawbacks—poor water and not much of it, typhoid-fever, and diphtheria, and the terrible depression of constant heat in the daytime depriving him of all his ambition.

So much for the "health resort." Now let us examine the fruit fables. Certainly large yields of oranges and other fruits are common, but just try to buy some of those orchards: from $400 to $2,000 per acre, with water privileges. Land without water can be had for almost nothing. Suitable land for citrus and stone fruits is scarce. Trees are high, taxes high, and living high. Your land must be cultivated, and vines and trees pruned, and skilled vinters and orchardists command good wages.

Perhaps you may think that I am prejudiced against California, but I assure you that I am not, for here (not at Los Angeles, however) I have regained my health and strength.

Big money has been made and is made from citrus and stone fruits. Mr. Wolfskill for the apricots on 250 trees on two and a half acres in Yolo County, California, got $4,800. A widow, near Los Gatos, sold her prunes, unpicked, for $350 an acre—and she had twelve acres. Now, let us examine the facts somewhat closely. In the first place, where there is now one acre of bearing trees there are ten of young unbearing trees. Thousands of acres of grapes have been set out this season and last. Now, what will be the result of this? When all these trees get to bearing the bottom will drop out of prices. Even now we hear of some complaint of an over-production of grapes in the Russian River Valley. The sanguine Californian fondly hopes to supply the whole world with canned and dried fruits in the near future. I fancy the Eastern wholesaler will be wary about handling dried apricots at 18½ cents per pound on board cars at the orchard or dry-house.

Not many years ago Fresno County was either a bleak sheep-range or else devoted to wheat-raising; now large tracts of it have been bought by "colonizers," rivers have been dammed, canals dug, and tens of thousands of acres have been irrigated. The history of Los Angeles is being repeated at Fresno—thousands of acres of grapes have been planted, and I can clearly foresee the time when grapes will be a drug in Fresno County. Now my statement to Eastern farmers with the California fever is, don't come unless you have money enough to pay from $100 to $400 per acre for land, to cultivate that land for four or five years without return and live at the same time, and when at last your trees or vines get to bearing to be satisfied with one-half or one-quarter the present price for your crop. I have met several disappointed Eastern farmers who, at the solicitations of land-agents' circulars, had sold their farms and came here to make their everlasting fortunes raising wheat and fruit. One old Missourian, especially, was able to put the situation tersely. He said: "O yes, the climate is all well enough in the Santa Clara Valley; but when they sell the land they want too much for the climate." It is the opinion of all extensive ranchers that wheat-raising alone no longer pays. The California rancher has found out what the Dakota rancher will find out, or is finding out—and that is, one crop continually will eventually wear out the best lands. Now don't class me with the chronic grumblers; but I only wish my friends in the East to know the other side of the story.

The crops for the year are as follows: Wheat, in the Sacramento, Napa, Russian River, and Santa Clara Valleys, about 60 per cent of a crop and poor in quality, having been scorched by the June "norther." Barley, an average crop and good quality. Oats ditto. Hay, very large crop; some of it damaged by bleaching on account of scarcity of help to make it. Hops promise not more than half a crop. Wool-clip heavy north and south, prices low. Peaches, good crop, prices firm. Prunes and plums, light crop in most places. Grapes, good crop in Russian River Valley, light in Napa Valley, and two-thirds crop for the State. BENHAM HUNT.

The New York Hop Crop.

ORISKANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—[Special Correspondence.]—The cry of "hop-sack" is heard in the land. In large yards picking began last week, and by the latter part of this week the population of the hop districts of Central New York will be increased by thousands. Picking has begun early because of vermin, immature hops being better than none. The last two or three days have been more favorable for the crop because of their lower temperature and the dryness of the atmosphere. But the week previous had wrought much damage, vermin in a number of yards penetrating the hop.

In quantity the crop will considerably exceed that of last year. Such, at least, is the promise as the vines stand. Reports from all of the hop-growing counties agree that there is more fruit on the poles than last year, and a good many more poles. Anxiety relates now entirely to quality, and it is asserted by men who have traveled for days among the yards that the quality will be inferior. Growers are to a degree sensitive on this point, and some of them deny that there are any lice in their yards. It is related of a large grower in the Town of Marshall that he was accosted as he came from his yard one day last week by a proprietor with the question: "Are lice hurting your hops much?"

"Lice!" answered the former. "Not a bit; I have just been looking my vines over, and find them absolutely free from vermin." At the same time his shoulders and back were covered with hop-lice, and the practiced eye of the prospector could detect the presence of their kind on the vines at the road's distance. There are some fair yards in this vicinity and some poor. In the Stockbridge Valley, Madison County, a good deal of damage is reported; also in southern Oneida County towns. Some late variety hops were picked in Otsego County last week so far short of maturity that they will be of little real value. The owner said he preferred to take what he could get rather than wait a week and get nothing. Pickers are in good demand.

Sugar from Sorghum.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed in THE TRIBUNE the statements of Prof. Wiley upon the subject of making sugar from sorghum, and while not surprised to see them accepted without question, coming from a man in his position, still it is apparent to me that the Professor's scheme for making the sucrates and then decomposing them is not well founded, and I write to ask your more critical attention to the subject.

As regards the lime sucrate, it is wrong to predicate its insolubility, and any theory based upon this assumption falls to the ground. When lime hydrate is added to sugar in solution it has no power to withdraw the sugar, but on the contrary the latter draws the lime more and more into solution till the point of saturation, both of the sugar with the lime and of the water with the resulting sucrate, is reached.

A solution of cane-sugar if left standing some time might become "inverted," after which, if lime were added, one-half the sugar—the levulose—would be precipitated, and it is possible for a mistake to arise in this way.

The use of barium, though more effectual, is open to objection, as the carbonate resulting from the decomposition of the sucrate by carbonic acid is slightly soluble and to a like extent poisonous, and what remains in the sirup after filtration must be removed by the careful addition of sulphuric acid to form the sulphate. Another consideration is the cost of the barium. The process would require exactly one-half by weight of barium hydrate (hydroxide), its equivalent being 171, while that of sugar is 342, and even if regenerated from the resulting carbonate and used over again its cost could hardly help exceeding the value of the sugar produced. I am less familiar practically with the reactions of strontium, but doubt from analogy whether it forms a sucrate, as all the other hydrates that form sucrates are powerful hydroxides.

Prof. Wiley will find that the process of diffusion will not overcome the necessity for purification of the juice; and he will hardly find a more simple or effective plan than the one in use at Champaign, Ill. Prof. Wiley seems to have no substantial basis for his patent, as I find that the same plan was used and urged upon the sorghum-growers of twenty years ago. C. J. EVERSON.

Items of General Interest to Farmers and Stock-Raisers.

Dr. Sturtevant reports that the husk corn, which is of little value for the grain, is most prolific of all in foliage, and therefore presumably best for fodder purposes.

The next annual meeting of the Tri-State Beekeepers' Association (Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio), will be held at Toledo, O., Sept. 12, 13 and 14, during the week of the Tri-State Fair.

There are complaints in many quarters that wet weather, when potatoes were rotting, has caused a general prevalence of rot. If the tubers are at all affected they should be dug early and stored in a cool place.

The National Horse Show Association of America will hold its first annual exhibition at Madison Square Garden, New York, Oct. 22 to Oct. 26. Over $11,000 is offered in premiums, including special prizes. The entries will close Oct. 1.

Beans are not eaten whole by any kind of stock excepting sheep. But, by grinding and mixing with corn or oatmeal, beans unfit for sale may be profitably fed to cattle, horses, and pigs. They are very strong food, and as stock become used to them the proportion of bean-meal may be increased.

Capt. R. Y. King, of Texas, has about 85,000 head of cattle, about 20,000 head of horses, and 30,000 head of sheep; his pastures amounting in the aggregate to something over 1,000,000 acres of splendidly watered lands, a valuation in all, land and stock, of something in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

According to the census report, Illinois pays out more money for fences than any other State in the Union. Pennsylvania comes next. There are in the United States 6,000,000 miles of fence, and it has, in all cost something over $2,000,000,000. During the census year alone $78,629,000 was expended for fencing purposes.

The new breed of fowls (Wyandottes) formerly known as American Sebrights, is rapidly growing in favor. They have heavy, compact bodies, beautiful plumage, very small combs, and make good layers. The strongest points in their favor are that they have legs of a deeper yellow than the Plymouth Rock, and the combs being small prevents frosting in winter. They equal the Dorking in compactness of body, grow rapidly, and are very hardy. The demand for this breed has been very heavy this season, which is due to their being only recently introduced.

The well-known fact that a cow will give more milk and make more butter on a bright sunshiny day than during one of a dull, dark character is a strong argument in favor of having winter stables so arranged that the animals get the benefit of plenty of sunshine. If possible it is well to have the cows on the south side of the barn, and to provide plenty of windows.

Lang & Rayan, who last year bought 15,00 head of cattle in Oregon and wintered them on Lost River, Idaho, are driving the animals to a range at the head of Big Porcupine. The animals are divided into bands convenient for driving, one passing through Bozeman, Mont., last week consisting of 900 cows and 700 calves, and another herd of about the same size passing there a few days later.

A Western swine-breeder crossed a red male pig upon mixed Berkshire and Essex hogs, and from the result decided to continue the practice. The red hog has an exceptionally strong constitution, and would doubtless greatly improve upon most other breeds in the cross. Aside from this, the breeder says that the meat was better than any other he had ever eaten, and the hogs grew and fattened as well as the average of the improved kinds.

[*New England Farmer.*]—We are not ready to recommend the cutting of all timber and fuel in summer, but we believe that farmers should know what the effect upon lumber is when cut at different seasons of the year. It would seem that there is no way in which the wood of a tree can be relieved of its sap so thoroughly and be left in so sound a condition as when the sap goes out through the leaves, or through the pores, during the season of full leaf.

[*American Cultivator.*]—The practice of fattening breeding animals to exhibit at the fairs cannot be too strongly condemned. Great evils have resulted from this custom of judging of bulls and milch cows rather by the amount of flesh they were carrying than by their capability of breeding good stock or doing good work in the dairy. Any intelligent breeder or common farmer knows that an animal in what is called "show condition" is not in good condition for breeding, and is often permanently injured by having been in such condition, so that he will never be as good as he would have been if kept in simply a thrifty condition. And some of the best breeders have refused to exhibit their best animals because they would, at most fairs, be only reckoned as second-class if they were not fattened up as other show stock usually is. Large breeders may be willing to spoil one or two animals a year in order to acquire the reputation of taking first premiums at every fair, but many cannot afford it, and a few are too honest or too conscientiously attached to their chosen business to do so.

HARVESTER TRIAL NEAR ROME.

American Machinery Victorious at the Italian International Trial, and the McCormick Harvester and Binder Proves Itself to Be the Noblest Roman of Them All.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Consul-General of the United States at Rome has furnished the State Department with an account of a series of contests in Italy between combined reaping and binding machines manufactured in several countries, in which those from the United States were successful. The trials were severe, the ground being in many places marshy and stony, but the result clearly showed the superiority of the American machines. There were but two prizes offered, and both were won by Americans. The first, $200, a gold medal, a diploma, and the purchase of two machines, was awarded to the McCormick machine. The Consul-General, in this connection, calls attention to the benefits resulting from American representation at such exhibitions, and to the promising field in Italy for the introduction of agricultural implements of American manufacture.

But this is only what might be expected wherever the old veteran appears in a contest—for since the first World's Fair at London in 1851 down to this last encounter near the gates of the Eternal City, the McCormick machine has in every instance carried off the first prize.

The continued supremacy of this machine, notwithstanding the efforts of all its rivals during the last half-century, is wonderful. It keeps still its vantage ground, and, like good wine, improves with age.

INDIAN WHEAT.

Changing the English Source of Supply from America to India.

[Liverpool *Mercury.*]—A pamphlet entitled "Indian Wheat versus American Protection" has just been published at Calcutta by "The Central Press Company," and has attracted considerable attention on the part of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, as well as the mercantile community of India. The object is to show the dominant position which India occupies as the source of supply of wheat to Europe, the ease with which the greater part of the English grain trade could be diverted from America to India, and the advantages both to the English manufacturer and the Indian ryot that would result from India becoming the sole source of supply of wheat to the United Kingdom. The anonymous author strongly urges the development of the Indian wheat trade by means of cheaply constructed railways, and by the reduction of the rates for the transport of grain to as low a point as those current on the railway lines of the United States, in order that the agricultural interests of India may be able to compete with those of America on equal terms. The annual value of the export and import trade of India during the last thirty years has been steadily progressive, and shows that the extension of railway communication, while stimulating exports in the first place, has always been attended with an increased demand for European and other products. In 1852-'53, the date of the commencement of the construction of railways in India, the exports and imports of British India amounted in all to £32,422,100, whereas in 1882-'83, when there were upward of 10,000 miles of railway open, they amounted to £132,585,850. The writer of the pamphlet goes on to show that these results have been obtained at a time while comparatively high rates for the carriage of goods, and of grain in particular, have prevailed on the Indian lines, and that if proper facilities were only given our fellow-subjects in that country could easily supply the United Kingdom with the whole of its annual import of wheat. For example, the total production of wheat in India is not less than 40,000,000 quarters, the average annual import from all countries into the United Kingdom being only about 11,000,000 quarters. The total consumption of wheat in India itself is not great, and yet of the large production just quoted only a small proportion is in ordinary times exported, owing to the difficulty and expense involved in transporting it to the seaboard. Considering the fact that the rates for the carriage of grain are on the East India railways about three times higher than those charged in America, to say nothing of the cost of cartage from the wheat-fields, we agree with the author in his remark that "it is not at all surprising that India at present succeeds in carrying off only a portion of the English wheat trade at times when prices are ruling the highest, instead of occupying the position she ought of being able to dictate her own prices to America." Among the other points referred to in this pamphlet, and which we consider worthy of special attention, is the proposal that the Government should consistently reserve the right of fixing absolutely the rates on all lines for the carriage of cheap staples. This would certainly help the development of the natural resources of the country, and would be following out the policy of the late Lord Dalhousie when he recommended the construction of railways as the only means by which produce could be multiplied and the national wealth increased. The opinion entertained of this remarkably able pamphlet by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is worth knowing, and accordingly, in a document which has been forwarded to us, and which is signed by Mr. James Thorburn as Chairman and Mr. J. Gordon as Secretary, that influential body states that, with the remedies suggested for the comparatively backward condition of India, "they generally agree," the paper "abounding with carefully compiled facts and practical hints admirably digested," and "deserving the consideration of all who are interested in the Indian trade and in the progress of India." In the matter of internal communication, it is certainly not satisfactory to be told that India is already about a century behind America, and that every day it is getting still further behind. Meanwhile, apart from the construction of new railways, it appears to us that the whole question of the maintenance of the high rates on the Indian lines at present in existence should be reconsidered in the broad interests of the country, and be reduced as early as possible by the Indian railway administration. A State railway system should be used in the interests of the State.

THE MATRIX-WRITER.

M. H. Dement's New Plan for Furnishing Stereotype-Plates for Printing.

He Proposes to Do Away Entirely with Compositors and Movable Type.

A New Application of the Typewriter—Its Possibilities Judging from Samples.

The genius of invention, it is well known, has her headquarters in America. Among the multitudinous inventions continually claiming the protection of the Patent Office—from improved mouse-traps and jumping-jacks away up to car-couplers—something occasionally looms up which, in the ingenuity of its construction and the scope of its application, attracts the attention of the world. The hackneyed illustrations of this hackneyed idea are too hackneyed to be quoted here. Right here in Chicago, however, an old resident named Merritt H. Dement has been engaged for the last three years in perfecting an invention which threatens to revolutionize the art of printing. The hosts of compositors now engaged in that industry, whether on the columns of a great daily or the volumes of a great publishing-house, are soon, according to the inventor, to find their occupation gone and their places filled by a few deft-fingered females.

The inventor of the new process of printing, who has just returned from a two-months' visit to Europe, his business there being to secure patents in England and France, Belgium and Germany, was interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday and his machines carefully examined. Mr. Dement, who labors under many of the difficulties which beset inventors, has not had a perfected machine built yet, but the two old typewriting and treadle combinations which have served as frameworks for his trial machinery, and over which he has prayed and perspired and built up and pulled down for three long years, are sufficient to exhibit his system of printing in practical operation.

THE INVENTION.

The new process consists in substituting for the slow and tedious operation of type-setting a method of making type indentations in strips of papier-maché. These strips are combined in page or column form and then stereotyped or electrotyped.

The machine for making the indentations consists of a type-wheel and a cylinder which are run by power at the rate of 250 to 300 revolutions a minute. The type-wheel contains alfabets of hardened steel types. In the cylinder are a series of bars, each bar being arranged to operate upon a particular type. The bars are operated by a series of keys—a cross between typewriter keys and the keys of a piano—each key being lettered and working upon a particular bar. The bar, until set in motion, remains at rest in the revolving cylinder. When a key is pressed it operates upon the corresponding bar, causing it to pass upon a beveled plate or cam. As the bar passes along the surface of the cam, it comes in contact with the paper, and by pressing it upon the type makes the indentation. While thus held between the bar and the type, the paper is carried along so as to bring the indentation out of the way and place the paper in position for the next letter. To provide for giving each letter its proper space the bars are made of different widths; the bar for the letter "W," for instance, being quite wide, while that for the letter "I" is quite narrow. The whole operation is so rapid that some 500 letters can be printed in a minute. A uniform depth of indentation is secured, as the cam, being fixed and solid, is positive in its action, and presses the bars on the paper and type uniformly, while a fixed guard prevents any one letter being indented deeper than another. The indentations are made upon a strip of paper, rather than upon a sheet, for convenience of what printers call "justification," or even spacing, and correction. The indented strip is first proof read, and as errors are found the words, or incorrect portions of words, are marked on the strip, and also written correctly on a slip of paper. The words on the slip are then indented on another piece of strip by the same machine, or by any other having the proper font of type; this strip of corrections is run in the justifying apparatus by the side of the original strip which is being justified, and as the marked words are reached they are cut out, and the corrected words, which come in order, are cut off and put in their places. In this manner whole paragraphs, when omitted, can be readily inserted, and the operation performed with rapidity and accuracy. Justification, which has been a bugbear with all typewriting or type-matrice machines, is said to be especially easy and perfect in this process. The operator on the justifying apparatus, by means of a guide at the side of the strip, can instantly tell where to cut the strip for a line; and if it is necessary to spread the words he severs the strip between each word, and spreads them out to fill the line as he runs them in the form. If the end of the line should come in the middle of a word an indented hyphen is cut from a strip of hyphens which is run in a third groove and added to the line.

THE ELECTROTYPE-PLATE.

The form when complete is stereotyped or electrotyped. There are several rapid and inexpensive methods of doing this which have no special connection with this invention. Mr. Dement has produced some electrotype-plates already. The stereotyping is accomplished by simply putting the form in a mold and pouring in molten metal, and the plate may be cast in cylindrical form suitable for cylinder presses. The only distribution is the melting of the plates after use.

Any style of type may be used; for instance, agate, nonpariel, minion, brevier, and pica matrices can be made by one machine; the change from one style to another being made by the operator depressing a pedal.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

"Today," says Mr. Dement, "all over the enlightened world the printer stands at the case, picking up the little types, one by one, and placing them in position. A little later he is engaged in putting each little type back into the place whence he took it. The slowness and tediousness of both operations are not consistent with the remarkable advances made in other matters.

"For nearly a century the need of a substitute for setting type by hand has been so apparent as to invoke the aid of inventive skill and energy. The first idea seems to have been, not to do away with typesetting, but to devise a method of doing it by machinery. And a large number of composing or typesetting machines have been devised and tried. But it may be said that they have universally failed to remedy the evil, or supply the want. Types still have to be manufactured; the effect of the machines upon the types is to wear them much more rapidly than setting by hand; the types must all be distributed again, the same as if set by hand, only much more slowly, as for machine setting they require to be distributed in a peculiar manner; and the machines themselves are necessarily quite expensive and complicated, and very liable to get out of order. So that it is a grave question today whether setting type by machinery is not even more expensive than setting type by hand."

SHEETLEAD MATRICES.

As is usually the case with important inventions, several inventors have been at work with the same end in view as Mr. Dement. A Mr. Charles F. Davids, of New York, has a machine which makes indentations in sheets of lead at the rate of eight or ten words a minute, and from these sheets stereotype plates can be made. In this case the saving is mainly in the distribution. A Mr. George H. Morgan several years ago invented a machine which had a revolving cylinder and bars, but the operation is said to have been of a very complicated character, and no practical results have been forthcoming. A Mr. Charles T. Moore, of Washington, D. C., improved upon Morgan's machine so far as to print with ink upon strips of paper very rapidly and accurately. Moore's machine was afterwards improved by a Mr. Mergentholer, of Baltimore, so as to make indentations in papier maché, but this improvement, Mr. Dement says, is of no great value and has not yet been patented. Mr. Dement has already taken out four patents for the United States, and has four more nearly ready for issue, besides patents in Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium.

WHAT DEMENT CLAIMS.

He thus states the results to be accomplished by his machine:

"While a printer will set types for 1,000 words in five hours, and distribute them in three hours, making eight hours in all, an operator on our type matrix machine will easily print 25,000 words in eight hours, and no distribution is required. The composition of a large daily newspaper can be done by five or six young ladies, with as many machines, in a few hours, and in a small parlor; instead of the hundred or more printers, with expensive fonts of type and large composing-rooms. A large daily paper pays from $1,500 to $2,500 per week for composition alone; and we can do the work for from $200 to $300; besides saving rent and cost of types. In composition for book work and the preparation of electrotype plates the saving is equally great."

"I claim," said Mr. Dement to the reporter, "that an operator can easily print or set on an average 10,000 ems an hour; another operator can justify with the same or greater speed, inserting all corrections, etc. This would make the cost for both 5 cents per 1,000 ems, provided the operators were each paid 25 cents an hour. The only fonts of type required in a newspaper office will be for such things as display advertising. My scheme is to rent machines by the year to country newspapers. I have been promised good financial backing, and hope to have a factory started inside six weeks and the machines in the market inside four months."

Mr. Dement is a professional stenographer, and, though still young, has been engaged in that business in this city for the last ten years. He has also traveled a great deal in Africa and elsewhere, and is something of a journalist, having corresponded for several papers.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM 1 TO 20 MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Fever and Ague, and Malaria.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changes from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes clear from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure, increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of the cough; general increase in strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains, and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing, and paroxysm of cold on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., will be resolved away, and unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofular, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Urine diseases, One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain. Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations while in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Respiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold by Druggists.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"FALSE AND TRUE."

"RADWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA."

"RADWAY ON SCROFULA."

and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. ☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

HARVEST NEWS.

Dakota Will Garner the Largest Crop of All Grains Ever Before Grown.

Corn in Nebraska Will Be an Immense Yield if Not Injured by Frost.

In Illinois It Is Retarded by Drouth—In Wisconsin and Iowa the Outlook Is Flattering.

Extensive Areas of Drouth in the South Have Reduced the Quantity of Corn and Cotton.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

DAKOTA.

YANKTON, D. T., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—While many years ago Gen. Hazen is said to have reported that it never rained in Dakota, now the name of Dakota is a synonym for good crops. In fact, the results of each year in many sections surpass those of the year previous, and this year, on the average, is proving the best in the history of the Territory. Universally the season was late. The cold and wet of the spring delayed seeding in some cases over a month later than usual. Much wheat in the North and corn in the South was put into the ground in June. In many cases replanting was done, and this made the outlook gloomy. But this condition of affairs only served to show what are the possibilities of Dakota soil and sunshine.

In North and Central Dakota the wet spring was followed by an unusually dry June and early July. This threatened to dry up the tender plants and to cause a total failure. But just in time to prevent this copious showers came to water the parched grain. It was then thought the wheat crop, especially in the Red River Valley, would yield about half a crop. But prospects brightened every day and reports now say that the wheat crop on the average will be as good as usual.

In some sections of Central Dakota the Red River Valley experience was repeated, though the drouth was not so severe. But here, too, the recovery was speedy and very gratifying reports are received.

But while good crops are generally reported in Southeastern Dakota the harvest is one of the most bountiful ever grown. No drouth was experienced, but rain came regularly every week, the rainfall for April, May, June, and July reaching twenty-four inches. As the latter part of June and July were worm crops developed finely, and two weeks ago a report was sent to the TRIBUNE that the yield of small grain would be a fine one. Since then the weather has been warm and dry, and the crop has been stacked in splendid condition. Very little thrashing has been done, and correct figures cannot be given, but the yield has proven all that could reasonably be expected.

Two weeks ago the outlook for corn was not so pleasing as for small grain. The weather had been cool for several days, and only the early planted corn—about half the crop—seemed out of danger of frost. Since then, however, the weather has been exactly suitable for corn, which has been maturing wonderfully well, while the other mass of the crop is now out of danger of frost. If the frost holds off until Sept. 15 or 20 there will scarcely be a stalk of corn not fully ripe. And this will mean a yield of from forty to seventy bushels to the acre. The result of this bountiful yield is already known. The leading towns of the southeastern section are making preparations for agricultural fairs and shows, and a still more satisfactory showing is seen in the active demand for improved lands in the older-settled portions. Eastern parties who do not care to take up Government land on the frontier are every day making investments in the southeastern section, the demand for lands is greater than it has ever been before. Lands are rising in value, but are still cheap. Already the rush of land-seekers has begun, and the influx of the fall promises to be greater than the mighty rush of the spring.

CANTON, Dak., Aug. —[Special.]—Thrashing is actively in progress. The 4,100 acres of wheat on the Leech farm are all cut and 3,000 bushels thrashed. The yield is twenty-two bushels per acre. John E. Haggart has 2,000 acres cut and 3,000 bushels of the cereal thrashed. It is averaging twenty-eight and a half bushels to the acre. With all the storage capacity of the elevators and the large number of freight-cars on both the Manitoba and Northern Pacific Roads they will be unable to care for the wheat as soon as thrashing is fairly commenced.

NEBRASKA.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent returned yesterday from a trip up the Republican Valley as far west as McCook, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Crops of all kinds are first-class in the several counties visited, and farmers are in excellent spirits. Corn is the big staple in the Republican Valley, but considerable small grain was raised this year. Wheat is better than ever before known; the acreage is larger than last year and the yield is fully one-third greater. Some fields have averaged as high as thirty bushels, but the general average seems to be about twenty bushels. The quality of the wheat is fair. Oats are a heavy crop in all the Republican Valley counties, and will make from fifty to seventy bushels to the acre. Barley and rye are both good crops.

The corn crop will be by far the largest ever raised in the valley. The late rains have made the crop if no more water falls for a month, and only a very heavy frost early the coming month will cut it short. Farmers are contemplating an average of from sixty to seventy bushels per acre, and the indications at present are certainly favorable to such a yield.

From the Hon. S. J. Owen, National Bank Examiner, your correspondent has received correct information concerning the condition of corn in counties north of the Platte River. Mr. Owen speaks from personal observation, and says that the crop promises big in all the counties he has visited. It is a little late compared with the same time last year, but in every other respect the conditions are better. Farmers are looking forward to an immense yield, and expect an average of from forty to seventy bushels per acre.

ILLINOIS.

PEORIA COUNTY.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—There is a great cry going up from the farmers in this section of the State for rain, and a "small cloud, no bigger than a man's hand," is viewed with much interest. Unless rain comes, and that shortly, previous estimates in regard to the corn crop hereabouts will have to be largely reduced. A propitious fall would be the only salvation for the corn farmer, and at this time and for some days back the ground has been dry as a dust heap. The excessive drouth, coming on a ground packed by violent rains in the spring, is also interfering with fall plowing. The days are warm and the nights cool, but as yet there have been no indications of frost. The dryness of the ground and atmosphere, however, it is the opinion of many, is the only reason why it has not paid us a visit.

COLES COUNTY.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The weather has not been warm enough for the last week to mature crops properly. We must have a late fall. Frost is the only thing the farmer fears, and these cool, damp nights show symptoms of it. There will be the usual acreage of wheat sown this fall, notwithstanding the shortage in this year's crop. Much ground is already broken for fall seeding and the work progressing satisfactorily during the favorable weather for plowing. Wheat and oats are coming to market rapidly, and but comparatively little grain will be held by the producer for a higher market.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Reports from various parts of this (Montgomery) county indicate that the corn crop is progressing finely. Early corn is beginning to mature and late corn is coming on fast. Nothing but an early frost can prevent an immense crop being raised. Plowing for wheat is progressing rapidly. The ground is in fine condition, and with favorable weather a big crop will be sown.

LOGAN COUNTY.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—This has been another favorable week for corn, the weather being very warm. The crop is maturing rapidly, and the prospects grow better every day for a large yield. Some of the corn grown from imported seed is coming forward very rapidly, and what was one week ago thought to be of no value is now looked on as good for a crop. Next year, however, Logan County farmers will plant Illinois seed-corn. None of the home seed failed to grow, although many were scared about it when they planted it.

KANE COUNTY.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The corn crop continues a cause of anxiety. It is a settled fact that the corn grown from Nebraska seed cannot possibly mature before frost comes, and many of the farmers with this corn have commenced cutting it up for fodder. August as a whole has been unusually cool, especially nights, and corn grown from home seed is not certain to mature in time. Altogether the outlook for anything approaching an average crop is not encouraging. The winds and rains of the present week have broken down considerable corn in this immediate section.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

HENRY, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—From personal observation and talk with leading farmers, the conclusion reached is that the corn crop in this section will average thirty bushels, which is placing it quite high enough. With an ordinary September the quality will be good. The dry weather and cool nights are maturing the corn by checking the growth of stalk and throwing all the strength into the ear. The crop of 1882, of which considerable is still in the hands of producers, is now coming in. The potato crop, now an assured fact, is a good one, both as regards quantity and quality.

MASON COUNTY.

HAVANA, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The wheat crop is mostly thrashed and a good deal marketed. The yield is large and quality excellent. Corn is progressing slowly. Late corn is light, and, on account of drouth, poor ears. It may be half a crop. Oats very fine. Potatoes, late and early, large yield.

MADISON COUNTY.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Advices from all parts of this county report a very large corn crop—above the average. The yield will be much greater than was expected six weeks ago. The corn is of good quality, sound, and large eared, and the fodder will also be of more than usual value. The average is larger than that of last year.

WISCONSIN.

THE STATE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The reports from the harvest fields in all parts of the State for the week just ending show that there has been a continuance of dry, fine weather, generally cool, but closing warmer. Rains are reported at some points but not sufficient to interfere to any appreciable degree with harvest work. In the central and southern parts of the State small grains, including spring wheat, are fully secured. In the more northerly sections there is considerable wheat still unsecured, and so much of the thrashing is done in the fields that there is still the risk of damage from continued rains during the month to come. The harvest season, however, has been exceptionally fine, and the crops were never gathered under better conditions. The thrashers are busily at work now, and the reports of the yield of spring wheat are generally favorable. There is no doubt that the prospective results of the spring-wheat yield have been improving steadily during the month just closing, under the favorable weather, and it is safe to assume that the yield will be fully up to the estimates made in these dispatches several weeks ago. The quality will also be very fair, judging from the samples exhibited here. The movement of spring wheat has not fairly begun yet; indeed, almost none at all has been received in market here, as the fine weather keeps farmers busy in the fields. Winter wheat still moves freely considering the crop.

The continued cold nights have been very unfavorable to the ripening of corn; and it is more than ever evident that a late, open fall will be needed to secure the crop. With favoring weather, the yield of corn will yet be fair; but a large crop cannot be expected, as rains, poor seed, and other causes have reduced the prospects in nearly all parts of the State. The receipts of corn in the market here have been very light during the week.

There have been very light receipts of oats, as the new crop has not begun to move, and the receipts are not sufficient to meet the local demand. Reports of the results of thrashing are excellent, and as soon as farmers have time to spare from the fields good supplies may be expected.

HONEY.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Apiarists generally report a good product of honey in this section this season. Many localities show that bees never did better work, while in other places there was a falling off in the amount compared with other years, but on the average the crop may be set down as a fair one. John Motel, a prominent beekeeper of Hutisford, Dodge County, reports gathering a crop of four tons of honey made this season by 200 swarms, an unusually large yield.

THE EAST.

DROUTH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—The drouth in Eastern New England, which has lasted five to six weeks, has become so serious that crops have been greatly injured, with prospects of still further damage if the drouth is not broken. Farmers are compelled to take cows from the pastures and feed them upon winter hay.

CALIFORNIA.

THE WHEAT CROP.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—A Milwaukee dealer today received the following from Edwin F. Smith, of Sacramento, Secretary of the California State Board of Agriculture, in answer to an inquiry concerning the wheat crop: August and September are our thrashing months, so I cannot yet give you the official report from the results of thrashing, and will not be able to do so before October. From the best information I can see nothing to change my estimate made some time since, and the very inferior quality of the wheat leads many who were way up in their estimate to agree with me in my figures, and I am now well satisfied that the State will not produce to exceed 30,000,000 bushels.

THE SOUTH.

CORN AND COTTON.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The State can be divided into three agricultural districts, and the condition of the crop defined as good in the northern, a third off in the central, and a quarter to an eighth off in the southern portions. The line of drouth runs central through Western Georgia to Western Mississippi, and begins again further west in Texas. It seems to have been most severe in Central Alabama, and consequently the report of this section can be taken as a standard for judging the condition of the crop throughout the cotton-growing States. From west to east through Central Alabama the crops have been much improved by the late rains, but the cotton will be from 25 to 30 per cent short. The corn in this belt averages half a good crop, but there is plenty of old corn, and it continues to sell at 40 to 50 cents a bushel. In the southern division of the State the cotton seems to be coming along in spite of the injury inflicted by the late drouth and by the worms. Where the latter have been driven away by poison the lower cotton has taken a fresh start, and farmers expect to make a top crop also. The weather is very favorable, and people are recovering from their despondency. It is not expected that so good a crop as that of last year will be made, but farmers are better than ever before supplied with meat and corn, home produced, and can stand the loss very easily. In Mississippi affairs are more flourishing than in Alabama. The same is true of Florida—in fact, all other Southern States.

COLOGNE.

Notes of a Journey from London to the City of Smells.

The Horrors of a Passage Across the Channel Feelingly Portrayed.

Quaint-Looking Hollanders, and the Stolid Manner of Their Lives.

Germany's Military Spirit—The Cathedral of Cologne and Its Legend.

COLOGNE, Aug. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—If one is going from London into Germany, and seeks the most comfortable route, one must take this "city of a thousand odors" in the way. If one wishes to "do" the Rhine, and one always does, or ought to, the usual and directest starting point is Cologne. So everybody stops here over night. Whenever I cross the English Channel by one route I make a solemn vow never to make the same passage again, but for the future to take a different one. I break these solemn vows almost as frequently as I make them, except in the case of the Dover and Calais route, and that route I never take. No circumstances of convenience, hurry, or desirable comradeship ever tempt me to violate my solemn vow with respect to this purgatorial bit of water. Why say purgatorial? Purgatory is supposed to purify, and, although this route may in instances somewhat purify one's body, I have never known a single instance in which it has in any degree purified one's soul. Indeed, It will usually perturb the most calmly-ordered temper. This narrow stretch of water from Dover to Calais is the wickedest fact in all inanimate nature. It has an unrelenting spite against the human race. I mean the civilized and migratory human race. If you have never crossed the English Channel from Dover to Calais when the sea is in its normal estate of raze and revenge you have had no experience of seasickness—its dismay, despondency, despair. You then know nothing of the climax of collapse—body, brain, life all gone, and only remaining in the consciousness of a living death. Words fail me. Description is impotent. Ten days of the Atlantic, ten days of seasickness, is a memory to revel in as compared with one hour and a half of this channel passage. And what "beastly" little boats! Pardon me this strong English adjective, but there is no "American" adjective that means the same thing. And it is neither wicked nor vulgar to say "beastly" in England. The little tubs that ply between Dover and Calais are constructed to aid and abet the diabolical temper and intent of the sea. They are not only small, but do not so much as affect comfort, much less convenience. They are said to be seaworthy and safe, and in this quality rests their sole merit. I have crossed by this route when, so far as I knew or could ascertain, every passenger was sick as unto death. In some instances I have known serious illness to follow upon the nervous strain and exhaustion caused by this brief two hours of seasickness.

I usually now cross by the Queensboro and Flushing route, which, taken all in all, is the surest of a smooth sea and a comfortable voyage. The ships are large, and are provided with over 300 sleeping-berths and all the usual comforts of the modern "liners." The passage is made at night in about seven hours, and although I have crossed the channel at this point not less than half a dozen times I have never experienced a rough sea.

HOLLAND AND HOLLANDERS.

By this route one lands in Holland, and can make little excursions, if one likes, to Amsterdam and other quaint and picturesque towns. Holland is everywhere and always quaint and picturesque. The Dutchman is dull, impassive, phlegmatic as he smoked dry as a herring, though he is surrounded on all sides by water and almost walks upon water. The pipe is ubiquitous. It would seem that it is a tenet of the national creed that every male human being must smoke. I have seen boys of 10 years of age, perhaps younger, sitting by the father or in the presence of the mother smoking. There seems to be no opinion or sentiment against this practice. However, this characteristic or custom is neither quaint nor picturesque. To me it is very abominable and mischievous. But the dikes and windmills are everywhere present, and are very satisfactory as one looks upon these things it is as though they were cut out of the long past and distributed here and there all over Holland, not for use, but for beauty—not that they need be for human sustenance, but for the adornment of human life.

Not alone or chiefly is the country quaint and picturesque, but the people are the most so of any in Europe. They are not the most picturesque people in Europe—far from it. The Italians are that, and they are that beyond all the portrayals of Italian art and poetry. But the two qualitative terms must go together. The Italians are not quaint. It is almost an inconceivable postulate that an Italian should be "quaint." On the other hand, the Dutchman is picturesque in his quaintness. His dull face, dull in outline, features, and expression; his stolid body, limbs, and gait; his cap, his wooden shoes are all quaint, and he looks a picture. He has two virtues—would to God all people had the like—he is clean as to his appearance and he is honest as to his transactions.

As a soldier the Dutchman is simply funny. It makes me laugh to call up his image as I saw him two days ago. Such a uniform! Enormous hat, bungling coat, baggy trousers, dangling bayonet, suppressing to seeming suffocation this impassible wooden-man, and this is the Dutch soldier as I saw him. If his King ever sends him to wage war I advise his King to provide him with an electric battery in each instance, that he may have life in order that he may be able to destroy life.

THE MILITARY AIR OF GERMANY.

But one is soon out of Holland and into Germany. The change is instant and marked. All Germany is military. All the men walk with military precision. All the railway stations are alive with soldiers and with officials that look and talk like soldiers. The attendants in the shops, the waiters at the hotels and restaurants, the school-boys going and coming have the bearing of the parade-ground. What smart uniforms! Is it so that the officers face? This is the current understanding. I attended a state ball given by Gen. Von Moltke at Leipsic last year, when there were present, perhaps, a hundred officers of the army, and I am persuaded that nowhere else on earth as in this German Empire could there be brought together a hundred such handsome men—handsome in physique and in figure; in face and in feature; in intellect and in manners. The German uniforms are the result of both science and art. They are "just the thing" from both a military and an artistic point of view. Soldiers, soldiers, soldiers; everywhere soldiers! I am not intending to moralize. I am out on a holiday, and must not permit my aim of health-getting to be jeopardized by a needless excitation of nerves. An army, the total strength of which, on a war footing, is 1,192,011 men and 33,381 officers, with 299,502 horses, means a drain and a strain upon the resources of a country by both the "sin of omission and commission," which I am not going to contemplate, much less describe, in a holiday letter to THE TRIBUNE.

COLOGNE AND ITS SMELLS.

But here I am in Cologne. The fame of the city is world-wide, and I shall not the larger meed of praise be given for this world-wide fame—to Hildebold, the Archbishop who projected its cathedral, or to Farina, the Italian, who first manufactured eau de cologne? This one thing I have to say: it were a pity if the whole city is not perpetually, by day and by night, sprinkled with this delicious "scent" as the cathedral is, by times, perfumed with incense. The only sweet-smelling odor in this city of worldwide fame is this invention of Farina. The variety of distinct and distinguishable smells in Cologne passes all comprehension. I have come to associate certain disagreeable odors with certain neighborhoods in the city. I must not venture upon descriptions. My powers as a word-painter are all too poor for such a feat as this would imply. There are 150,000 people in narrow and compactly-built streets have come to houses many if not most of which were built centuries ago, ventilated and drained in the most primitive fashion—if ventilated and drained at all. I am always glad to come to Cologne and am always glad to go.

A NICE LEGEND.

The cathedral is a miracle. It is simply the result of miracle-power in architecture. It has been just 1,000 years since the original foundations were buried deep and strong in the earth. The vicissitudes which have overtaken this metropolitan church have been dire and discouraging, and only equaled by the faith and fidelity which have overcome them. Invasion, fire, and pillage have done their work, but so have sacrifice and religion. Everlasting praise be given to the memory and name of Gerard of Rile, who, without doubt, conceived this magnificent architecture, and who made the original plan. The church is now completed. The architecture is done. Embellishment and adornment must add much to the interior of the building to make inside and outside proportionate and harmonious. Its treasures and relics are precious both to faith and poetry. The bones of the three Kings are the chief of the relics—mind you, the bones of the three Eastern Kings who were led by the star to the Bethlehem manger, there to pay their respects and offer their devotion to the Divine Child whose name is now above every name. Why not? This is the legend. Why not accept the legend? I always go into the treasure-house of the cathedral and gaze upon these bones in their gold casket all bestudded with precious stones. I have fortunately been present at the "Fete of the Three Kings," and done reverence to these bones. Why not? Is the legend and poetry (poetry of thought, I mean) to be clean driven out of modern life? We shall not recover the miracles and faith by which they were wrought, perhaps. The miracle power to build cathedrals like this divine edifice that raises the soul to the eternal and infinit in wonder, if not in worship, may not come back in one day, perhaps. But let us, in the interest of sentiment, not apply scientific analysis to the legend. As civilization grows finer as well as stronger, the legend will regain its place. For it is a thing which has lived in thought if not in fact. This south façade is a fact—to me the most consummate fact of proportion and grace ever embodied in the stone of architecture. The bones of the three Kings—this is legend. It is not fact. Of course not. All the same it is poetic if the soul by faith can work this miracle. Did this fine, handsome, intelligent young priest believe what he said when he told me without blushing or hesitating that this bejeweled gold casket contained the bones of the three Kings, I wonder? I suspect this is the way of it, that he had heard it so often before his day, and had repeated what he had heard so often in his own time, that he had come to that posture of mind where doubt is troublesome and faith is serviceable. And God and man both know that faith has wrought more mightily and for good than doubt.

I reverence this splendid house of God, and I reverence it all the more for the faith, the sacrifice, and the consecration which has raised it upon the foundations buried deep and strong in the earth a thousand years ago. The faith, the sacrifice, and the consecration blend very sweetly with the legend, and, lest they sink to earth when legend no longer gives them wings, I reverence legend also.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Some Personal Reminiscences.

[Editor New York *Tribune*.]—It is impossible to measure men accurately. The man of the largest experience makes the widest mistakes. The last time I ever visited Garfield in a private capacity was about six weeks or two months before the Chicago Convention. I arrived in Washington and it occurred to me to go up and see him at his house at the corner of Franklin Square. He came into the parlor with his hat in his hand. Said I: "I see you are going out." "Yes," he replied, "I have to go to execute a commission for a constituent this morning. Walk along with me!" We went up the side of Franklin Square, and when we got to the corner of I street and Fourteenth he turned to the north. Said I: "I will go no further; whom will the Republicans nominate?" "I don't know," he replied; "some say Grant, some say Blaine, some say Sherman." "Some say Garfield," said I. "I don't know," Garfield replied, "stranger things than that have happened." We shook hands and separated.

A man was sitting by me not long ago who had received favors from Gen. Garfield, and a third party having something to say to the prejudice of the dead President my acquaintance seemed to hesitate, and finally acquiesced with his patron's enemy. I thought to myself how weak we are to die! The moment we die, in the words of Shakspeare, the evil that we have done lives after us. Then a little incident arose in my mind as true as these lines which you read. I was at Garfield's house a year or two before he was made the Presidential candidate; he said to me: "Friend, there is one thing I find I cannot do, and that is to keep alive my resentments." I use the word friend in order to be nondescript. He came forward then and slapped me on the knee. He was not a familiar man, because I had been more than ten years making his acquaintance and he had only begun to slap me on the knee the year before he died. Said I: "For instance, General?" Said he: "There was one man I thought I never ought to forgive; that my self-respect would not permit it; you remember," said he, "Col. Crinkle-Marle?" "Very well, General," said I. "He abused me," resumed Garfield, "so outrageously, considering my past relations with him, that I thought my pride would never allow me to speak to him again. But I was going down the street a few weeks ago when I saw him turn the corner, coming towards me. I stiffened my spine and said: 'I will now pass that man without a recognition.' But my resolution only kept up till I arrived just opposit him. I found it was not in my heart to pass him. An irresistible impulse came to me to wheel on my heel, and I said: 'Winkle, you old scoundrel, how are you?'" said he him: "General, you let men of that kind play with you too much." Said he: "I cannot remember injuries." One morning the news came to me that he was shot by a coward, the same coward getting his inspiration from political desperadoes. I thought to myself: "Forgiveness is sometimes weakness."

The next place where I saw Garfield was in the Pacific Hotel at Chicago, moving with some of the Ohio delegates. I was impressed with his countenance, which was as weak as that of a man about to deliver a lecture or a graduating speech at college. I shook hands with him, and being myself in a very worldly occupation I remarked in a dispatch I sent that night from Chicago: "I have seen Garfield. His face is like jube-jube paste." It was very easy to write those words, but a little while afterward I would have given very much to recall them. I passed through the various scenes of that convention. I saw Garfield come in every day and be applauded. I heard him nominate Sherman in a speech which attracted the respect of that convention altogether better than any that was delivered. Then I saw the dead-lock and finally saw Garfield get the nomination and heard him rise and refuse it; then I saw the bangers waving and converging together, and what seemed to be impossible accomplished. Then I saw the campaign arise when I thought there was but little hope for Garfield, and I saw the State of Maine leave the Republican fold and I seemed to me that everything was gone, till one morning I awoke and Indiana and Ohio had become Republican. Then I felt that destiny was in the breeze. I sat within five feet of Garfield when he delivered his inaugural address. I saw Arthur sitting behind him, mute, modest, unimportant. Then the fatal shot rang out. T.

MASKS AND FACES.

The stage was bright; the piandits rang;
The play was nearly o'er;
With happy voice the player sang,
"Love is for evermore!"
"She never sang or looked so fair,"
The people whispered low;
But the real tale of the woman there
Nobody cared to know.

The circus-crowd was gay and glad
And loud the whirling ring;
Huzza! the rider rode like mad,
As jocund as a King.
Huzza! to watch him laugh and leap,
They cheered him high and low;
But the tears that lay in his bosom deep
Nobody cared to know.

And we all are players for our day—
On the stage of life we fare—
Each with his little part to play,
Each with his mask to wear.
And what is real 'tis vain to ask,
And what is only show;
For what lies hidden behind the mask
Only ourselves may know.
—*E. S. Weatherly.*

Capt. Lewis Spenagle, of the brig Ubaldeina, of Baltimore, says that he used the great palm-cure, St. Jacobs Oil, for pain in the back, and his steward also for rheumatism in the legs, and both were cured by a few applications.

THE CENSUS.

Interesting Facts Set Forth in Carefully-Prepared Diagrams.

The Relative Proportions of Sex, Color, and Nativity Exhibited Pictorially.

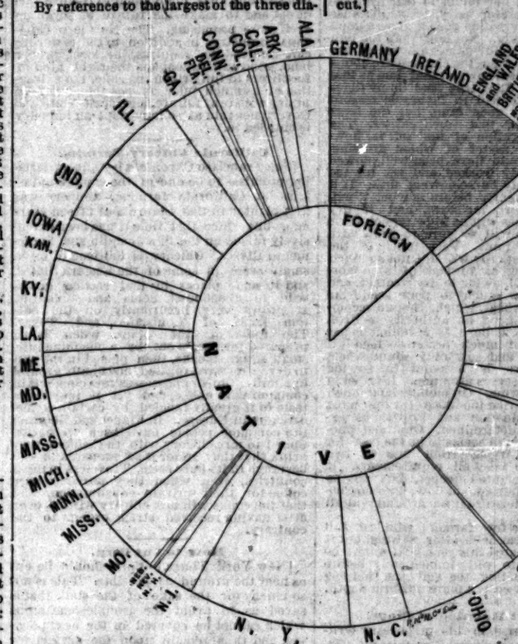
Statistics of Production in the Several States—The Centre of Population.

[New York *Herald*.]—The steady flow of emigration from Europe to America for the last thirty-five years, beginning on a large scale after the Irish famine of 1846-'47 and renewed on a still larger scale of late years, when over half a million of people landed at Castle Garden in the course of twelve months, has given an impression that the foreign element at present on this soil must menace, so to say, the supremacy of the native. The statistics of emigration for the last ten years look so formidable that at a casual glance some people hastily conclude that the country is threatened with being swamped by the enormous influx of foreigners and no show whatever will be allowed to the natives. All this is, of course, a great delusion. Emigration has its natural limits, but even if it were twice as great as it is now or of late years the country can stand it with ease and complacency.

WHAT THE LARGE DIAGRAM REVEALS.

By reference to the largest of the three diagrams herewith given it will be seen that the foreign element in proportion to the native is less than one-eighth of the whole population. The circumference of the diagram embracing all the States of the Union measures fourteen inches. Of this Germany occupies half an inch; Ireland, another half-inch; England and Wales, British America, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, France, China, and all other countries, less than an inch, so that the proportion stands less than two inches for the whole foreign population to over twelve inches for the native. It should be borne in mind that this diagram was expressly compiled for the *Herald* after a long and most careful computation of the census tables, and that nothing like it will appear in the population volume that is at present being prepared for publication by the Government except diagrams referring simply to individual States and Territories.

[THE TRIBUNE will add to what the *Herald* says in regard to the relative proportion of foreign and native born residents of the United States that the figures given above and the diagram fail to show the number of children born of foreign parents. While the whole number of foreign-born persons living in the United States in 1880 was 6,679,943, the number of those having one or both parents foreign-born (including those foreign-born themselves as above given) was 14,955,996, or in round numbers 15,000,000. It is within bounds to say that 19,000,000 to 12,000,000 of the residents of the United States are foreign-born or have both parents foreign-born. If these figures were to be extended on the diagram the dark shading would be twice as great as it is shown in the cut.]



To frame this diagram required the study of hundreds of pages of census returns, and a fine sense of discrimination in fixing the proportions of population for each State. Yet any one can see at a glance how true it is to the general apprehension of what the population of each State ought to be. New York covers an inch of space, and Texas, which is about five times as large, hardly occupies a quarter of an inch, but, as every one knows, the difference in population is as four to one, and so on with all the other States. The space each one takes up in the diagram accurately defines its position in regard to population. How slim the States of Delaware, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, and Rhode Island look! They appear to have the life squeezed out of them in between the other more corpulent members of the Union. New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are given generous proportions as they deserve and are justly entitled to. North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, Missouri, and Tennessee, judging from the space allowed them, are States holding respectably large populations. A single glance will suffice to show that the number of Chinese resident in this country and the residents of Nebraska are nearly equal in number; that the natives of Germany resident in the United States are more than equal to the residents of the combined States of California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, and Rhode Island—ten States in all out of thirty-eight. As a quick method of reference to the proportions of population these diagrams are unexcelled. They bring to a focus and present in a little larger compass than a nutshell the vast labors of the Census Bureau for several years.

PROPORTIONS OF SEX AND COLOR.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

According to the census of 1880, the total population of the United States was then 50,155,783, composed of 43,475,840 natives and 6,679,943 foreigners. The males numbered 25,518,820, the females 24,636,963, showing an excess of males over females of 881,857. The white people numbered 43,402,970 and the colored 6,580,793, the Chinese 105,465, the Japanese 148, and the Indians (civilized) 66,407. One of the smaller diagrams gives the comparatively slight disproportion between the male and female population. The other accurately defines according to its scale the proportion of the colored to the white population, making it appear to be a trifle less than an eighth. According to the scale of the large diagram, Missouri, with a population of 1,700,000, represents the number of foreigners hailing from England and Wales and British America; Florida, with a population of 269,493, represents the emigration from Norway and Sweden; Delaware, with a population of 146,608, represents about the number of French people among us. The Chinese exceed the population of Nevada by over 40,000.

THE GERMANS AND IRISH CONTRASTED.

Of the 7,000,000 of foreigners on American soil today it is estimated that about 37 per cent are German, 35 per cent Irish, and 28 per cent of all other nationalities. The Germans in the future will always outnumber the Irish, as they drain a much more extensive human watershed and when Ireland is exhausted Germany will still be able to keep up a perennial flow of emigration from her 40,000,000 of population. The Germans in the main are agriculturally disposed and prefer the country to the city. While they are very numerous in New York City, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, the great bulk of their strength is out on the farming lands of the prairie States—Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri—and in Ohio and Pennsylvania. They are thrifty farmers and are making the wild West blossom like the rose. In the cities the Germans are found for the most part engaged in business, making cigars, selling or making beer, keeping barber-shops, grocery and butcher stores, and in numerous handicraft occupations. They enjoy themselves in the summer season with great earnestness at beer-gardens, schützen-fests and sängerfests, and on picnics and excursions. They accumulate money and keep it, or lay it out to advantage when they spend it. They are not a demonstrative people, except when sumptuary laws threaten to interfere with their right to drink lager-beer when and wherever they please. As farmers they are very laborious and painstaking, making an acre of land yield all it is possibly capable of yielding. As truck gardeners they excel any other race of people. The Irish are more numerous in the towns and cities of the country. Their tastes are urban. The slow, monotonous life of the farm is irksome to them. They love the bustle and excitement of the busy town, the quick returns of business, and the stirring movements of politics. Both races have their compensating qualities. What the one lacks the other supplies. If the country were all German it would be a very prosy place to live in, but all Irish dash and restlessness give the tendency to stir and animation to keep off stagnation. The Irish are strong in Massachusetts, New York City, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Kansas, Connecticut, and Wisconsin. The two nationalities permeate the whole Union and must have a large influence on its future destiny. According to the last census, the total number of persons having Irish fathers was 4,529,533, and the total number having German fathers was 4,883,802, showing that between the Irish and German over 9,000,000 were begotten under the Stars and Stripes, adding so much to the wealth and strength of the country. The British element comes next to the German and Irish, and then the Scandinavian. In politics the Germans are largely Republican and the Irish largely Democratic, and here again the principle of compensation asserts itself. If both nationalities voted one way politics would prove a very dull game, and one party might remain in possession of the spoils forever. The Germans have much less genius for politics than the Irish and are not adapted to the heat and turmoil involved therein, but the ardent and impulsive spirit of the Irish takes delight in the game.

WHAT THE CENSUS DISCLOSES.

Few books furnish such a mass of interesting information and material for thought, study, and endless speculation as the bulky volume of 1,700 pages containing the census of the United States for 1880. It is like a mirror, giving an exact picture of the country in all its aspects, its population in every State and Territory, with its component parts; its agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and commercial resources; its schools and institutions of all kinds, and a thousand statistical items of more or less interest. Especially interesting are the figures in regard to population, from which may be gathered much food for reflection. In Alabama the whites have a majority over the blacks of 62,000. In Arkansas a majority of 380,000, in Florida a majority of 16,400, in Georgia a majority of 85,000, in North Carolina a majority of 320,000, in Texas a majority of 800,000, in Virginia a majority of 230,000. In Mississippi, however, the blacks have a majority over the whites of 171,000, in Louisiana a majority of 50,000, in South Carolina a majority of 205,000. Thus in three States of the South the blacks are in a numerical superiority, but the whites control the State Governments.

In twenty years the foreign born population of Massachusetts increased from 260,106 to 448,491. North Carolina has the smallest foreign born population of any, the proportion being, natives, 1,396,009; foreign, 3,742.

New York has the largest proportion of foreigners, 1,211,879, against 3,871,493 natives. The States where the German element is strongest are Iowa, with a foreign born population of 204,092; Michigan, 268,010; Minnesota, 107,967; Ohio, 604,943; Illinois, 585,576; Wisconsin, 364,499; Pennsylvania, 287,329. These seven States as a rule vote the Republican ticket, but owing to the prohibition policy of the Republican party four of them may be reckoned as doubtful States.

The Southern States have but a scanty proportion of foreigners. Alabama stands 1,262,771 native to 9,754 foreigners; Arkansas, 792,175 to 10,350; Florida, 259,294 to 9,900; Georgia, 1,531,616 to 10,564; Kentucky, 1,589,173 to 59,517; South Carolina, 967,891 to 7,696; Texas, 1,477,123 to 114,616; Virginia, 1,497,909 to 14,690.

The Chinese flourish in California to the number of 75,132. Next comes Oregon, where the digitalis muster 9,510 strong, then Nevada, 5,416; Washington Territory, 3,186; Idaho, 3,379; Montana, 1,765; Utah, 501; Wyoming, 914; Arizona, 1,659; Dakota, 238; Massachusetts, 229; New York, 209; Colorado, 613; Louisiana, 428. In the other States of the Union the Chinese are but very few. The total is 105,465, and of Japanese 148, of whom eighty-six live in California, eight in Massachusetts, eight in Pennsylvania, six in Connecticut, and seventeen in New York.

The civilized Indians number, all told, 66,407, California having 16,277, Arizona, 3,460, Massachusetts as many as 7,249, New York 819, New Mexico 9,772, Washington 4,405, Wisconsin 8,161, and Minnesota 2,900.

In 1790 one-thirtieth of the population of the United States lived in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and over; in 1800, one-twenty-fifth; in 1810 and also in 1820, one-twentieth; in 1830, one-sixteenth; in 1840, one-twelfth; in 1850, one-eighth; in 1860, one-sixth; and in 1870, a little over one-fifth. At the last date the inhabitants of cities numbered in all 8,071,875. It is estimated that in 1880 as many as 12,000,000 persons were living in cities, or a quarter of the whole population.

Pennsylvania has one public school more than New York. Her figures are 18,616; New York, 18,615. The former spends for education $8,126,897 and the latter $11,088,511. Ohio has 16,478 public schools and spends $11,088,315; Illinois, 15,203 schools, spending $9,660,011; Indiana, 11,631 schools, costing $7,386,700; Iowa, 12,635 schools, $6,998,107; Massachusetts, 6,604 schools, $4,696,612; and California 3,456 schools, $3,325,527. Wyoming Territory, where woman suffrage prevails, has the fewest schools—fifty-five, at a cost of $36,161. The total number of pupils in the New York schools were 1,027,038, and in Pennsylvania 950,330.

Of natives over 20 who cannot read and write New York has 26,163; of foreigners, 96,715; Pennsylvania, 44,930 natives and 36,585 foreigners; North Carolina, 74,877 natives and only 100 foreigners.

In the value of live stock Illinois stands ahead of all the other States, being put down at $193,439,768. Iowa comes next with $134,715,163; New York is third, with $117,805,333; and Ohio fourth, with $103,707,730.

Missouri is foremost in the line of mules and asses, possessing 193,027, and Tennessee comes next with 173,488. Rhode Island lays claim to only forty-six mules and asses, and New Hamp

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR advertising patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as described below, where advertisements will be taken for the same prices as charged at the Main Office and will be received until 9 o'clock P. M.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

308 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Judson Bros., Druggists.
179 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., S. A. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
2001 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
2126 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first.—H. W. Buchman.
E. TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., Kinsley & Co., Druggists.
CORNER OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. G. Doe.
WEST DIVISION.
339 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles Sowen & Co., Druggists.
487 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schroeder & Co., Druggists.
501 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
627 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kreb, Druggist.
1784 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner of Adams—James Kinsley & Co., Druggists.
492 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Regensteiner.
451 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnschein, Druggist.
120 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Hermann.
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Glass and Fancy Goods.
181 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jansson, Druggist.
1001 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Kinsley, Druggist.
1201 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Paulina—H. Schroeder.
770 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plaster), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
128 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blanchard, Druggists.
40 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Schlarbaum, Druggist.
ALBRECHT CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schanss, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich & Dow, Druggists.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WESTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
HARVEY—
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM 2738 INDIANA-AV., ON Monday last, large, slim-built Newfoundland dog, black, with yellow eyes, leather collar, studded with brass and two brass. Five dollars reward will be paid for his return to above or S. Michigan-av. W. G. MEAD.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET MARKED [illegible] under side "Berta from James," en route from Schiller—, via Clark-st. cars, to Hooley's, after leaving same. Finder will please return to Schiller's, 78 Clark-st. Finder delivering it at Room 45, 128 Washington-st., will be liberally rewarded.

MISSING AND WANTED—AT THE Probate Court, to receive money due her, Phebe Grassby, who disappeared from her parents' residence in South Chicago, by party who can give reliable information as to her present whereabouts, or her address, the property of gentlemen residing in the neighborhood, full particulars of which will appear in Monday's catalogue. Amongst them are the following:

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY 2 P. M., "Marshall," bay gelding, black points, 6 yrs., 16 hands, suitable for general use. Sun a saloon and quiet in all harness; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY 2 P. M., "Colonel," gray gelding, 8 yrs., 16 hands; quiet in harness; magnificent action; well suited for depot; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Beauty," bay mare, black points, 5 years, 15¾ hands; quiet in harness and the family mare; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Stella," chestnut mare; 5 years, 15¾ hands, nearly thoroughbred; quiet in harness and will make a lady's mare.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Logan Goldcast," bay gelding, 6 years, 15¾ hands, by "Logan Goldcast," dam by "Messenger;" is a trotter and can trot close to 3 minutes, never been speeded, a bold mover and afraid of nothing; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Parson" and "Curate," pair close matched blacks, no white; 7 years, 16½ hands; magnificent pair of coach horses, afraid of nothing; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Marion," bay gelding, black points; 8 yrs., 16½ hands, with fine knee action; quiet in harness; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Maximilian," bay gelding, black points; 6 yrs., 16¼ hands; quiet in harness and the finest coupe horse in America; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Maximus," dark bay gelding, no white; 6 yrs., 16¾ hands; quiet in harness; elegant coupe horse and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Marquis," bay gelding, 6 yrs., 15¾ hands; quiet in all harness and saddle, drives leader on tandem, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY 2 P. M., "Napoleon," black gelding, 6 yrs., 16¾ hands; quiet to ride and drive, goes tandem with No. 11, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Sutton" and "Duke," pair bay geldings, 6 yrs., 16¼ hands; close match, kind in all harness, an extra fine pair, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Banker," gray gelding, 6 yrs., 15¾ hands, suitable for heavy carriage, reliable family horse, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Cardinal," chestnut gelding, 7 years, 15¾ hands, kind in harness; can be driven by a lady; very fine, stylish, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Rexal," strawberry roan gelding, 6 years, 15¾ hands, fine action; warranted sound and kind in harness.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Romulus" and "Remus," pair blacks (Hyde Park brothers), 5 and 6 yrs., 15.3 hands, very stylish, kind in harness, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Conqueror" and "Royal," gray matched pair, 6 yrs., 15.3 hands, very stylish, kind in harness, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Emperor" and "Royal," cross-matched pair, dark gray, 6 years, 16 hands, fine action, quiet in all harness; very stylish, and warranted sound.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT GRAND'S EMPORIUM, 2246 SOUTH Park-av., Chicago. Important sale by auction, THIS DAY, Sept. 1st, at 2 P. M. Grand will offer for public sale on the above date forty high class matched single riding and driving horses, which have been specially selected for this sale during his recent tour through the principal breeding districts; also several horses, carriages, and harness, the property of gentlemen residing in the neighborhood, full particulars of which will appear in Monday's catalogue. Amongst them are the following:

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AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Romulus" and "Remus," pair blacks (Hyde Park brothers), 5 and 6 yrs., 15.3 hands, very stylish, kind in harness, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Conqueror" and "Royal," gray matched pair, 6 yrs., 15.3 hands, very stylish, kind in harness, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Emperor" and "Royal," cross-matched pair, dark gray, 6 years, 16 hands, fine action, quiet in all harness; very stylish, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Babe" and "Bijou," pair bay geldings, 4 years, and 4 years, 15.3 hands, close match, very handsome, go single, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Condemna" and "Perfection," pair bays, 15.3 hands, very stylish, go single and quiet; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Colonel," bay gelding, 6 yrs., 16 hands, fine action; warranted sound and kind in harness.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Samson," bay gelding, 6 years, 16.1 hands, fine horse, quiet in all harness; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Banjo," bay gelding, 5 years, 15.1¼ hands, warranted a perfect model colt, with fine action; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Crusader," brown gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, kind in harness, fine coupe horse, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Smuller," brown gelding, 6 years, 16 hands; short, stylish horse and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Romeo," chestnut gelding, 9 years, 16 hands, nicely thoroughbred; can be driven by a lady; handsome and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Parson" and "Curate," pair close matched blacks, no white; 7 years, 16½ hands; magnificent pair of coach horses, afraid of nothing; warranted sound.

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AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Maximus," dark bay gelding, no white; 6 yrs., 16¾ hands; quiet in harness; elegant coupe horse and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Marquis," bay gelding, 6 yrs., 15¾ hands; quiet in all harness and saddle, drives leader on tandem, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY 2 P. M., "Napoleon," black gelding, 6 yrs., 16¾ hands; quiet to ride and drive, goes tandem with No. 11, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Sutton" and "Duke," pair bay geldings, 6 yrs., 16¼ hands; close match, kind in all harness, an extra fine pair, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Banker," gray gelding, 6 yrs., 15¾ hands, suitable for heavy carriage, reliable family horse, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Cardinal," chestnut gelding, 7 years, 15¾ hands, kind in harness; can be driven by a lady; very fine, stylish, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Rexal," strawberry roan gelding, 6 years, 15¾ hands, fine action; warranted sound and kind in harness.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Romulus" and "Remus," pair blacks (Hyde Park brothers), 5 and 6 yrs., 15.3 hands, very stylish, kind in harness, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Conqueror" and "Royal," gray matched pair, 6 yrs., 15.3 hands, very stylish, kind in harness, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Emperor" and "Royal," cross-matched pair, dark gray, 6 years, 16 hands, fine action, quiet in all harness; very stylish, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Babe" and "Bijou," pair bay geldings, 4 years, and 4 years, 15.3 hands, close match, very handsome, go single, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Condemna" and "Perfection," pair bays, 15.3 hands, very stylish, go single and quiet; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Colonel," bay gelding, 6 yrs., 16 hands, fine action; warranted sound and kind in harness.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Samson," bay gelding, 6 years, 16.1 hands, fine horse, quiet in all harness; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Banjo," bay gelding, 5 years, 15.1¼ hands, warranted a perfect model colt, with fine action; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Crusader," brown gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, kind in harness, fine coupe horse, and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Smuller," brown gelding, 6 years, 16 hands; short, stylish horse and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Romeo," chestnut gelding, 9 years, 16 hands, nicely thoroughbred; can be driven by a lady; handsome and warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Logan Goldcast," bay gelding, 6 years, 15¾ hands, by "Logan Goldcast," dam by "Messenger;" is a trotter and can trot close to 3 minutes, never been speeded, a bold mover and afraid of nothing; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Marshall," bay gelding, black points, 6 yrs., 16 hands, suitable for general use. Sun a saloon and quiet in all harness; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Colonel," gray gelding, 8 yrs., 16 hands; quiet in harness; magnificent action; well suited for depot; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Beauty," bay mare, black points, 5 years, 15¾ hands; quiet in harness and the family mare; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Stella," chestnut mare; 5 years, 15¾ hands, nearly thoroughbred; quiet in harness and will make a lady's mare.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Logan Goldcast," bay gelding, 6 years, 15¾ hands, by "Logan Goldcast," dam by "Messenger;" is a trotter and can trot close to 3 minutes, never been speeded, a bold mover and afraid of nothing; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY AT 2 P. M., "Parson" and "Curate," pair close matched blacks, no white; 7 years, 16½ hands; magnificent pair of coach horses, afraid of nothing; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Marion," bay gelding, black points, 8 years, 16½ hands, with fine knee action; quiet in harness; warranted sound.

AT GRAND'S SALE, TUESDAY, 2 P. M., "Maximilian," bay gelding, black points; 6 yrs., 16¼ hands; quiet in harness and the finest coupe horse in America; warranted sound.

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PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 95 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Attorneys, Patent Agents, and Experts. Advice and Opinions Free. Branch Office, 184 Dearborn-st. Le Sueur & Goulding, Managers.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st. Parties looking for residences or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited, to address as by letter or otherwise, BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A1 INVESTMENT; IN-for sale for $40,000; only $15,000 cash required. Principals only address R 97, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—I AM JUST COMPLETING 8 more 2-story brick houses, with stone foundations, 9 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, etc., cellar, gas, water, sewer, etc.; each house divided into two complete flats. A desirable home or a good interest-paying investment; Thirteenth-place, between Oakley-av. and Leavitt-st., 30 minutes' ride from State-st. on Ogden-av. or Twelfth-st. cars. For plans, etc., inquire of H. A. HURLBUT, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 194 PARK-AV., EAST of Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, brick barn; this house is now being put in complete re, air, and possession can be had at once. READ & COE, 140 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—CHEAP—311 CAR rollaway, 2-story and basement stone-front; lot 21 feet; south front; rental, $336; the owner leaves the west for the west, hence this bargain. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located on Polk, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 127 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LEAVITT-st., near Twenty-second.
10 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.
10 lots, Marvin-st., near Western-av.
4 lots, Thirty-third-st., near Forrestville (Brook)-st. Cash and south front.
VERNON-AV.—99x100 ft., s. w. cor. Thirty-third-st. Cash and south front.
WOODLAND PARK—50 ft. fronting south.

FOR SALE—3619 STATE-ST., 3-STORY building and barn, well rented. I will sell this the property at a low figure. The best investment on the street. J. F. GRAHAM, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, the elegant 4-story marble-front house 1949 Michigan-av.; has all modern improvements; in first-class order. Inquire at 134 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—RESI-dence well located, should take $9,000 Englewood or Hyde Park part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:
Three 3-story brick houses in 9 flats, renting for $2,340, near Lincoln Park, $21,500.
Four-story business stone-front house, North Clark-st., rented for $1,300, $18,000.
Ten-room brick house and lot, 81x125, Garfield, near Lincoln-av., $7,800.
Two brick houses, Sedgwick, near Centre-st., $5,000 each.
Fine brick house, North Park-av., $5,500.
Three-story marble-front, Eugenie, near La Salle-av., has full view of Lincoln Park, $9,500.
Brick house, Astor-st., near Scott, $8,500.
A whole vacant block, 178 ft. frontage, one block from Lincoln Park; a bargain.

FOR SALE—A VERY COZY MARBLE-front on Dearborn-av., with all modern improvements; will put in carpets, curtains, gas-fixtures, screens, furnace, etc., all for $10,000; $5,000 cash, balance in two years; if you want a fine home you can find no better for the money. Address F 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 147 LARRABEE-ST. $4,000. Room for $600; terms reasonable. YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, 77 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—UNDER MARKET PRICE —La Salle-av., 40x4 or 80x131 to alley, west front, north of Division-st. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT BUILDing on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. Fine size and basement, with bath, hot and cold water, furnace and everything in first-class style; kitchen and dining-room on first floor. MEAD & COE, 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BASEMENT COTTAGE and lot, 360 West Indiana-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY MARBLE front house in fine location on West Side; smaller house taken for part pay. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORner, West Side, $45,000; rents $5,300. Central business block, $145,000; rents $14,500. Several other good pieces well rented. Call and see us. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 RESIDENCE, 7 rooms, lot 25x120. 362 West Congress-st.
One residence, 12 rooms, lot 25x180. No agents. Inquire at 362 West Congress-st.

FOR SALE—2 FINE HOUSES, IN COMplete order, and each will be ready for possession; 222 Park-av., two-story stone-front and barn; and 619 Washington boulevard, three-story stone-front, 14 rooms. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 79 Randolph-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT BUILDing on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. Exterior and basement, with hot and cold water, first-class finish, with side windows and porch, in splendid order, $25,000.
Also English basement, near Fourteenth-st., $9,500.
Wabash-av. property—Stone-front, near Fourteenth-st., 4 stories and basement, with brick barn, 3 rooms deep; cheap, $15,000.
Also stone-front, north of Eighteenth-st., 25-foot lot, $13,000.
Also 60 feet, with brick buildings, north of Sixteenth-st., rents for $2,400; price $25,000.
Also 50 feet south of Thirteenth-st., with building, stone-front, $10,000.
Also 100 feet front, north of Fourteenth-st., with improvements, $35,000. Inquire of R. LANCASTER & CO., 140 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM Granger Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Cheap—2-story-brick house, near Twenty-sixth-st., dining-room on parlor floor; finely finished in hard wood; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Second-class house, near Twenty-ninth-st., dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-fronts near Eighteenth-st.; 24 feet wide, $21,000. A bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—A very choice 50 foot lot near Thirty-fourth-st. Generally considered to be the best vacant 50 feet on the boulevard.
NEW BRICK HOUSE in vicinity of Chicago University, 25 feet wide, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

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NEW BRICK HOUSE in vicin

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

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Offer a limited amount of Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 6 per cent Bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Western Union Telegraph Co.

These Bonds are now ruling at about 81, and we consider them one of the most desirable investments in the market.

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits of 1 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

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Branch Offices: Beatrice, Neb. Huron, Dakota. CHAMPAIGN, ILL.,

Dealers in Farm Mortgages, County, Town and School Bonds. Send for descriptive lists.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

48,327—A. J. Stone vs. Hans S. Mattison. Confession of judgment, $202.85. Sylvester J. Crawford, atty.

48,328—W. Niedecken vs. Thomas D. McKillip. Confession of judgment, $240.70. Abbott, Oliver & Shoemaker, attys.

48,329—Wm. Edwards, use, etc., vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Garnishment. McCoy, Burton & Hoffman, attys.

48,330—James McGraw et al. vs. Thomas Sollitt and William Sollitt, Asst., $250. W. F. Johnson, atty.

48,331—Thomas Hughes & Co. vs. Dennis and Theodore Maensterman. Attchd., $225.65. Rubens, Mc-Gaffey & Abbott, attys.

48,332—P. Doering, use, etc., vs. La France Fire Engine Company. Garnishment. J. F. Latham, atty.

48,333—Ferdinand Bunte et al. vs. A. Hinscher, Consolation Social Savannah, Ga., Society. Appeal.

48,334—James B. Waller vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. H. S. & F. S. Osborne, attys.

48,335—Same vs. Same. Same service.

48,336—C. Tauber vs. John Klauck. Appeal.

48,337—Barbara Hajek vs. Frank and Anna Prochazka. Confession of Judgment, $600. Krans & Mayer, attys.

48,338—Michael A. Schwistchal vs. Catharine Schwistchal. Confession of Judgment, $600. Krans & Mayer, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,790—George A. Hans vs. Alice M. V. Hans. Bill for divorce for adultery, cruelty, and desertion. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

48,791—Charles Gerstetter vs. Christian Gerstetter. Bill for divorce for adultery. P. J. Ellert, solr.

48,792—George W. Harrison vs. William H. and Adina F. Asst., and Joseph Wrights, atty.

48,793—H. Lermuiloux vs. Joseph Butsen. Appeal.

48,794—Attchd. Suppressed for service.

48,795—Bliss Bowen vs. Rollin Hawley. Appeal.

48,796—Lorine vs. Frank G. Bromley. Attchd., $500. F. H. Trude, atty.

48,797—Francis Salter vs. Phillip Rose. Appeal.

48,798—Henry Louis Kelly vs. Same. Bill to authorize conveyance of dower right. Snowflock, Johnston & Gray, solrs.

48,799—Justin Ballou et al. vs. George M. Ballou and William M. Ballou. Bill for partition. Rosenthal & Pence, solrs.

48,800—Attchd. Suppressed for service.

48,801—Bill supprs. sed for service.

48,802—Andrew Raymond, guardian, etc., vs. Frank S. Andrews and Andrew Nelson. Bill to foreclose. Frank S. Andrews and Andrew Nelson. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $750.87 on an undivided one-third of Lot 3 and the west 16 feet of Lot 2, Block 31, in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, and Lot 11, Block 2, of Burnside, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago. Tyman Bros., solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

4,788—Julius W. H. Dreiske vs. Emile Dreiske. Asst., $600. Arnold Tripp, atty.

4,789—Andrew Hansen vs. Jacob B. Bast. Asst., $600. M. B. King, atty.

4,790—John W. Bryan vs. John C. McCord. Asst., $1,000. Coe & Hamburger, attys.

Probate Court—Judge Knickerbocker.

Will—Est. John Slattery, will proven and admt. to record. Letters testamentary to Mary Slattery; bond of $1,500 approvd.

ORDERS—Est. George Wadsworth, invo., apprsl. and warrant. Same, sale of personal property, disch'd., and appvd. final rpt.; est. Elizabeth E. Peterson, same; est. Henry Sergent, adm. of marriage of exrix. filed; est. Peter Berger, same, disch'd., and exrix. disch'd.; est. Peter Berger, final acct. apprvd. and exrix. disch'd.; est. James Miller, reg. of marriage of admx. filed; est. Christian Peterson, same, inv. and apprsl. rec'd, appvd., and letters of guards. discharged; est. Robt. W. Harper et al., guardians, disch'd; est. Thomas Hamilton, est. John B. Valiquette sr. distracted, verdict, "not distracted," and motion for new trial.

RUNNING THE RAPIDS.

W. J. Ballard, Principal of a public school in Jamaica Long Island, arrived in Montreal Saturday evening, having run all the rapids of the St. Lawrence in a skiff seventeen feet long, and three feet nine inches in the beam. In conversation with a Montreal *Star* reporter he said: "I left Cape Vincent a week ago last Thursday with three friends. The Gallops didn't amount to anything; a child could run them; but when we struck the Long Sault we had our hands full, I can assure you. We took the south side, where the current flows with lightning-like rapidity; so we just steered our boat and let the current carry us along. When we got pretty well down into the worst part of and rapids we ran ashore, and I saw a glorious sight. The north and south currents of the Sault met just below, and the waves were piling on the top of one another, rolling in a corkscrew manner and boiling in a way to make the bravest heart quake. But we got into our boat and remained there for a few minutes. We had first to dodge a whirlpool and then keep clear of the 'corkscrew waves,' but we did it and came into Cornwall safe and sound. "What was the greatest obstacle I saw my companion looking a little anxious. Every few seconds he let a 'Hi, hi!' out of him, which I interpreted 'Pull your best,' and I bent to my oar, while he threw all his strength into his paddling strokes, and we swept with lightning-like rapidity through foaming, roaring, boiling swells. My boat is one of the best of the kind in existence and went over the swells in a beautiful manner. I was on the crest of a wave looking down perpendicularly on the white face of my pilot; next moment our positions were reversed and I was in the trough of the sea looking up. We had many pretty close shaves, but muscle and skill triumphed and we came out of the rapids safely. We then ran the Cascades, swept through St Louis and ran the Cedars. The latter rapids don't amount to much, however, and I would not undertake to run them with a boatload of people without any pilot. Well, here I am, safe and sound in Montreal, and can look back with pleasure to my adventurous trip down the rapids.

"Last year I ran the entire length of the Susquehanna, 500 miles, coasted down the Chesapeake Bay, ascended the Delaware River, and threw home by canals, having traveled about 1,800 miles. A pretty good way to spend a vacation I think."

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Fitch & Howland, 45 packages tea; Mendel Bros., 14 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 8 cases musical instruments; J. M. Graves & Co., 1 case cottons; J. V. Farwell & Co., 1 case linens; Wilson Bros., 2 cases linens; Grommes & Ulrich, 3 cases cigars; Burke, Walker & Co., 2 cases woolens; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 4 cases linens; Singer Manufacturing Company, 12 cases sewing machines; Marshall Field & Co., 13 bales dry goods; J. Lee & Co., 129 casks soda ash; M. Bina, 1 case silk hats; N. Matson & Co., 2 box watches; E. J. Johnston, 1 case brougham. Collections, $18,584.42.

RATHER DRY,

[Port Jervis (N. Y.) *Union*.]—The Delaware is getting so low that the fish are carrying parasols to keep their complexion free from tan and freckles; and the small boys who swim wear dusters to keep off the dust they stir up in the eddies. Large numbers of sunfish and black bass have been sun-struck during the week, and the eels are seen to sweat profusely as they toil up the shoals.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market More Active on Monthly Settlements, and Steady.

Exchange Weak—Currency Ordered Westward—Stocks Averaged Firmer.

More Trading in Produce at Generally Lower Prices, Except that There Was a Boom in Flaxseed.

Breadstuffs Weakened by Fine Weather and a Large Country Movement—Provisions Closed Firm.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market showed more activity yesterday, the opening of another month increasing the counter business, and country orders for currency were fair, being quite liberal from the Southwest. Discount rates were steady at 6@7 for time paper, and the street rate for call loans remains at about 5 per cent.

A very brisk demand for money is expected to set in about a week from now, and general business already shows signs of improvement. The decline in Eastern exchange yesterday was nearly to the shipping point, and some currency was ordered from New York.

The local bank clearings yesterday aggregated $7,045,000, being somewhat less than the figures of Thursday.

Exchange on New York declined yesterday from 50c discount early to 75c discount per $1,000 at the close of the day.

Foreign exchange was quoted lower yesterday. There was a liberal supply of bills. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 483½ and 486, with actual rates at 482 and 485¼. English documentary at 479½@480 for sixty days and 482½@483 sight. Bankers' francs, Paris, checks, 522½, and for sixty days 525@525⅝. French documentary, 523⅞@524¾. Antwerp documentary, 523¾@525⅝. Bankers' marks, 94½ for sixty days and 94⅞ sight; do documentary, 93¾ and 94.

It is estimated that sterling exchange for not less than 750,000 pounds has been sold short in New York for September. The short interest is just now the only thing that tends to keep the market steady; it is otherwise very weak.

The Villard stocks were hammered by the bears yesterday, but "remained remarkably steady on large transactions." Lake Shore was sold freely, but there was a good demand for it. Stocks generally gained in price, and observers of the market think there is to be an upward movement, and the bears will find they cannot have it much longer entirely to themselves.

The Lackawanna report says the company earned nearly 1 per cent net in July, and that the Buffalo Extension more than earned its fixed charges. The rumor that the Burlington Company contemplated issuing $15,000,000 scrip is denied. It is reported that Rochester & Pittsburg contemplates issuing debenture bonds.

The profits of the Reading Coal & Iron Company for July are reported to have increased nearly $400,000—Jersey Central included.

It is rumored that Western Union may have to draw on its surplus for the next dividend. Also that Gould is after Denver. Also that Adams Express paid the last Denver interest. Northern Pacific is reported as denying the story that the company will either issue or guarantee an equipment or collateral-trust bond.

New York West-End gossip says there is quite an assured feeling of a harder market for stocks, and it is asserted on good authority that a good many orders have come into the street within the last twenty-four hours from investors who believe the time has about come when stocks are a purchase. It is remarked that there are very few stocks for sale, and a sharp borrowing demand exists for everything. The commission houses report that customers who are returning to town are generally buying and picking up good stocks. Almost all the good stocks are oversold, and if the conditions for the born crop continue as favorable as at present, and the warm weather is prolonged until the end of September, there is likely to be a great scramble from the shorts who have sold short heavily in anticipation of frosts in the corn belt.

The posted Louisville tables put 50 for the stock, and estimate the earnings this year at $15,000,000, which is 6 per cent on the stock.

The new rule made by the Bank of England with regard to short advances has had the effect to check speculation and to lessen the amount and volume of the transactions. It appears to have had little influence on prices, which are regulated mainly by the demands of the investing public. The investor who takes $100 of stock from the market permanently affects the price more than the speculator who buys $10,000, but has no intention of taking a delivery. The supplies of many securities have been scarce in the London market for some time past. While the speculative business done by the brokers has fallen off, the investing demand for stock exchange securities has not diminished.

A list issued by the Chicago *Chronicle* contains nearly seven columns of names of delinquents who have failed to pay the last assessments levied on their mining stock, and their shares ordered to be sold on Sept. 5. The amounts assessed run from $1.00 to $300. The stock is now quoted at about 64 cents. In the palmy days of the Comstocks it was something like $1,200.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Com. and Banks	City Ry.
Hibernian Bank	Co.
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	Ry.
Interstate Nat. Bk.	Ry.
Mer. Loan & Trust Co.	Ry.
National Bank of Ill.	Ry.
Nat. Bk. Republic	Ry.
Chi. City 6s, 1901	Ry.
Chi. City 7.3-10s, 1902	Ry.
Chi. City Ry. 6-20 4½s	Ry.
Cook County 7s, 1885	Ry.
Cook County 7s, 1890	Ry.
Cook County 7s, 1895	Ry.
Cook County 6½s, 1892	Ry.
Cook County 7s, 1892	Ry.
Cook County 7s, 1893	Ry.
Cook County 6½s, 1895	Ry.
Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	Ry.
N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s, 1900	Ry.

Quincy	44
Rider	5
Silver Islet	3
Osceola	37½

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha con	2.12½	Mexican	3.75
Alta	85	Mt. Diablo	2.87½
Belcher	1.00	Navajo	1.00
Best Belcher	4.00	Northern Belle	6.12½
Bodie Con	15	Ophir	9.00
California	35	Potosi	10
Chollar	2.35	Savage	2.00
Con Virginia	7	Sierra Nevada	3.25
Crown Point	1.12½	Union Con	3.37½
Gould & Curry	2.75	Utah	2.37½
Grand Prize	20	Yellow Jacket	3.25
Hale & Norcross	4.87½	Scorpion	60

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Aug. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Girard st. 212 ft s of Harvey, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 27 (D. R. Holt to T. Nash)	275
Hawthorn av. 300 ft s e of Herndon st, s w f, 24x 126 ft, dated Aug. 17 (Thomas C. Morgan to Chicago & Evanston Railway Company)	2,250
Hawthorn av, adjoining above, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 17 (same party to same)	2,250
West Eighteenth st, 241 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1881 (John Krslovec et al. to H. Kvasnicka)	800
Ashland av, between Emily and Augusta sts, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 20 (estate of W. S. Johnston to Charles Hunt)	1,300
Burling st, 411 ft n of Willow, e f, 24x91 ft, dated Aug. 29 (John F. Schnee to Henry Gehl)	740
Washington boulevard, 150 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x182 ft, improved, dated Aug. 29 (David A. Price to Frank L. Wilson)	6,350
Michigan av, 225 ft s of Fourteenth st, w f, 50x 101 ft, dated Jan. 9 (Benjamin G. Mitchell et al. to Nathaniel K. Fairbank)	10,000
Washington boulevard, n e cor of Keddie av, 121½ ft, running to Park av, dated Aug. 28 (Edward C. Howard to Michael W. Kerwin)	17,270
La Salle av, 223 ft s of Goethe st, w f, 25x19 49-100 ft, dated Aug. 30 (Louis Staab to T. J. Blumhardt)	1,600
Cynthia court, 241 ft n of West Twenty-second st, w f, 50x146 ft, dated Aug. 31 (M. E. Eames to Thomas Chapman)	600
Bushnell st, 300 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x 127 ft, dated Aug. 24 (H. E. Buell et al. to T. and E. Middleton)	950
Thirty-seventh court, 75 ft e of Butler st, n f, 20x128 ft, dated March 27 (A. F. Seebercer to James C.)	500
Indiana av, 175 ft e of Indiana, e f, 175x150 ft, dated Aug. 31 (Eliza Barry to Richard Power)	750
Ogden av, 75 ft e of Washington boulevard, n w f, 22 ft w to alley, improved, dated March 1 (James D. Smith to U. S. and S. L. Santee)	8,000
Calumet av, near Thirtieth st, e f, 150x47 17-24 ft, dated Aug. 4 (Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to Oscar D. Otherell)	15,000
West Madison st, 74 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 72x125 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 30 (Cornelius A. Coles et al. to Elias J. Allen)	17,500
South Dearborn st, 260 ft s of Thirty-seventh, w f, 25x118 ft, dated April 23 (S. P. and I. S. Smith to Ellen Cranery)	2,250
Warren av, 288 ft e of Yager st, s f, 25x115 ft, dated Aug. 21 (M. B. and E. F. Carpenter to E. B. Stoddard)	800
Kossuth st, 152 ft w of Portland av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 1 (D. H. Stege to Charles Kennerly)	800
The premises numbered 115 Twenty-ninth st, dated Aug. 31 (John Werkmeister to Adam Goetz)	8,000
West Thirteenth place, 222 ft w of Blue Island av, s f, 22x124 ft, improved, dated Aug. 31 (F. and J. Whitney to C. and J. Whitney)	1,500
Maxwell st, 275 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25x80 ft, improved, dated Aug. 21 (Geo. J. Vopicka to Frank Kosmata)	2,800
Illinois st, 175 ft e of Pine, s f, 25x100 ft, dated March 5 (Ogden & Sheldon to Thomas Murphy)	2,500
West Congress st, 234 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x118 ft, dated Aug. 1 (Thomas Sharp to Jacob Alt)	2,500
Leavitt st, n e cor of Moore, s f, 49x104½ ft, dated Aug. 21 (A. F. and J. W. Farlin to J. H. Friederich)	1,150
Thirty-sixth st, 74 ft e of Butterfield, n f, 25x98 ft, improved, dated Aug. 31 (John McDonnell to John, Waldron)	1,875

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

George st, 193¾ ft w of Sheffield av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 31 (Peter Metzdorf to John C. Ries)	1,550

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Palisade st, 125 ft w of Homan av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 23 (Isa A. Eberhart to F. A. Dow)	200
Palisade st, adjoining above, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 14 (F. Eberhart to Eva H. S. Aldrich)	200
Indiana av, s w cor Forty-seventh st, e f, 100x 160 ft, dated Aug. 29 (Benjamin D. Slocum to Charles L. Raymond)	7,000
Dexter av, s e cor Winter st, n f, 167.2½ ft, dated Aug. 1 (Archibald A. E. Taylor to Agnes Wentworth)	2,500
Atlantic st, 125 ft s of Fifty-first, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 1 (C. W. Wheelock to J. H. Bowen)	1,188
Forty-fifth st, near Butterfield, 25x129 ft, dated July 19 (G. Gardner to T. O. Fensland)	400
Forty-fifth st, near above, 25x129 ft, dated Aug. 15 (M. L. and E. P. Howall to same party)	400

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

C. Schultz, two-story dwelling, 21x35, No. 731 Elkgrove avenue, to cost $1,800.

F. Palinsky, two-story dwelling, 20x30, No. 737 Seventeenth street, to cost $1,000.

J. Hooper, basement, 30x66, No. 23 Bissell street, to cost $1,200.

H. Gardner, one-story cottage, 20x30, No. 737 Girard street, to cost $1,000.

Martin Kullas, two-story dwelling, 20x35, No. 713 Blue Island avenue, to cost $4,500.

E. Ellis, one-story cottage, 20x36, No. 148 Samuel street, to cost $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and weak. The fine weather was too much for the strength of holders of grain when receipts were large, as they were yesterday. The decline began with the discovery that there was more grain on the market for last month than was wanted to fill August shorts, and this brought out long holders both in breadstuffs and provisions. Only one article, flaxseed, had the hardihood to boom amid the general weakness, and that was only for the few remaining hours of August. The shipping movement was dulled by the speculative depression.

Provisions were active and rather weak, but reacted later, closing nearly the same as the previous day. Pork declined 10@12½c, lard 5@7½c, and meats 5@7½c. For October delivery pork closed at $12.15 bid, lard at $8.42½ bid, and short ribs at $6.47½ bid. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d on lard and 6d on the leading cuts of meats, but the local hog market was steadier, and there was a fair number of buying orders from outside. The market would probably have ruled firm but for the weakness in grain, which made local operators in produce bearish, and they offered a little more than was wanted on a really fair demand. The inquiry by shippers was noted as very good, but it was reported from New York that refiners in that city have no new foreign orders for lard. This was supposed to account for the weakness in Liverpool quotations. There was a fair volume of business in changing over from September into October, mostly in pork and meats, there being little September lard on the market. In the afternoon the market was steady. September pork sold at $12.00@12.02½, closing at the outside. October pork sold at $12.20 to $12.17½, and closed with $12.15 bid. September lard was nominal at $8.35@8.37½, and October lard sold at $8.45, closing with that figure bid.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. One round lot was sold for export. The local trade was dull. Bran was steady at $11.00@11.50 per ton.

Wheat was active and weak, closing 3c below the latest prices of Thursday, at $1.00 asked for September, and $1.02 bid for October. Liverpool reported a decline of 1d per cental, and the movement in the West was understood to be largely on the increase, which was certainly favored by the magnificent weather, while corn was heavy. New York started out steady, but holders here took time by the forelock. One firm unloaded about 1,000,000 bu which had been bought two days previously, and the example was followed by a lot of minor holders, while a few bears took courage and sold short. There was no particular pressure to place wheat for September, but lots of sellers further ahead, and the market seemed to be mostly sustained by stop orders to fill shorts at $1.02 for October and $1.04 for November if the market should touch those figures. There was a moderate shipping movement, about 70,000 bu being chartered to go out by lake, which is nearly the quantity reported for Thursday. Car-lots of spring were quiet at 99¾@99¾c for No. 2 and 93c for No. 3. Red winter was quiet at $1.01¼@1.01½ for No. 2 and $1.02 for No. 3. September No. 2 was quiet at $1.01½. In the afternoon the market for regular was dull at $1.01¾@1.02¾ for October, closing at the outside.

Corn was more active and quite heavy, closing ¾c below the latest prices of Thursday, at 49¼c bid for September and 49¾c bid for October. Liverpool was quoted ½d per cental lower, and local receipts were 848 car-loads, besides canal arrivals, while parties in the trade professed to expect even bigger receipts the first half of September. They said that country orders for corn cars are heavier than ever, the fine weather giving assurance of a bounteous crop, which makes first holders anxious to sell their reserves of old before the market gets a great deal lower. The market weakened the closing up of August trades, the month declining from 51@51¾c down to 50¾c at the close, with car-lots of No. 2 at 51c early to 49¾c later, shippers not caring to handle them, as the market was expected to be lower today. Rejected sold chiefly at 46½c. In the afternoon the market was dull and unchanged.

Oats were active, and lower for spot and seller the month, the demand to fill August contracts being liberally met, the price at the close being 1c lower than the best figure paid during the session. Spot No. 2 and No. 2 white sold at 27¼@28c, closing at 28½c bid. August sold at 27¼@27¾c, the latter for round lots, closing at 27¾c as the last price made. The aggregate of August contracts filled was about 150,000 bu. A moderate business was transacted in the later deliveries, which after selling down ¼c, closed quiet at the decline. There was an easier feeling in the sample market, No. 2 white selling at 28@29c, and No. 2 mixed at 26½@27c. The August deliveries were all made on the floor, except one or two high priced lots, which were probably missed by an oversight.

Rye was active and steady, No. 2 spot selling at 56c, with transactions in September delivery at 56@56¼c, closing at 56c bid. October delivery sold at 57¼@57¾c, closing at 57¼c bid, and the trading in November was at 59@59¼c, with 59c bid at the close.

Nothing was done in barley, No. 2 for September being quoted at 62@63c. For No. 3 November delivery 43c was bid. Samples sold at 65c for No. 2 switched, and 46@48c for No. 4 on track.

The demand for dry goods continues to improve, but the volume of business is not yet as large as it should be at this stage of the season. Prices remain easy. Groceries met with only a moderate inquiry, and prices were steady. Dairy products were quiet. Full-cream cheese and the best grades of butter were firm, while lower grades were weak. Fish and dried fruits were quoted as before. The only change in oils was a decline to 43c in turpentine.

In green fruits the receipts from Michigan were only moderate, yet the supply from Southern Illinois and the East was sufficient for the trade, prices ruling about the same as Thursday. Blackberries and blueberries were in light supply and steady. Apples plentiful at $1.50@3.00 per bri. Pears come in slowly, with few choice lots on the market. Eggs in fair supply and unchanged. Hides dull at quotations. Metals and tinners' ware moving satisfactorily at the prices-list ruling for the last week. Potatoes still plenty and cheap, a good portion of the city's supply coming in fresh daily and being sold on the West Randolph street market. Hay was quiet at about Thursday's prices.

It is supposed that the official statement of stocks of pork product in this city to be issued Monday will show about 150,000 brls pork, 40,000 @45,000 lbs lard, and 23,000,000 ribs on hand. There is a good deal of uneasiness in regard to the lard; some parties here having been very free buyers during this week for September delivery. It is said that a good deal of this was bought for shipment, the purchasers counting on the lard to be delivered today, as the October premium is not large enough to pay for carrying the property through this month for speculators.

There was some inquiry yesterday about a lot of 8,000 tcs lard said to be lying "perdu" in Buffalo away from the eyes of the trade.

President Villard, with a large number of Northern Pacific excursionists, was on 'Change yesterday.

Some Canadian millers were on 'Change in this city. They admit that the Canadian wheat crop of this year is very short, being only about 16,000,000, against 31,000,000 in 1882, but say there is a virgin surplus of some 6,000,000 bu in Manitoba, which will partly make amends. They expect to grind a good deal of American wheat (in bond) on European account during the current cereal year, but think they will obtain most of it from Michigan.

The following table shows the crops of rye in the United States and the exports from the same in several past years:

Year.	*Crop, bu.*	*Exports, bu.*
1877	21,180,000	1,705,000
1878	25,840,000	3,741,000
1879	23,560,000	4,785,000
1880	24,540,000	3,000,000
1881	30,705,000	979,000

The crop for last year was stated in December to have been about 20,000,000 but has since been estimated at nearly 25,000,000 bu. The exports from last crop since Jan. 1 already amount to nearly 2,500,000 bu. The average price for August, 1881, in this market was 94½c, and for last August 67¼c. The price yesterday was 56c. From these facts and figures some parties think rye is rather low; but perhaps this will prove to be a "low bridge" year. We note that the receipts of rye in this city for the year ending with last October were a little over 2,000,000 loads, and for last month alone they reached 2,000 cars.

The seed crowd, usually the quiet resort for the operator tired of the turbulence in the other grain pits, was on the Board of Trade floor yesterday stirred from to edge to centre by the excitement in flaxseed incident to the monthly last-day recurrence. Some 100,000 bu of this seed had been sold for August delivery, part of which contracts were settled Thursday at $1.32@1.35. Yesterday as the time for the filling of the contracts drew near the price jumped up sharply, several unfortunates paying $1.50@1.52. The option asked at the close was $1.40, at which time there were probably some 50,000 bu August delivery yet unprovided for. In the timothy-seed market, which is not under the warehouse rule, there was more than enough for samples were plenty, the tendency was decidedly downward, prime seed selling at $1.28, and good at $1.25, a decline of 5@7c from the prices of the day before.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading articles of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than bid. Provisions per ½c in grain above the figures bid.

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Thursday.	*Range Friday.*	*Closed Friday.*
September	$ 12.02½	$11.90 @ 12.05	12.15
October	12.15	12.02½@12.17½	12.15
Year	11.85	11.50 @ 11.85	11.85
January	11.25	11.00 @ 11.17½	11.17½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	$ 8.42½	$ 8.32½@ 8.40	$ 8.37½
October	8.47½	8.42½@ 8.50	8.47½
Year	8.10	8.05 @ 8.15	8.10
January	8.25	8.12½@ 8.20	8.15

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 6.40	$ 6.32½@ 6.45	$ 6.35
September	6.40	6.32½@ 6.45	6.35
October	6.47½	6.40 @ 6.50	6.47½
January		6.17½@ 6.30	6.30

WHEAT.

No. 2 red cash	$ 1.00¾	$1.00¼@ 1.00¾	$ 1.00¾
No. 3 red	1.03	@ 1.02	1.02
No. 2 spring	1.00¾	99¾@ 1.00	99¾
No. 3 spring		93 @ 96	96
Regular August	1.00¾	99¾@ 1.00¾	1.00¾
September	1.00¾	99¾@ 1.01¼	1.00¾
October	1.02¾	1.02 @ 1.03	1.02
November	1.04	1.04 @ 1.05¾	1.05¾
The year	$1.00¾	99¾@ 1.00¾	99¾

CORN.

No. 2 cash	51	50¾@ 51	50¾
High mixed	51¾	50¾@ 51¾	50¾
Selected	51¾	50¾@ 51¾	50¾
August	51¾	50¾@ 51¾	50¾
September	50¾	49¾@ 50¾	49¾
October	49¾	49¾@ 50¼	49¾
November	49¾	49¾@ 50¼	49¾
The year	49¾	49¾@ 50¼	49¾
May	49¾	49¾@ 50¼	49¾

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	27¼	26 @ 28	26¼
August	27¼	26 @ 27¾	27¼
September	27¼	26 @ 27¾	27¼
October	27¼	26 @ 27¾	27¼
Year	27¼	26 @ 27¾	27¼
May	27¼	26 @ 27¾	27¼

RYE.

No. 2	56	@ 56	56
August	56	@ 56½	56
September	56	@ 56½	56
October	58	57½@ 57¾	57½
November		@	

BARLEY.

No. 2 cash		@	62
No. 2 September		@	62
No. 2 October		@	63

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 5.50 @ 5.62
Long clears, loose	6.60 @ 6.65
Short clears, loose	6.90 @ 6.95
Green hams (18@16 lbs)	7.50 @ 9.00
Sweet pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	11.75 @ 12.25
Hams, short cuts	7.25 @ 7.50
Bacon, short clears	7.75 @ 8.00
Bacon, hams	12.75 @ 13.25
Mess beef, new	10.50 @ 11.00
Beef hams	25.50 @ 26.00
Winter flours	5.00 @ 5.75
Patents	6.00 @ 6.50
Minnesota bakers	4.50 @ 5.25
Supers	2.75 @ 3.50
Rye flour	3.00 @ 3.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	*RECEIPTS.* 1883.	1882.	*SHIPMENTS.* 1883.	1882.
Flour, brls	7,380	6,480	14,000	8,320
Wheat, bu	95,200	205,035	63,017	187,640
Corn, bu	405,550	262,407	586,939	214,050
Oats, bu	304,825	180,000	170,353	253,042
Rye, bu	64,501	14,648	25,344	2,305
Barley, bu	1,161	1,000	1,161	1,710
Grass seed, lbs	456,475	72,000	240,316	322,750
Flaxseed, lbs	286,000	653,000	208,320	261,827
Broom-corn, lbs	85,000		30,000	15,000
Cured meats, lbs	309,900	134,677	1,798,730	1,476,464
Canned meats, cases			5,422	
Dressed beef, lbs			516,000	
Beef, tcs			21	53
Beef, brls			1,101	245
Pork, brls	75	300	1,247	2,647
Lard, lbs	342,700		420,350	462,700
Cheese, lbs	217,765	205,265	105,750	89,992
Butter, lbs	271,185	245,450	201,200	240,130
Live hogs, No	11,110	15,805	5,554	8,440
Cattle, No	5,749	6,061	4,786	3,351
Sheep, No	3,503	2,781	1,401	1,401
Hides, lbs	219,320	229,855	277,940	268,900
Wool, lbs	105,000	82,752	174,165	90,350
Coal, tons	3,000	13,815	1,847	4,647
Lumber, m	1,150	1,991	4,370	5,311
Shingles, m	2,000	1,000	375	300
Salt, brls	12,196	13,817	1,645	3,320

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 32 cars high grade winter wheat, 87 cars lower grades, 114 cars No. 2 spring, 42 cars lower grades (295 wheat); 361 cars and 10,469 bu contract corn, 477 cars and 6,000 bu lower grades (846 corn); 124 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 white oats, 66 cars and 3,900 bu No. 2, 53 cars lower grades (295 oats); 4 cars No. 1 rye, 74 cars No. 2, 9 cars lower grades; 9 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars other grades. Total, 1,479 cars, or 852,000 bu. Inspected out: 97,305 bu wheat,

wheat here is out of condition; spring wheat is very light request, and quoted easier and irregular. Ocean grain-freight contracts were to a very moderate aggregate in the local market for steam, for Liverpool, 29d; London, 9½d; Antwerp, 9d; per terms quoted at 41@42½d. Sales inspected on prompt terms quoted at 41@42½d. Sales inspected on prompt terms quoted at 41@42½d. Sales inspected on prompt

SKETCHES.

A Society Item, and the Pain It Caused One Woman.

Some "Celebrated Cases" Which Are New to the American Public.

The Story of a Boy Who Was Lost for Thirty Years in the Pampas.

Champagne at London Dinner-Tables Fast Becoming a Tyranny.

Music of the Crank—Romances of the Sea—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc.

A Society Item.

Written for The Tribune.

"*Did* ye see the *Cyclops Courier*, Miss Abigail?" queried old Simon Sharpe, in quite a fever of excitement.

He was leaning over the little green-painted gate, coatless and blue-shirted. Just beyond Miss Abigail Byrnes paused in her task of tying up heavy-headed August roses—a tall, angular figure, clad in a brown-and-white striped print and big yellow sunbonnet. Very bony, scant of smiles, and hard of feature was Miss Abigail, but gentle and generous as a child's was the heart under the ugly calico gown.

"No," she replied. "I haven't seen it—what's the news?"

He responded with a counter question.

"You remember Roger Kearney?"

"To be sure. He went to the city to start a big store. What of him?"

"They be a-saying down at the Corner that just now when he had got his big store built, stocked, and flourishin', he has gone and been burned clean out; every yard of silk-stuff and ivory buttons."

He paused, breathless.

Miss Abigail clasped her thin hands and elevated her pale brows in dismay—not at the peculiar English and curious rhetoric of her narrator, but at the startling information imparted. "Land's sakes!" she ejaculated, "You don't say so!"

Simon nodded vigorously.

"Yes," he affirmed with the apparent savage relish observable in even phlegmatic natures when the misfortune of another is the subject of discussion, "lost everything they say! Hadn't no insurance neither. H'aint saved a spool o' thread. Not as much as a hook, eye, nor darnin' needle left!"

Miss Abigail promptly tied the strings of her sunbonnet afresh and let down her gown, which had been pinned carefully up. "I'll just run over to Mrs. Evans', " she declared, "and borrow the *Courier*. She takes it. News don't taste good at second-hand, anyhow!"

And she went.

Leaning out of a picturesque, vine-wreathed window up at the rambling, white country house of which Miss Abigail was mistress looked pretty Dorothy Stratton.

"Where on earth is aunt going?" she asked herself bewilderedly as she caught sight of the tall, flying figure. Leaving the roses only half tied up-why? But just then a stray sunbeam struck the stone on Dorothy's finger to dazzling flame. She forgot all about Miss Abigail's hurried exit as she turned it now this way, now that, and ended by kissing it in a burst of rapture.

"You dear, dear little ring!" she said.

You see it was quite novel to her yet—her engagement and her ring.

That was only August. In May she had not dreamed of the existence of such a person as Mr. Paul Carlisle.

He had come down to Blue-Berry Hill in June, a popular and successful young sculptor seeking rest, isolation, and country quiet. And the very first day—Dorothy, who could have chosen last season from half a dozen brilliant society belles—was to fall head over ears in love with Dorothy Stratton.

She captured his erratic artistic fancy, and she pleased his instinctive sense of refinement.

She was so lithe and graceful, with such round marvelous curves of throat and arms. And she held her small, sloe-black head with such charming dignity. And what could be more winsome than the face with its clear, colorless skin and liquid gray eyes, and dusky brows and grave, sweet, crimson mouth?

Just how June and July passed neither of these happy, foolish young people could have lucidly explained.

And the precise manner in which he had spoken at last, the shy confusion of her answer, the rapturous reaction, hopes, love unutterable—was still a mere mystic, entrancing, delicious remembrance.

But there was the ring, a glitttering, tangible reality. So what wonder Dorothy turned it up and down and under and over and kissed it in sheer joy of heart?

Over as Mrs. Evans' Miss Abigail sat, her sunbonnet untied and pushed back on her head, her spectacles perched on her accomodatingly rigid nose, deep in the perusal of the *Cyclops Courier*.

"Too bad, eh?" queried Mrs. Evans, brisked "soppers" gooseberries.

"Yes," assented Miss Abigail, "after all his years of saving—eh! what's this?"

"What's what?" asked Mrs. Evans, startled at her guest's tone. She was staring straight at the sheet she held, her eyes very troubled and her mouth grimly set.

"Dear, dear, Miss Byrnes!" exclaimed Mrs. Evans, in feeble alarm, "*do* tell!"

But her visitor made no reply, only roused herself with an effort, tied her sunbonnet strings with an energetic jerk, and marched straight out of the house, the *Cyclops Courier* in her hand. Mrs. Evans stared after her a moment. Then she tapped her forehead significantly, muttered a single word, and went comisaccently on topping her gooseberries. Dorothy, still sitting dreamily by the vine-wreathed window, twisting the bright circlet round and round on her slim brown finger, started as Miss Abigail banged the garden-gate behind her and hurried up the path.

A heavy tread on the stairs, the door was flung wide, and she stalked into the dainty chamber, all ping allests and snowy dotted muslin, like a herald of war.

"Dorothy!" she said, in quite an awful voice.

"Aunt!" cried Dorothy, rising.

"Look there! Read!"

She held up the paper and waved her arm with a tragic gesture of command.

Dorothy glanced at the paragraph pointed out and read as bidden.

And this is what she read: "The social exodus has begun. Among the names of the pleasure-seekers leaving this evening on the steamship Asia to summer on the Continent we notice those of Paul A. Carlisle and wife."

Dorothy looked at the paper blankly. Then she began and read it over again.

"Well?" questioned Miss Abigail sternly.

The girl stood up, white to the very lips and trembling a little.

"There's some—mistake?" she said.

Miss Abigail gave a distrustful snort.

"If there is," she asserted, "we've made it! He's a scamp, my dear!" And then, waxing emphatic, "A double-distilled scamp!"

"You mustn't speak so!" said Dorothy, striving to swallow the great choking lump in her throat. "It is—some other—Mr. Carlisle."

"Yes," mocked Miss Abigail scornfully, "very likely! Do you suppose there are two men with exactly the same name—*down* to the middle initial—whose departure would be considered worth chronicling in the *Cyclops Courier*—do you?"

But Dorothy sprang to the door, and ran down the stairs, and out into the shadowy old orchard like a thing pursued.

And there she flung herself down on the smooth, short grass dry-eyed, white-lipped, half-mad with searing, incredulous pain.

And up in the room she had just left hard-featured Miss Abigail sat down in Dorothy's own particular, bentbboned rocker, and flinging her blue apron over her face cried like a baby for very sympathy. The day were on, the gay, sweet, warm August day. And still Dorothy lay crushed, and faint, and heart-sick under the big apple-tree.

The *Courier* was dated the 15th—this was the 17th. City sheets were mellow when they reached the little village. He had been gone two days—but then he hadn't gone! There was some mistake, she kept telling herself over and over, though in her inner-most soul she didn't believe there was.

Within Miss Abigail went around the house with a very stern countenance and very red eyes.

"I'll make some strawberry puff-balls for supper," she decided gravely. "She was always powerful fond of strawberry puff-balls, and maybe they'll comfort her some!" But then Miss Abigail had never been in love herself, and it takes more than strawberry puff-balls to cure some heartaches.

The soft purplish dusk lay over the farm when Dorothy felt a gentle touch on her shoulder.

"Come in to supper, child. You'll catch your death o' cold."

She rose up slowly.

"I am not going into the house," she said.

"I should smother."

Miss Abigail held forth the tempting bait within, and shook her head in sorrowful foreboding as utterly disregardful Dorothy walked away. Down at the gate she paused—the low, wide, green gate where she had so often stood to listen for the ringing footstep coming up the country road.

So often, but now—never again! Despite the pain of remembrance she found herself recalling every dear word, and look, and thought of the dead summer days. She had been something of a bookworm all her life, and now flashed to her brain and there burned the rebellious, passionate cry of Othello:

My heart is turned to stone: I strike it
And it hurts my hand!

Hark! a footstep! she must go in; how foolish she was growing to imagine it might be—*his*.

Nearer—nearer still! She could not move. She leaned heavily against the green post pillar. A voice! Whose voice? The gate was flung wide, close arms were round her——.

Dark! Oh *how* dark it was growing——.

Five minutes later Miss Abigail looked up in swift amazement as a tall young figure strode into the little parlor bearing in his arms a slender, pink-clad burden.

"You!" she cried. "I thought you had gone to Europe with *your wife*. We read it in the *Cyclops Courier*, and ——"

And you believed it? Good heavens! Was that why Dolly fainted at sight of me? My father and mother sailed for the Continent. Our initials are the same. I told them all about Dorothy before they left, and if she will only consent to a hurried marriage we will join them in Paris in September. Oh, you're listening, you dear little sinner! What do you say—yes? That is right! And you down dead me! Dolly, Dolly! aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Yes," said Dolly, "I am!"

K. McPHELIM.

"Celebrated Cases"—The Jean Calas Affair and the "Child's Revenge."

[New York *Evening Post*.]—The trial in Nyiregyhaza, Hungary, against several Jews for the alleged murder of a Christian girl for ritual purposes, recalls two celebrated murder trials, one of which was, like the one in Hungary, instigated by religious fanaticism and hatred, while in the other a mendacious child was the principal witness against the accused, just as young Moritz Scharf was willing to put his father and the other prisoners to death by his false testimony. One of these two trials gained a historic prominence by the interference of Voltaire. It is known as the Jean Calas case. The Protestant Calas was an honorable and wealthy merchant in Toulouse, France. The 13th of October, 1761, his eldest son was found dead, hanging on a post in one of the warehouses of his father. At once a rumor spread that the young man had been murdered, and the authorities received an anonymous letter, in which it was charged that the father had committed the crime because his son had shown an intention to join the Catholic Church. On the basis of this vague and in no way corroborated accusation Jean Calas was indicted, and he and his whole family were incarcerated. The enemies of the Protestant Calas, fanatical monks, did everything to stir up the animosity of the Catholic people; the body of young Calas was buried with great pomp, and the dead was praised as a martyr. During the trial against Jean Calas before the so-called Parliament, composed partly of hereditary, partly of appointed Judges, not the least evidence was brought forward to confirm the supposition that the young man had intended to become a Catholic. On the other side, it was proved that father and son had always been on the best terms, and that the young man had shown a gloomy disposition for some time before his death. Notwithstanding all this, and although the unhappy father, an old man of 63 years, pleaded his innocence in touching words, the court found Calas guilty and sentenced him to death on the wheel. This terrible sentence was executed on the 9th of March, 1762, and the body was burned to ashes. The children of Calas were given over to the monks who sent them into a monastery, while the widow succeeded in escaping to Geneva. The trial had roused the greatest sensation throughout Europe, and was widely discussed. Voltaire, who took a deep interest in the case, embraced with terror the cause of the victims of a cruel intolerance, and published soon after the execution of Calas his celebrated work, "Sur la Tolerance," by which he secured the revision of the trial. After a thorough examination of the evidence, King and Council annulled the sentence, declared Calas and his family innocent, and restored the confiscated property to the family. A pension of 30,000 francs was given to the family by Louis XV. Another result of the agitation following the execution of Calas was the silent toleration of the Calvinists in France.

The other remarkable case, in which the recklessness and revengefulness of a child caused the ruin of two innocent persons, took place in Glarus, Switzerland, toward the end of the last century. There lived in that town, with the family of Dr. Tschudi, a servant named Anna Goeldi. She was well liked by all the members of the family except the youngest child, the 9-year-old daughter, Anne Marie. This spoiled darling of the family, a malicious little creature, persecuted the servant with endless annoying tricks, so that the latter could not help losing her temper now and then and giving the child an occasional punch. Anne Marie felt highly indignant at this treatment on the part of such an inferior person, and resolved to take revenge. One morning in October, 1781, the little girl told her parents that she had found a pin in her breakfast milk. The parents did not take much notice of the matter; but when the phenomenon repeated itself on the next few days they questioned Anna Goeldi, who laughingly answered that she did not possess any pins at all, and could therefore not have smuggled any in the breakfast of the little girl. When, however, Anne Marie found again a pin on the next morning, this time in her bread, the parents became alarmed and discharged the faithful servant. Anna Goeldi deposited her savings with a friend of hers, an old locksmith named Steinmueller, and left the town and canton of Glarus. Anne Marie, evidently well pleased with the result of her little intrigue, did not propose to stop; very soon she invented something else in order to satisfy her malice against the poor servant and her morbid craving for telling falsehoods. A few weeks after Goeldi had left the whole town was thrown into excitement by the announcement that the youngest child of Dr. Tschudi was seized by a mysterious sickness,—viz.: the vomiting of large quantities of pins, hooks and eyes, iron nails, and little pieces of wire. This remarkable ailment could of course have no natural cause, and everybody was at once convinced that Anne Marie was bewitched by the dismissed servant. The police were ordered to track the latter, and in the month of February of next year she was brought to Glarus and imprisoned. Four weeks later the examination began. The father of the "bewitched" girl appeared before the court of inquiry and stated that he had heard that witches had the power to undo the wrong they committed; he therefore asked the court to induce Anna Goeldi by persuasion to give the child its former good health. The accused, however, felt instinctively that by trying to consent to this wish she would implicitly admit the alleged witchery. Consequently all entreaties were for a long time useless. Finally, pressed by promises and threats, the poor woman declared, under tears, that she would try, with the help of God and the assistance of the Holy Spirit, to heal the girl. Anne Marie, who pretended to have a stiff leg in consequence of the pin-and-nail affair, was brought hobbling into the prison. Goeldi prayed over her and rubbed the afflicted leg, and the little girl went home entirely cured. This sealed the fate of Goeldi. Meanwhile old Steinmueller had been arrested as an accomplice. It was known that he kept the money of Goeldi, and this was sufficient to throw suspicion on him. To implicate him as well as the former servant, Anne Marie, whose inventive power seemed inexhaustible, stated that on a Sunday afternoon she had been with Steinmueller and Goeldi in the latter's room; that somebody without legs and arms—evidently the Evil One—crept on the floor; that then there came a knock at the door, and Anne Goeldi had given her a piece of candy out of a pot, enjoining her to eat it on the spot and not to say anything to her parents. By this piece of candy, the girl said, she had been bewitched. Everybody believed the ridiculous story, and Anne Goeldi, seeing that neither her assurances of innocence nor her willingness to act in doctress were of any use, that the net thrown around her by the little liar became more intricate every day, lost her balance of mind, and was soon so confused that she was unable to discover between true and false. One day she would confess anything, the next she would retract her confession. Steinmueller stoutly denied the whole story. In this dilema the court resorted to the torture. Goeldi again confessed that she had, with the assistance of Steinmueller, bewitched the girl; Steinmueller, after a long heroic struggle, half insane from pain, admitted also his guilt, and even enumerated the ingredients of the enchanting candy—steel shavings, the white of an egg, gypsum, honey, vitriol. Returned to his cell, he took back this mad confession, was again tortured, and finally hung himself. Anna Goeldi was beheaded, and her body buried under the gallows.

Lost for Thirty Years—Another Charley Ross in the Argentine Pampas—Thrilling Experiences—Home at Last.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 6.—An exciting history comes from Buenos Ayres, which competes with Australia for the rank of the first sheep-farming country in the world. Thirty years ago, in the thinly-populated district of Tuyu, was a worthy Scotchman, one Mr. Gilmour. One morning, when very busy himself, he deputed his little son Daniel to give "a turn" to the sheep in the "camp," as the open country is always called. Little Daniel was only 7 years old, but went to his task on horseback—South American children being, so to speak, born in the saddle.

After the boy had been gone a little while there came up one of the sudden dense fogs which happen occasionally in that climate. But the father believed his son was not far away and had felt no alarm until time passed by and he did not return.

A search party was quickly collected. Some went off to scour "the camps," others explored the immense sandhills on the coast. At last on the beach they found the tracks of two horses going southward. They followed these. Presently the boy's little "rebenque," or riding-whip, was found lying on the sand, and shortly after the horses' tracks vanished, the animals having evidently been directed inland among the loose and shifting soil of the hilly barrier. So they had to return baffled to the distressed parents, carrying with them strong circumstantial evidence that he had fallen into the power of some vindictive and relentless man.

It was presently suspected that Le Child had been kidnaped by a man named Gonzales, who had recently lived in the neighborhood, and with whom Mr. Gilmour had had a quarrel. It was discovered that this man had disappeared from his usual haunts on the very day that Daniel Gilmour was lost. A woman who had been intimately acquainted with him gave such evasive answers to questions put to her that no doubt of his guilt remained in Mr. Gilmour's mind.

Of course the Government had been duly informed of the sad affair. The officials did their best, but nothing came of their inquiries. Once, indeed, they sent word to Mr. Gilmour that a man was in custody near Dolores for the suspected unlawful possession of a fair child. The Gilmours hurried to the spot, only to find that the amnesty issued by Gen. Rosas, the arbitrary and usually bloodthirsty President of those days, had cleared all the prisons, and that the accused man and the little boy had been allowed to wander away nobody knew where.

Once or twice afterwards vague rumors of a similar kind reached the Gilmours, but could never be traced or established. Once, indeed, the mother's heart must have leaped with a lively hope. A message was brought from that sinful woman who had gone to Dolores. She sent word that she was dying, and wanted to see Mrs. Gilmour. The summons was instantly obeyed, but when the eager visitor reached Dolores the woman was already dead, without having had an opportunity of making her statement or confession. After this the Gilmours' hopes waned very faint indeed.

Years passed on; the missing boy's brothers and sisters grew up. Six or seven years ago the National Government of the Argentine Republic authorized the construction of sundry earthworks to extend some distance beyond the frontier town of Tuyu in the Bahia Blanca direction. This work employed a great number of men, who worked under the supervision of the soldiers of the line. One of these workmen, a negro, when visiting Tuyu remarked the wonderful resemblance between Mr. Gilmour and one of the soldiers.

The Gilmour family had now got one clew. The Gilmours had influential friends with military connections. By their aid a photograph of Mr. Robert Gilmour and a detailed account of the whole matter was forwarded to the army headquarters.

On 24 Mr. Gilmour himself waited upon the commander of a contingent just returned from the frontier. He called his men out, formed them into line, and allowed her and the friend who accompanied her to examine their countenances one by one. She could see nothing which she could even imagine to be a family resemblance.

Not long after a story came from Bahia Blanca. The manager of an estancia said that during one of his visits to the town he had had occasion to enter a store where some acquaintances of his were congregated, together with a few strangers. That group of rough, half-savage men most of them from far countries, began talking about their fathers and mothers and the memories of their early days. One said that his parents were dead; another that it was so long since he had heard of his that he could not tell whether they were still living. Suddenly one interrupted these half-regretful, wholly pathetic reminiscences by a hint of a wider romance than what lay beneath most of the stories of human recklessness and folly, of hard necessity, or bitter loneliness. He said he did not know who his father and mother were; he had been stolen away on a foggy morning while he was minding sheep. Sometimes he thought he could remember a man and a woman and two children, but he could hardly tell whether even this might not be a fancy.

Now, the manager had heard of the Gilmour tragedy, and had seen some members of the family. Looking carefully at the stranger, he thought he could trace some Gilmour lineaments.

The man called himself Jose Ignatio Gonzales. This was the name of the man who had disappeared at the same time as little Daniel Gilmour, and who had been always suspected of his abduction. His account of himself was that when he was taken away his captor led his horse beside his own for one day, then let it loose and took him before him on his own, and went on night and day towards the Upper Provinces. During the journey he was half-starved and frequently beaten. He said he knew he spoke another language at that time; but when he spoke a word of it he was whipped, so that he soon discontinued and forgot it. For eight years he lived a life of literal slavery in the hands of the man Gonzales, who generally passed as his father. At this time, however, Gonzales was killed in a tavern brawl, and his unfortunate victim recalled that he had heard the news with a sensation of great relief. But he did not long enjoy his personal freedom. Being then about 16 years of age he was pronounced by the Enrolling Commission. His previous hard experiences made his life in the army seem easy and he remained a soldier of the line for fourteen years, and had been among the troops on guard at the frontier works.

Soon after, the Indians made one of their great raids on the frontier territory, and the company to which the lost brother belonged was sent in pursuit of them. They overtook them, carrying off much cattle. There was a fight, and many Indians were killed. Again the sudden fog, which had already played so dreadful a part in this history, fell upon the scene. The lost son and another soldier were separated from their comrades, and presently found themselves surrounded by a party of Indians infuriated by their defeat and by the slaughter of their brethren. The other soldier was speedily dispatched, but the lost son was reserved for cruel, mocking torture, under which he at last succumbed and fell to the ground as dead, bearing on his body upwards of thirty wounds.

When the fog cleared off the company came back to search for the missing soldiers. They found both, as they believed, dead. They buried the one there he lay, dug another hole for the other beside him, and went off to fetch the body, which was at some little distance from the spot where they had made the grave. They threw it over the back of a horse, the legs hanging at one side, the head at the other. Probably the rush of blood to the head caused by this position did something towards exciting those signs of life which presently arrested their attention. Further examination convinced them that in this instance they had not to deal with a dead man, and three months, if he has gone out into the country, he returns and does more tramping about the city. At the end of six months the hand-organ is his and he has laid the foundation of his fortune. But six months' work means over 150 days, each of which represents a dollar, and until the organ-grinder has given his padrone $150 he remains a slave. O, yes! a padrone does a very profitable business. He pays $30 for the organ and makes a profit of $120 on his investment. There is many a reputable merchant who would be well satisfied could he do the same.

"Do they ever come to us?" continued the manufacturer. "Yes, often. We have about a dozen ragged-looking Italians come to us every day with $5 or $10 in their hands, asking for organs. No, we don't sell them. We cannot do so. If we did we would lose our regular custom, for we agree, as every manufacturer does not to sell at retail. We can get an organ up as low a $8 and make money on it. Of course it won't play a dozen tunes, but it will grind out two quite respectably. They are usually shipped to South America and Africa, where they are quite an important article of trade, for although the negro does not appreciate the music he does the noise, and it's quite the thing for a Patagonian tribe to have an organ in the tent of his chief. To the padrones we sell a dozen organs at a time and get our money in cash. Yes, we know them and know what a devilish trade they are engaged in, but it's our business and we are obliged to make a living. We ship a number of organs to Europe also, Germany being the best market and after it Italy. In Germany they make figures that are moved by the 'core' of the organ and make the front of the box quite a panorama of dancing shapes. In Italy they do nothing but play the organ, and from the number we send there the ruins of Trajan, and of the Antonines must be shaken to their crumbling hearts by the music of the American hand-organ."

Derelicts—Romances of the Sea.

[London *Telegraph*.]—Derelicts always appear to me as a kind of ocean beggars. They hover about the path of well-to-do ships, and, exhibiting their mutilated stumps and broken sides, cringe and curtsey for help as the vessels go by. They are, it must be admitted, as a rule, miserably poor—in rags and without a "brass farden" in their pockets. The sea despoils them first; but if Neptune overlooks anything of worth, it is pretty sure to be carried away by one or other of the vessels which may bear down to have a look at the wreck and overhaul her. "Found a good quarter-boat floating alongside; got it aboard and proceeded." Or, "Nothing to be found on deck or below; looked as if some passing vessel had helped herself to all that was to be got." Such statements are sometimes to be found in logbooks. Here is one that I at this moment light on: "The German bark Europa reports, March 26, sighted an unknown bark; all sails set, and on fire aft; found a thirty-foot liteboat adrift, which was taken aboard, in which were some tobacco, provisions, and a stone butter-pot." Doubtless the Dutchmen enjoyed the tobacco, and ate with relish the provisions and the butter. But often the "find" is a beggarly one. The Ocean Swell reported sighting a vessel right ahead, with only a jurymast standing. The cargo was all gone out of the mainhatch, but her afterhold was full of casks. She had no foremast, but I think her forehold must have been full of casks also, for when that she has been loaded with rum and molasses, the rum being stored in both ends, keeping the vessel afloat." She was full of water, consequently the rum was not to be come at, and so all that poor Jack of the Ocean Swell could do was to look yearningly down into the casks and then, with watering mouth, tumble reluctantly into his boat and row aboard his ship again.

A more romantic derelict was the American brig Celeste, the story of which I read with interest in an American paper a few days ago. She was found in the Mediterranean and boarded. The sail was on her, but not a living creature was to be seen. There was a fire burning in the galley; dinner was set out untasted and not yet cold; there were some child's toys in the cabin, "and a piece of a woman's dress was still under the needle of the sewing-machine." What had become of the people? Had they committed suicide by jumping overboard? If so, why was their dinner cooked and served, only to be left untouched? The easiest way perhaps to solve the riddle is to disbelieve the story. But if it be true it is extraordinary, and should commend itself as a marine problem very well worthy the pen of a magazine-writer on the lookout for a subject.

Now and again, however, a derelict is encountered that proves a wonderfully rich prize. Such was the Falls of Afton. At about 280 miles from Madeira a French vessel fell in with a large iron English ship, abandoned, and she was conveyed to the Island of Madeira for purposes of inspection. She proved to be the Falls of Afton, a new iron ship, loaded with 2,500 tons of railway sleepers, 150 tons of pig-iron, 150 tons of smithy coal, and 200 tons of coke—a nice little haul for Monsieur, as the salvage afterward proved. It was charged against the Captain that he endeavored to sink the ship by cutting the suction-pipe and opening the seacock in the after-peak; but this he denied, and whether it was proved or not and what became of the case I cannot recollect. Encountering and bringing to port a few such derelicts as the Falls of Afton would soon make a man's fortune, and if they were numerous enough to bear of public companies being formed for the salving of such abandoned craft, with underwriters for chairmen. But they are not numerous, and this age of iron makes them rarer every day. Even when a vessel that looks worth preserving is met life is often jeopardized in sailing her; or if she is to be towed, then, after a deal of maneuvering and many hours of detention and the carrying away of hawsers, the derelict has frequently to be dropped, with a sea blessing on her head and hearty regret on the skipper's part that he ever sighted her. The struggle is sometimes a desperate one. The abandoned craft, like an Irishman's pig, refuses to go ahead. She barely answer her helm. The towrope parts in a gale of wind, the wreck drives away to leeward and is lost in the thickness, and the little company of men who have been put aboard of her find themselves pretty much in the same dangerous situation the vessel's first crew occupied before they were succored. If ever money is meritoriously earned, it is by the men who receive rewards for bringing a wrecked vessel to port.

The Cowboys' Duel—How Mr. Davis of Philadelphia Proved that He Is Not a "Northern Coward."

CAMP RIO PECOS, N. M., Aug. 7.—[New York *Sun*.]—Gus Davis of Philadelphia came here some months ago and was engaged as a cattle-herder by Mr. John Shure, a wealthy stock-owner. Davis soon showed himself to be a useful man, and gained the esteem of his employer and the envy of the other herders. In less than three months he had resisted so many temptations to quarrel with his Mexican associates that he was nicknamed "The Northern Coward."

One morning, about three weeks ago, while Davis was on duty looking after his cattle, Jesus Garcia, a Mexican, saluted him as usual, with "Good morning, Northern Coward."

Human endurance has its limit, and Mr. Davis thought he had been insulted long enough. The Mexican was at first surprised at the stand the quiet Philadelphian, but word brought on word, until each determined that the other must die.

The quarrel soon brought all the neighboring cowboys to the spot. The mode of combat was speedily arranged.

A chain thirty inches long was securely locked around their necks. A Mexican dagger, a two-edged knife six inches long, was given to each of the duellists. The obliging cowboys then lowered the men into a dog cañon a descent of seventy-five feet. There they were to remain until one killed the other. A key to the lock was given to each, but no one was allowed to interfere further. The rest of the cowboys then went to work, as if nothing unusual had occurred.

For some days nothing was known as to the result of the encounter. Yesterday, however, Davis, very weak and emaciated, returned to camp, dragging after him the lifeless body of Jesus Garcia.

The story Mr. Davis tells is as follows: "The fight began as soon as we reached the bottom of the cañon. Being locked together, each was always within reach of the other's knife. After such deliberation as the few moments during our descent permitted, I decided that unless the first blow were fatal the chances were decidedly in favor of the party assailed. I accordingly allowed the Mexican to strike the first blow. He plunged his knife into my side. As soon as I found his arm thus stretched forward, I cut the muscles of his right arm near the shoulder. Immediately his knife dropped. While he was stooping to pick up his knife, I sent my blade into his body from the back. Before I could strike again he had picked up his knife and cut the cords of my arms, so as to render them both useless.

"Here we both stood for a few seconds, when I discovered that his heart had been reached. His body soon fell in the death struggle to the ground. The chain was so short that he brought me down with him. In a few minutes he was dead. I was so weak from loss of blood that I lay down by his side. We lay there for five days and nights, until hunger drove me to make a last effort. I climbed the steep incline of the cañon and reached the camp, carrying Garcia on my back."

Reptiles in the "Zoo"—The Manner in Which They Were Removed to a New House.

[London *Telegraph*.]—One of the most important events in the annals of the Zoological Gardens was the transfer which took place yesterday of the reptiles and snakes from the various departments in which they have been hitherto stationed to the new reptile house, commenced about a year ago, and of which we have already given a full description. As now completed, it is undoubtedly the finest of the kind in the world, and nowhere can the reptiles be seen to so great advantage. The task of transference commenced yesterday at a little before 11 in the morning, and was completed in the afternoon without a hitch of any kind.

The first snake removed was the very poisonous hamadryad (*Ophiophagus bungaris*), a native of India, and an inmate of the gardens since 1875. This snake can dart to a hight of five or six feet, and its transference was prudently effected by getting it into a box, which when placed in the new abode was opened by a sort of trap-door, and the snake hooked out by a long iron wire forked at the end. The cages are so constructed that by means of iron sliding doors they can be opened at the rear, and access for the snakes can be made also to the adjoining cages. The whole fronts of the cages are of plate glass, in single sheets. By opening the intermediate doors the inmates of the cage can be driven into the next cage; and the attendant, entering from behind, can then cleanse the compartment and clean the glass front if required. After this the reptiles can be got back again. The rear door is on the back of the hind wall of the cage, and consequently in front of it there is a ledge the thickness of the wall. During the morning the hamadryad sprang on to this ledge, which is about five feet from the floor and about eighteen inches wide, and effected a lodgment on it by pressing its body into an almost rectangular shape, in which remarkable position it continued to move on the ledge until its head reached the ground, and then it completed its performance until the extremity of its tail had passed the ledge, when the residue of its body fell away.

To extricate the large pythons from their old habitations, of which they had been inmates for many years, the fronts of the old cages had to be taken out altogether, and in doing this on the previous day one of the reticulated pythons managed to escape. It was found, however, yesterday morning, under the hot-water pipes, and was safely captured in a canvas bag. This proved a happy incident, and the creature was conveyed to the new house with ease, and liberated with facility into its noble quarters. This is one of the largest, and its companion is she largest snake in the menagerie. It is a fine reptile, over fifteen feet in length, and remarkably active. Thompson and Tyrrel carried the bag into the cage, and, untying it, snot the great creature out, and then retired by the rear door. Left to itself it moved rapidly forward, touching with its bifurcated tongue the glass front, the walls, everything as it went along. It then mounted one of the two oak trees and wound and twisted itself over every branch, resting its head every now and again upon one or other of them for a few seconds, and then moving on afresh. Afterward its huge companion was similarly brought into the cage and shot out of its sack, when it commenced to move along the graveled floor, its glassy skin and its reticulated markings being shown off to the greatest advantage as the sun shone down through the skylight of the roof upon it, bringing out a purple sheen and a golden glint truly marvelous as it slowly drew one fold over another of its massive body. The cage in which these two fine snakes are placed is larger than the other cages, which are usually twelve feet long. This really consists of two compartments, and is twenty-five feet from end to end. The snake was known to be of immense size, but as in the old small den it commonly lay coiled up in a blanket and was never seen fully extended every one was astonished to find it stretch itself out to the full extent of its new habitation and still leave some portion of its tail to come round. It is not an exaggeration, therefore, to say that it is over twenty-six feet long.

In an adjoining cage are two fine West African pythons (*Python sebæ*), obtained in the Niger Delta, shedding its skin, took a bath in the glass water-tank within its cage, and remained there visible in an admirable degree. Its companion wandered about the graveled floor, equally visible, and it may be well here to observe that none of the snakes will be covered up in blankets as heretofore, as the use of the blanket was simply for the provision of warmth. The necessary temperature is now perfectly provided for; the steam pipes are carried under the cages at a distance of about four feet below them; the bottoms of the cages are formed of slate slabs, and the hot air circulates in the interval, and, thoroughly heating the slate floors, warms the whole interior of the cages to the degree desirable, generally about 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature being occasionally elevated to 90 degrees, when the snakes show a disposition to feed. Warmth accelerates their voracity, and cold, on the contrary, renders them torpid and indisposed for food.

Later on the huge anaconda was brought into another cage and got out of its sack with some difficulty. It was partially shot out of the sack at first foremost, and instantly commenced to work its way back again with tenacious persistency. At last, however, it was got out, when it retired to the opposit end of the cage, and, putting its head up against the outside of the water-tank, remained absolutely motionless. The most exciting incident in the day's work was the transfer of the great American alligator, a particularly savage beast, at least nine feet in length. Its destination was the large central tank of the new house, where two other smaller alligators were already basking in the warm waters with noses and eyes just above the mild surface. Having secured his long, vicious jaws with broad bands of stout webbing, he was captured in the canvas bag and brought into the new house. Of course he had to be got out of the bag, which was not an easy operation, but to get the bandage off his mouth was the most skillful business of all. The first was simply to lift him and drag him out. No sooner was this done than the beast twisted itself over on its back with a suddenness and power completely startling. The mouth-bands holding on, however, the animal was lifted bodily by half a dozen men and put head foremost into the water, in which he splashed with vigor. The mouth-bands were then cut with a knife, and the monster, damaged only by a few scales knocked off and a sore nose, quietly settled to the bottom of the pool and gave no more anxiety to any one. Into the eastern coral pond the land and water tortoises were next put, and then a variety of snakes, some harmless and some venomous, were introduced into other cages.

The final operation was the transference of the two North American water-vipers, very dangerous creatures, the bite of which is said to be fatal. Each had been captured in a wooden box, and, so far, were well secured. They had been driven by sticks from their former den by the side door into the boxes easily enough, but not so easy was it to get them out of the boxes again. This, however, was very cleverly accomplished. Thompson entered the cage, and received the closed boxes from his companion outside. He placed them carefully over the water-pool in the cage, and then retired by the rear door, through which he leaned over, opened the sliding lid of one box about six or seven inches, took the box up by the end, turned it over, and shot the snake out well to the front. Opening the second box in similar manner, he hooked the snake out by a forked wire, and then removed the box, closed the rear door, and all was successfully accomplished.

The interior of the Reptile Court is rendered pleasant by flowers and foliage plants, and will undoubtedly be a popular promenade.

The Married and Unmarried at Newport.

[From a Letter.]—A young married belle wore white satin, very décolleté, with black velvet trimmings, and diamonds blazing on the low corsage, the bare arms, and in her ears and hair.

Another of the young married belles was in a heavy China brocade white satin, sprinkled with brilliant knots of flowers, worn over a silver tissue skirt, the corsage décolleté and sleeveless. This matter of the cut of the corsage distinguishes the married from the unmarried. The latter may be sans sleeves, but you may be sure her neck is covered, while those married society belles exercise ingenuity in allowing a dress to be as décolleté as possible.

Current Poetry.

A DILEMA.

To write, or not to write, that is the question.
Whether it is nobler in the mind to suffer
The reputation of being asked by
A young lady to write in her autograph album,
And having kept the book two years, more or less,
And then not written in it—
Or to take the pen against a host of doubts and fears,
And by once writing, end them?—To start;—to write:
To write!—perchance, to make a blot—Ay, there's the rub;
For in that darksome blot what feelings are
Shown forth—nervousness, distrust of self,
And many others!—Not as
When one is writing to his girl, for then
If he should make a blot, he draws a line
'Round it, and says
It was intentional, and meant to mark
A place where he did kiss. And she
Believes the yarn, and kisses it, and thinks
That she is happy.

THREE HUSBANDS.

Three husbands went, smiling, out into the street,
Each steering a bee-line at once to the "Shades."
Three wives had been told that three husbands must meet
Three men upon business urgent to trade.
For men, after supper, grow restless if they
Must spend with their wives one hour a day,
And women must ever be groaning.

Three wives followed after three husbands, and saw
Them lounging and drinking and smoking so gay
Around a small table, and playing at "draw,"
With business cards in a business way.
For women are curious always to know
What business takes tired husbands out so,
And when they find out there is groaning.

Three husbands, unconscious of danger, were bold,
Yet dreading three lectures they knew they'd incurred.
Three furious women marched in, and—behold,
Three husbands marched out without saying a word.
For none are so meek as are husbands when caught,
And none are so good—for a day—than those taught
By wives that they, too, must be groaning.

LOVE'S POWER.

If I were blind, and thou shouldst enter
E'er so softly in the room,
I should know it,
I should feel it.
Something subtle would reveal I
And a glory round thee centre
That would lighten up the gloom.
And my heart would surely guide me,
With Love's second-sight provide me,
One amid the crowd to find.
If I were blind!

If I were deaf, and thou hadst spoken
Ere thy presence I had known,
I should know it,
I should feel it,
Something subtle would reveal it,
And the seal at once be broken
By Love's liquid undertone.
Deaf to other, stranger voices,
And the world's discordant noises—
Whisper, murmur or thou art,
'Twill reach my heart!

If I were dead, and thou shouldst ventus
Near the coffin where I lay,
I should know it,
I should feel it,
Something subtle would reveal it,
And no look of mildest censure
Read upon that face of clay.
Shouldst thou kiss me, conscious flashes
Of Love's fire through Death's cold ashes
Would give back the cheek its red.
If I were dead!

Humors of the Day.

A baby-carriage is sometimes called a cycle.

A girl has been arrested while disguised as an old woman. The old woman disguised as a girl is still at large.

"Yes," he said, "I prefer to have black sand given me instead of pepper by my grocer. It doesn't hurt my eyes so much when my wife gets mad."

A Newport man is so near-sighted that he flirts with his own wife. It's a wonder her resemblance to his mother-in-law did not put him on his guard.

It is a mean wretch who will slyly drop a hair-switch in a car loaded with women, and then smile as he sees every woman make a grab for the back of her head when she notices it.

In France bachelors have to serve in the army twice as long as married men. And those same bachelors, after they do get married, often sue for the comparatively peaceful life of a soldier, and wish they were back.

"I am trying to break myself of slang phrases," said the Centralville girl,